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George Compton

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
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THE

ANNUAL

BIOGRAPHY AND OBITUARY,

FOR THE YEAR

1821.

VOL. V.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN,
PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1821.

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Printed by A. and R. Spottiswoode,
Printers-Street, London.

TO

Sir JOHN MACPHERSON,

OF BROMPTON GROVE, IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX,
AND FRANT, IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX, BART.,

WHO,

WITH A PLACID TEMPER, AND AMIABLE MANNERS,
UNITES URBANITY, HOSPITALITY AND ALL THE SOCIAL VIRTUES:

THE MUNIFICENT CONTRIBUTOR
TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH;

THE FRIEND, THE ASSOCIATE, AND THE PATRON OF
MEN OF LETTERS;

THE DISINTERESTED PATRIOT,
WHO, AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
(AFTER ADVANCING THE INTERESTS OF A GREAT COMMERCIAL
COMPANY, AND NEGLECTING HIS OWN,)
IN AN AGE AND COUNTRY, NOT ENTIRELY EXEMPT FROM
THE CHARGE OF VENALITY,
RETURNED TO ENGLAND, NOT ONLY UNSTAINED BY CORRUPTION,
BUT EXEMPT FROM EVEN THE SUSPICION OF IT;

THIS FIFTH VOLUME
OF A WORK, WHICH HE HAS DEIGNED AT ONCE TO ENRICH
AND ADORN,
BY HIS INTERESTING COMMUNICATIONS,

IS INSCRIBED,

WITH ALL DUE RESPECT,

ON THE PART OF HIS MOST HUMBLE

AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,

THE EDITOR.

PREFACE.

THE Annual Biography and Obituary has now been submitted to the inspection of the public during a series of years: sufficient time has, therefore, been afforded, to estimate the claims, and appreciate the labours, of this work.

The present, which forms the fifth volume of the collection, will be found to contain several important articles.

The sudden demise of the crown, followed by that of two other branches of the royal family, while it throws a temporary cloud over the nation, at the same time contributes to confer a lively interest on our publication.

The memoir of the late King will be found to exhibit the life of His Majesty, if not in a novel, at least in an amiable, point of view. That of the Duke of Kent is accompanied with this peculiar advantage,— that the detail of his claims there enumerated, was submitted to, and, after due examination, approved of, by His Royal Highness, some time before his lamented death. A letter on this subject, addressed

by this Prince to a gentleman long honoured by his notice, has been obtained and inserted; as it will at once elucidate, and authenticate the other documents.

Appended to the life of Mr. Grattan, whose pre-eminence as an orator has been long acknowledged, will be found an original communication from the learned editor of Coke upon Littleton. Mr. Hargrave, on this occasion, has been peculiarly felicitous in his classical allusions and elegant compliments, which do honour to the style and talents of the most recondite lawyer of the present age.

A letter from the Right Honourable Warren Hastings, late governor-general of India, to his successor, Sir John Macpherson, Bart. was obtained for publication: it has been unfortunately mislaid; but it shall appear in our next volume.

The present, which is submitted with all due deference to the public, may, at least, lay claim, like the preceeding ones, to the negative merit of being exempt from any bias, either political or religious. It will be found to contain, not only an impartial detail of the lives, but also an analysis of the works, of the most celebrated men who have died during the preceding year; and in our next will appear several memoirs, already prepared for the press, and only deferred in consequence of the limits necessarily assigned to our publication.

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Sir Joseph Banks	97	1743	1820
Arthur Young, Esq.	121	1741	1820
Daniel Rutherford, M. D.	138	1749	1819
Patrick Colquhoun, Esq.	149	1745	1820
Benjamin West, Esq.	160	1738	1820
The Right Honourable Henry Grattan	174	1750	1820
The Duke of Richmond	214	1764	1820
The Duke of Buccleugh	221	1772	1820
Dr. Milner	230	1751	1820
M. John Courtois	236	1737	1820
Dr. Moseley	239	1737	1819
William Todd Jones, Esq.	259	1759	1818
The Bishop of Cloyne	263	1744	1820
Major Topham	267	1751	1820
The Bishop of Winchester	280	1746	1820
General Mudge	282	1762	1820
Edward Cooke, Esq.	283	1755	1820
Sir Vicary Gibbs	287	1750	1820
Mr. Dollond	290	1730	1820
The Earl of Stamford	294	1737	1820
Captain Wood	295	1766	1820
Dr. Brown	296	1778	1820
The Reverend Dr. Richardson	297	1740	1820
The Reverend Roger Ruding	298	1751	1820
The Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire	299	1738	1820
The Honourable Fletcher Norton	300	1744	1820
The Countess Talbot	302	1781	1819
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The Earl of Strathmore	304	1788	1820
The Earl of Roden	305	1756	1820
Mr. Ashby	306	1744	1818
Viscount Ranelagh	308	1753	1820
Mr. Andrews	309	1744	1820
Mr. M'Nally	310	1752	1820
Dr. Sims	313	1740	1820
Dr. Arnold	314	1783	1818
Viscount Donneraile	315	1755	1820
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ANNUAL

BIOGRAPHY

AND

OBITUARY

FOR

1821.



THE

ANNUAL BIOGRAPHY AND OBITUARY,

OF

1820.

PART I.

MEMOIRS OF CELEBRATED MEN, WHO HAVE DIED WITHIN THE YEARS 1819-1820.

No. I.



His late most Excellent Majesty GEORGE III.

KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND; DEFENDER OF THE FAITH; KING AND ELECTOR OF HANOVER; ARCH-TREASURER OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE; DUKE OF BRUNSWICK AND LUNENBURGH, &c. &c.

During the latter end of the reign of George II. the court of St. James's appears to have been in a state of distraction. Family quarrels had been carried to a great and alarming

height; while the eldest son and heir-apparent was not only excluded from the presence and councils of his father, but was forced to reside in a private mansion in St. James's Square. It was at Norfolk House that Prince George, afterwards George III., the eldest son of Frederick Prince of Wales, by the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, was born, May 24. 1738. O. S. The *accouchement* of Her Royal Highness was premature, having taken place at the conclusion of seven months; but this circumstance, usually considered as an indication of weakness, never appears to have affected the health, strength, or stature, either of the child or the future man.

In consequence of the sudden death of his father, the Prince of Wales, the charge of the royal infant devolved almost solely on the Princess-dowager, who was a fond mother, and appears to have united considerable good sense with a certain portion of German stateliness.

The education of the heir-apparent to the crown of England was a subject of the utmost consequence to the nation at large. Accordingly, the conduct of the Princess-dowager on this occasion was viewed with a scrutinising eye; and such a jealousy at length prevailed, that great and frequent changes took place in the inferior departments of the young prince's household. Of some of his instructors, the capacity was doubted; while others were accused of being adherents to the Pretender, and, consequently, enemies to the Protestant succession in the house of Brunswick.

It is to the famous "Diary" of George Bubb Doddington, afterwards Baron of Melcombe Regis, who, abjuring the service of the old King, entered into that of Frederick Prince of Wales, and paid his respects daily at the court of Leicester House, to which His Royal Highness had removed, that we are to look for authentic information. Under the date of Oct. 16. 1749, we find the following entry: "The Princess talked to me about Lord North for a governor to Prince George, which I approved of." In 1750, we find the following memorandum: "Lord Bute kissed hands for the bedchamber; Colonel Robinson as equery. The latter, as well

as Lord North, is to remain under the title of servant to the Prince; but both are to attend the Princes George and Edward as governor and equery."

Two years after this, in describing the character of George, Her Royal Highness observes, " that he was very honest, but she wished he was a little more forward, and less childish at his age; and that she hoped his preceptors would improve him." " She said, she really did not know what they taught him; but, to speak freely, she believed not much: that when they were in the country they followed their diversions, and not much else that she could discover; that she must hope it would be better when they came to town."

" She said that Stone* told her, that when he talked to the Prince on the subjects of government and the constitution, he seemed to give a proper attention, and make pertinent remarks: that Stone was a sensible man, and capable of instructing in things as well as in books: that Lord Harcourt and the Prince agreed very well; but she thought he could not learn much from his lordship: that Scott, in her opinion, was a very proper preceptor; but as for the good Bishop (of Norwich), he might be, and she supposed he was, a mighty learned man, but he did not seem to be very proper to convey knowledge to her children; he had not that clearness which she thought necessary; she did not very well comprehend him herself, — his thoughts seemed to be too many for his words: that she did not observe the Prince to take any partiality to any body about him, but to his brother Edward, and she was very glad of it; for the young people of quality were ill-educated, and so very vicious, that they frightened her. She repeated, that he was a very honest boy, and that his chief passion seemed to be for Edward."

" Dec. 5. 1752. Lord Harcourt resigned his office as governor to the Prince. He offered to do so, unless Mr. Stone (placed as sub-governor by the ministers), Mr. Scott, tutor in the late prince's time, but recommended by Lord Bolingbroke,

* One of the tutors who had been accused of Jacobitism.

and Mr. Cresset, made treasurer by the Princess's recommendation, were removed. The Bishop of Norwich also sent in his resignation."

"January 3. 1753. The Bishop of Peterborough made preceptor to the Prince of Wales."

Soon after this we find Lord Waldegrave acting as governor; and it appears, that some documents were transmitted to the King, accusing the tutors of having put improper * books into the young Prince's hands, while Lord Bute, the head of a disaffected Scotch family who had been some time his governor, possessed a large portion of his confidence.

At length, on the sudden and unexpected demise of the King, in the midst of a popular and successful war, conducted by the first Mr. Pitt, with a degree of ability that excited the admiration of all Europe, his grandson succeeded to the vacant crown, by the style and title of George III. At the time he ascended the throne, (Oct. 25. 1760,) His Majesty had just completed his twenty-second year, and the period has always been quoted as the most fortunate in our history; this country being victorious abroad, while plenty, happiness, and unanimity prevailed at home.

The council having been summoned, the new king delivered the following address: —

"The loss that I and the nation have sustained by the death of the King my grandfather, would have been severely felt at any time; but coming at so critical a juncture, and so unexpected, it is by many circumstances augmented, and the weight now falling on me being much increased, I feel my own insufficiency to support it as I wish; but, animated by the tenderest affection for my native country, and depending upon the advice, experience, and abilities of your lordships, as well as on the support of every honest man, I enter with cheerfulness into this arduous situation, and shall make it the business of my

* One of these is said to have been Pere Orleans' History of Great Britain; but, according to the Princess-dowager's statement to Lord Melcombe Regis, it was Pere Prelixe's Introduction to the Life of Henry IV. of France, that gave occasion for complaint.

life to promote, in every thing, the glory and happiness of these kingdoms, as well as to preserve and strengthen the constitution in both church and state; and as I mount the throne in the midst of an expensive, but just and necessary war, I shall endeavour to prosecute it in a manner the most likely to bring on an honourable and lasting peace, in concert with my allies."

On the assembling of Parliament, His Majesty pronounced a very appropriate and popular speech, which afforded general satisfaction throughout the nation: —

" Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of Briton; and the peculiar happiness of my life will ever consist in promoting the welfare of a people whose loyalty and warm affection for me I consider as the greatest and most permanent security of my throne; and I doubt not but their steadiness in those principles will equal the firmness of my invariable resolution to adhere to and strengthen this excellent constitution in church and state, and to maintain toleration inviolable. The civil and religious rights of my loving subjects are equally dear to me with the most valuable prerogatives of my crown; and as the surest foundation of the whole, and the best means to draw down the Divine favour on my reign, it is my fixed purpose to countenance and encourage the practice of true religion and virtue."

The new king may be said to have commenced his reign with a noble improvement of the laws, which, although it neither bereaved him of power nor patronage, tended not a little to endear him to his people. His Majesty on this occasion was pleased to declare, by an address to Parliament from the throne, " that he looked upon the independence and uprightness of the Judges as essential to the impartial administration of justice, as one of the best securities of the rights and liberties of his subjects, and as most conducive to the honour of the crown."

A special act of parliament * was accordingly passed, by

* Stat. 1 Geo. III. c. 23.

which the Judges were henceforth to be continued in their respective offices and salaries, notwithstanding any future demise of the crown, which was formerly held to vacate their seats. It is painful to add, that a bill which passed during the same session, for imposing an additional duty on porter, had nearly obliterated the memory of this noble act on the minds of the populace; for His Majesty, on this occasion, for the first time, experienced a cool reception at the theatre.

But this was soon forgotten in the preparations for a royal bride, and the splendour and pageantry of a public marriage. During the preceding reign, George II. had selected a niece of the King of Prussia as a proper consort for his grandson; but the Prince disapproved of the match; and, as the Princess-dowager was alarmed at the talents and intriguing qualities of their mother, the Duchess of Brunswick, yielding entirely to the suggestions of his only surviving parent, the new king on this occasion made choice of a young, as well as an accomplished Princess; and the wisdom of this most fortunate choice has never since been doubted.

The first intimation of this alliance was communicated by His Majesty to the Privy Council, July 8. 1761, in an elegant and appropriate address: —

" Having nothing so much at heart as to procure the welfare and happiness of my people, and to render the same stable and permanent to posterity, I have, ever since my accession to the throne, turned my thoughts towards the choice of a princess for my consort; and I now, with great satisfaction, inform you, that, after the fullest information and mature deliberation, I am come to a resolution to demand in marriage the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz, a princess distinguished by every eminent virtue and amiable endowment, and whose illustrious line has constantly shown the most unbounded zeal for the Protestant religion, and a particular attachment to my family."

Lord Harcourt was appointed to demand the bride, and the Duchesses of Hamilton and Ancaster to have charge of her person.

Ten unmarried dukes' and earls' daughters, headed by the beautiful Lady Sarah Lenox, bore Her Majesty's train at the marriage, while both that and the coronation, the latter in particular, were conducted with every possible degree of splendour. *

The old palace of St. James's being now deemed unfit for a royal residence, Buckingham House was purchased and fitted up for that purpose. The palace at Kew too was prepared in the expectation of the family; but the good taste of the Queen selected Windsor, for an occasional abode.

Meanwhile a great schism took place in the cabinet. Mr. Pitt, who had attained, by the common consent of all, the character of a great, and by some was termed "the heaven-born minister," was allowed to continue in the administration until, in consequence of some private but well-founded information, relative to the family compact, he proposed to declare war against Spain. In 1761, this distinguished commoner found it necessary to withdraw, and His Majesty, while he exhibited his own munificence, wisely intercepted the current of his popularity by a pension of 3000*l.* a-year for three lives, and the title of baroness to his wife. Immediately after this, a war with Spain became inevitable, as had been predicted by the ex-minister, notwithstanding which, victory still proved faithful to the English banners, so that the enemy was at length obliged to sue for peace; but the treaty that ensued not being deemed adequate to the acquisitions obtained on our part, became exceedingly unpopular. The Earl of Bute, who was the minister that had concluded the negociation, was viewed with

* A writer of that day gives the following portrait of Her Majesty soon after her arrival: "Our queen is neither a wit nor a beauty. She is prudent, well-informed, has an excellent understanding, and is very charitable. I spent three months in the country where she was born; and the people there have quick conceptions, and are well-natured. Her Majesty has an elegant person, good eyes, good teeth, a Cleopatra nose, and fine hair. The expression of her countenance is pleasing and interesting; it is full of sense and good temper. She loves domestic pleasures; is fonder of diamonds than the Queen of France; as fond of snuff as the King of Prussia; is extremely affable, very pious, and is praised by all the world, at home and abroad."

an evil eye by the nation; the King himself was for many years assailed by a host of writers, some of whom, like Wilkes and Junius, were of superior rank and talents; the Princess-dowager too, was treated with the most disgusting abuse, while the Queen alone, who had hitherto carefully abstained from politics, escaped the rancorous attacks of party zeal.

Notwithstanding this, the domestic happiness of the royal family seemed to be but little affected by the squabbles of the times. On August 12. 1762, George Prince of Wales (now George IV.) was born to the great joy of all, and a quick succession of princes contributed alike to the stability of the throne, and the happiness of the people. With an exception to a few perturbed spirits in the metropolis, the nation was, in general, quiet, loyal, and happy. The trade of the British Isles exhibited the most prosperous appearances, the population found ample employment either in agriculture or manufactures, and wealth began to be generally diffused throughout the empire. The taxes too were but few, and unoppressive, and on January 1. 1763, the whole of the national debt amounted only to 122,603,053*l.*, bearing an interest of 4,409,079*l.* In fine, after the strictest investigation, it is not difficult to pronounce that this was a period peculiarly auspicious to the British dominions; indeed, no portion of our history, from the Norman conquest to the present day, exhibits such a gleam of happiness and prosperity. The nation was flourishing at home, and respected abroad: in India our power, territories, and influence, had been considerably augmented; while in America, our fellow-subjects were acquiring wealth and consequence under the benignant patronage of the parent state.

But this golden age was not destined to be of long duration. Certain fiscal regulations, tending to increase the revenue, unhappily produced a sanguinary contest with the colonies, on the Trans-Atlantic continent, during the administration of Mr. George Grenville. The King is said to have entered warmly into this unprosperous scheme, which being strenuously opposed by the different states, a war of subjugation commenced in 1775, and the engagement at Lexington was soon

after followed by the battle of Bunker's Hill. At first, the Americans, although led by General Washington, were beaten every where and on all occasions; but France having interposed its powerful aid in their favour, and the provincial army becoming inured to warfare, England at length beheld two of her best generals, and two of her most gallant armies, surrounded and captured by a militia. A little time after this Lord North, who had acted as premier for some years, resigned his office, while the Marquis of Rockingham succeeded to the vacant seat of First Lord of the Treasury; on the death of this nobleman, which was rather sudden and unexpected, the Earl of Shelburne, afterwards created Marquis of Lansdown, became minister, and this statesman was fated to make peace with France, Spain, Holland, and America, and by that same measure to lose all his official appointments. Mr. Fox having now joined Lord North, their party in the House of Commons became so strong, that they forced themselves on the King, although the former of them was odious to His Majesty, while the favour of the latter experienced a total eclipse, in consequence of his recent coalition.

To circumvent this party, His Majesty was pleased to select Mr. Pitt, a young man of brilliant talents, and singular perseverance. This celebrated statesman remained long in place, and it was during his administration that the war with France commenced.

It is with great pain, that we now allude to a subject of the greatest delicacy, which, while it embittered a large portion of the late reign, did not fail to elicit a generous compassion on the part of the nation.

His Majesty, at an early period of life, is said to have been afflicted with a malady, which occasionally obscured his reason, and did not entirely forsake him during the latter portion of it, but with the termination of existence. It was not, however, until a more recent period, that this distemper assumed a too marked, as well as a too permanent form, to be any longer concealed from the public.

In 1787, His Majesty having complained of bile and indi-

gestion, was advised by his physicians to repair to Cheltenham, a place noted for its mineral waters. An apparent recovery was the consequence; but in the midst of the congratulations of all, the Monarch was unhappily seized at Windsor, by what was then termed a *brain fever*, and to which no one, until the arrival of Dr. Warren, dared to affix the proper name. After some time, the services of the Rev. Dr. Francis Willis, of Stratford, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire, and Rector of St. John's, Wapping, were solicited by Her Majesty. This clergyman had at first practised gratuitously among his parishioners, after which he took a large house for the reception of lunatics; and many, by his peculiar mode of treatment, were restored to reason and their families. During the interregnum, in which all the powers and functions of royalty were necessarily suspended, the most animated debates took place in both houses of parliament, relative to the person to whom the sovereign authority was to be delegated. Just at the critical period when the regency bill was completely organised, a dawn of returning reason began to be visible in the conversation of the royal patient. The recovery was equally speedy and fortunate; and the first use made by His Majesty of his powers of literary composition, was to communicate the joyful event to Mr. Pitt. *

* On the 23d of February, 1789, Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville were dining with Lord Chesterfield, when a letter was brought to the former, which he read, and sitting next to Lord Melville, gave it to him under the table, and whispered, that when he had looked at it, it would be better for them to talk it over in Lord Chesterfield's dressing room. This proved to be a letter in the King's own hand, announcing his recovery to Mr. Pitt in terms somewhat as follow: —

"The King renews with great satisfaction his communication with Mr. Pitt, after the long suspension of their intercourse, owing to his very tedious and painful illness. He is fearful that during this interval the public interests have suffered great inconvenience and difficulty.

"It is most desirable that immediate measures should be taken for restoring the functions of his government, and Mr. Pitt will consult with the Lord Chancellor to-morrow morning, upon the most expedient means for that purpose. And the King will receive Mr. Pitt at Kew afterwards, about one o'clock."

There could be no hesitation on the part of Mr. Pitt; and having held the necessary conference with the Chancellor, he waited upon the King at the appointed time, and found him perfectly of sound mind, and in every respect as before his illness, competent to all the affairs of his public station.

Never did a nation exhibit greater joy than was displayed by all ranks and conditions of men on this memorable occasion: the people testified their satisfaction by rejoicings, and happiness was for a while diffused throughout the whole kingdom.

Soon after this most auspicious event, the royal family repaired in grand procession to the cathedral of St. Paul, which was crowded by persons of condition, while six thousand charity children saluted their arrival with an appropriate anthem.

During the succeeding summer, His Majesty visited Weymouth, for the sake of the air and of sea-bathing. On this occasion, he made an excursion to Plymouth, and inspected the docks with the same scrutinising eye he had before exhibited at Portsmouth.

At the commencement of the nineteenth century His Majesty was again afflicted with an alarming illness, which appeared so much the more dangerous, as it precluded the possibility of sleep. The use of narcotics was resorted to in vain, and the malady resisted every attempt to assuage it, until the application of a pillow of hops is said to have been suggested by Mr. Addington, now Lord Sidmouth, whose father had been an eminent physician.

In 1806 a new and serious misfortune occurred to the sovereign. His eye-sight, which had never been strong, now began to exhibit evident symptoms of a rapid decay. The hurry and bustle of a levee accordingly became irksome, and the task of receiving the crowds of nobility, ambassadors, and gentry, who rushed forward to pay their respects, devolved wholly on the Queen.

The jubilee, at the commencement of the 50th year of His Majesty's reign, was soon followed by some melancholy and disastrous occurrences. The Princess Amelia, his youngest daughter, was greatly beloved by both her parents; but the affection subsisting between the King and her assumed an aspect of peculiar interest and importance. Her Royal Highness, whose health had been long on the decline, towards the

commencement of 1810, began to exhibit symptoms of an alarming kind. A lock of her hair, presented to His Majesty a little before her death, as a token of remembrance, is said to have affected the feelings and disordered the understanding of her royal father. Towards the close of that same year the King was found incapable of transacting business; on which a new regency bill was moved and carried, enacting that the powers of government, under certain restrictions, were to be exercised by the Prince of Wales, while the Queen was to be invested with the guardianship of the royal person, together with the control of the household. A lucid interval of several days' duration, at first afforded hopes to his family and the nation, of a speedy and entire recovery; but this was immediately followed by a relapse which rendered that event hopeless.

Here may be said to have ended the political life of George III. His Majesty, after this, however, resided for many years in the palace of Windsor, which he himself had so zealously contributed to improve and embellish. During this exclusion from his family and society, every attention was paid to his health and comforts, until January 29. 1820, when the monarch ceased to exist.

Thus died, after a long suspension of all intercourse with the world, His late Majesty George III. in the 82d year of his life, and the 60th of his reign. In the higher branches of government his talents have been doubted by many contemporary writers *, and by one contemporary historian.† According to them, the American war was equally unwise in its commencement and protraction, while that with France has entailed on us a debt but little short of one thousand millions of pounds sterling. On the other hand, it has been asserted, that he conducted public affairs with great ability, and that, if an empire was lost in the western hemisphere, another has been gained in the east; so that the number of our newly ac-

* Wilkes, Junius, &c. † Belsham.

quired subjects at this moment exceeds one hundred millions. During the late contest with France, it must be allowed that we completely annihilated her navy, and concluded a long and sanguinary war by a glorious victory. The discontents that have ensued since the peace are unexampled in the annals of a great and prosperous nation: they were never contemplated by our most sinistrous politicians; and, happily, never witnessed by His late Majesty.

As to the internal government, it was in general administered with great fairness, in time of peace; and during war, with an energy that astonished and confounded the surrounding nations. Never before were such mighty efforts made in our dock-yards and arsenals: every sea was covered with our ships; while India, Egypt, Spain, and Flanders witnessed the triumphs of our armies. During a long series of years His Majesty paid the most particular attention to public business; he kept up a constant correspondence, both in town and country, with his cabinet ministers: his opinions were clear, pertinent, and explicit; and those who were suffered to approach his person have always declared, that he conducted himself like a monarch inured to business, and possessing complete knowledge of the various duties of his high office. During his time the royal influence suffered no eclipse: a long reign had empowered him to confer a multitude of honours, offices, and favours, and he was thus enabled to surround his throne with those devoted to his person and interests.

George III. was in stature somewhat above the middle size. In his youth he was accounted handsome. His eyes were blue, his hair so light as to approach to white; his countenance was florid, and his demeanour prepossessing. In consequence of a slight bend in the knee joints he looked best, perhaps, on horseback; and this indeed was his favourite attitude. In speech, His Majesty was sometimes embarrassed, from the quickness of his ideas, and he was accustomed to obtain knowledge by the Socratic method of interrogation.

The King seemed to delight in hunting, but it was less for the purposes of sport than for exercise. He was indeed a prudent rider; and instead of swimming the Thames after the deer, with the rest of the field, exhibited his great good sense by taking a circuitous route, and crossing at one of the bridges.

From his youth, the Monarch was addicted to military shows, and scarcely ever missed a review. On these occasions he despised the inclemency of the weather, and braved the snow, the sleet, or the rain, with all the ardour of a young captain of grenadiers. During the riots of 1780 he conducted himself with great bravery, and on all occasions exhibited becoming personal courage, and a self-possession that falls to the lot of few. This was fully exemplified, indeed, on two trying occasions: the one, when the knife of a female assassin was lifted against his bosom, on descending from his carriage at St. James's: the other, when the pistol of a second maniac was levelled at his head in Drury-lane Theatre.

It has been lamented, perhaps, that His Majesty did not exhibit, until late in life, the same partiality to the navy as to the army; but the position of the capital, and of his various palaces, for many years precluded this indulgence. It is but justice, however, to observe, that when opportunity served, the sovereign was always eager to enjoy the grand national spectacle of a British fleet. His residence at Weymouth too, towards the latter end of his reign, afforded a fine opportunity for several excursions, and he and his family made frequent cruizes in a frigate, which for grandeur, rather than safety, was usually escorted by a line-of-battle ship.

The royal establishment was calculated on a very extensive and magnificent scale. The lords of the bedchamber had been increased, and no court of Europe exhibited a greater number of officers of state. On the other hand, the table of the Monarch was frugal, and a marked economy, of late years, was visible throughout every department. Not-

withstanding this, the royal debts were occasionally in a state of rapid accumulation; and His Majesty, on application, was frequently relieved by the bounty of parliament.

Soon after his first residence at Windsor, the King began to addict himself to agriculture. Perhaps the successful and prosperous example of Mr. Ducket, a celebrated farmer of that day, who resided in his vicinity, may have induced the royal inclinations to assume this direction. It will be seen, on a reference to the "Annals of Agriculture," that George III. could write on this important subject with a considerable degree of ability.

It was one of the great, and, indeed, chief objects of the royal farmer, to enable others to profit by his own example, which was exhibited on a moderate, but satisfactory scale. His Majesty was very zealous for the substitution of oxen to horses; an agricultural problem which has not yet been substantially solved. But it was on the possession of fine stock that the King prided himself most; and his passion for this pursuit very justly obtained for him the title of "the Royal Shepherd." He accordingly imported some of the finest Merino breeds, under the direction and superintendance of Lord Somerville. The great and little parks at Windsor, together with the rich adjacent meadows, afforded ample scope for an animal which, although gregarious, yet delights to rove, as in Spain, through unbounded pastures. After forming a choice and pretty numerous flock, the Monarch wished to bestow his supernumeraries on the best breeders among his subjects. But, after due consideration, it was resolved to put them up to sale. Accordingly, an auction annually took place at Windsor for this purpose, where Sir Joseph Banks presided and superintended the deliveries. At first this species of stock brought large returns; but, at length, either from the want of novelty or the falling off of this breed in the public opinion, the prices dwindled away to a mere trifle.

In the education of their numerous progeny, both the King

and Queen took great pains, and paid every possible attention in respect to the three essential requisites, of learning, exercise, and diet. The two eldest sons, (George, Prince of Wales, and Frederick, Duke of York,) spent eight hours every day with their governors, tutors, and instructors. The old palace at Kew, where they were brought up, in consequence of the vicinity of the gardens and of Richmond-park, afforded all the advantages resulting from a large range of country, superadded to a most excellent air. In respect to food too, a strict and sparing regimen was adopted; and when His Majesty beheld a late Duke of Buccleugh's children, and learned that their healthy looks were ascribed, by his Grace, to the free use of pottage, a quantity of oatmeal was ordered yearly from Scotland, for the express use of the royal family.

To inspire his two eldest sons with a taste for agriculture, their royal father was pleased to assign a portion of Kew-gardens for their several labours; at his instigation, they dug, and sowed with wheat, a few poles of earth, from which they afterwards reaped the crop with their own hands: and, on being supplied with the necessary machinery, actually threshed, ground, and dressed their little harvest. This was afterwards baked into loaves, and distributed among the household.

In every thing relative to his own person, George III. carried his principles into full execution. Exercise, air, and a light diet were deemed essential to his health; and he practised these maxims with a rigorous and undeviating uniformity. All the resources of the vegetable kingdom were called in, to correct the too free use of flesh-meats*: high-seasoned and made dishes were unknown at His Majesty's private table; the finest fruits, however, were enjoyed with a high relish, and

* The only appearance of state, at His Majesty's private dinners, was the regular attendance of the master-cook, at the end of a long table, who always tasted every dish before it was carried away by the pages in waiting. The King was so fond of cheesecakes, that a dozen were regularly placed near him; while a cherry-pie was ordered for every day in the year.

the noble hot-houses, graperies, and conservatories at Richmond, Kew, and Windsor, presented a constant and copious supply. The King was accustomed to dine by himself, at an early hour; he afterwards contrived to be present at the Queen's desert, and repaired to bed while others were preparing for a ball. He rose at an early hour; and sent off his dispatches, if possible, before breakfast. No *royal progresses*, — equally expensive and inconvenient, — took place during this reign. His Majesty, however, paid frequent visits to Nuneham, the seat of Earl Harcourt; both he and his lady being great favourites with the royal family. Two journeys to Oxford, and a view of Blenheim, where they were entertained in a princely manner, seemed to give some little variety to the royal excursions. Being fond of military show, and martial evolutions, His Majesty visited Warley camp, and was entertained for several days, in the most sumptuous manner, by Lord Petre, an opulent Catholic peer. A royal visit was, at a much later period, paid to the late Earl of Romney, who, at an immense expense, assembled all the volunteers of Kent within his own park. A banquet was prepared on this occasion for the whole body; and His Majesty, on seeing so many loyal subjects, who regaled around him, felt himself particularly happy.

Soon after this, the Hertfordshire volunteers were reviewed by Their Majesties, in Hatfield Park, when the royal family partook of a sumptuous entertainment in "King James's room;" this having been once a royal residence.

Among other visits, occasionally paid by His Majesty, was one to the late Mr. Rose, at Cuffnels, in the New Forest; another to Lord Camden, in Kent; and also to the seat of Lord Boringdon; Lord Milton and Lord Mount Edgecumbe were also honoured with the royal presence. At the houses of the nobility and gentry, in the vicinity of Windsor, the royal family was accustomed to call frequently of a forenoon; and on these, and all other similar occasions, conducted themselves with great affability and condescension.

Of royal christenings we shall only mention two; the one

when Their Majesties stood sponsors for the son of the Marquis of Salisbury; the other, for a daughter of the Earl of Chesterfield. On both these occasions the entertainments were costly and splendid.

At the theatres, Their Majesties were frequent spectators. The two national ones were constantly visited by them, for a long series of years: and they seemed to take great delight in the histrionic art.

The King was always particularly attentive to the young gentlemen at Eton School; he considered them as neighbours, and did every thing in his power to demonstrate the high interest he took in their happiness. The first visit to that venerable institution was made soon after his marriage; and thither he proceeded accompanied by Her Majesty. They were received in great state by the masters and scholars, amounting to five hundred. On their departure, the Lord Chamberlain, by order of the King, left a handsome sum, to be distributed among the scholars, at the discretion of the provost and masters.

During the processions *ad Montem*, too, His Majesty was always sure to throw himself in the way of the young gentlemen, whom he presented liberally with *salt*; and until this was exacted, allowed himself to remain in custody like the meanest of his subjects.

The education of youth, indeed, appears to have been an object of great magnitude in the eyes of the royal family. After consulting Mr. Raikes, the original founder, and Mrs. Trimmer, the great promoter of Sunday-schools, Her Majesty established several at Windsor, and the vicinity. The King, too, at a later period, embarked, with equal zeal and success, in the same cause: and to his bounty * and exertions we are indebted for the wide spread of the Lancasterian system, which, if duly encouraged, will at length banish ignorance from the British Isles.

No monarch of England, either before or since the Con-

* Two hundred and thirty pounds.

quest, ever possessed so many ministers. No one ever selected or regulated them, for his own purposes, with so much ability. Ever since the Revolution, this country had been governed chiefly by the great Whig chiefs, or their descendants, who had placed the illustrious family of Brunswick on the throne of these realms. A combination of these was, at any time, sure to prevail; and the captive monarch was obliged to submit to a party, which, swaying both peers and commons, necessarily rendered him a cypher!

The King, at an early period, perceived and dreaded this thraldom; and contrived, at length, during a long reign, to surround the throne, and, sometimes to influence both houses of parliament by means of his own friends.

On his accession His Majesty found the first William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, at the head of administration. He was a great politician, and a great statesman; not to be dictated to even by royalty itself: bold, daring, untractable, odious to the favourite of that day, and scorning to court the protection of any one, even of the Monarch himself.

John Earl of Bute, who had been governor to the King, long swayed his councils. In private life he was amiable, but hated as a public man. At length, to the great regret of His Majesty, he abandoned St. James's, betook himself to the solitude of a country life, and died in retirement. Lord North next succeeded to His Majesty's confidence; but this was lost on the coalition with Mr. Fox, to whom His Majesty had always displayed a marked aversion and repugnance.

Mr. Jenkinson, afterwards Earl of Liverpool, long enjoyed the ear of His Majesty; and was supposed, for many years, to have been a secret and confidential adviser.

The second Mr. Pitt was, at first, necessary to His Majesty's views; but he afterwards dismissed him, without ceremony and without regret. Mr. Addington, now Lord Sidmouth, next succeeded to the King's confidence; and retained it so long as his faculties remained unclouded by disease. He may be said to have been the King's last minister; and none of his predecessors was ever dearer to him.

The late King is allowed to have, in general, evinced a good taste for the fine arts. In opposition to this, the fate of the Cartoons has been triumphantly quoted. But, on the other hand, His Majesty must be allowed to have purchased many excellent pictures, solely on his own judgment. Several eminent men, particularly the two Presidents, Sir Joshua Reynolds and Mr. West, were noticed, and patronised by the royal favour; and it is to him, and him alone, we are indebted for the establishment of the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture.

In respect to amusements, His Majesty was accustomed occasionally to have recourse to the *piano forte*. For German music he professed a marked esteem. Handel's works, which may be termed the *sublime*, in him found a constant and a powerful patron; but for the *beautiful* of Italian melody no relish was ever exhibited.

For mechanism His Majesty at an early period of his life had evinced a marked predilection, and when a royal visit was paid to old Whitbread's brewhouse, he most readily comprehended and explained the improved and complicated movements of the immense machinery, contrived to shorten labour, and substitute the power of wheels and levers for that of men. He himself excelled in some amusing species of workmanship. At an early period of his reign a large apartment was fitted up at Buckingham House, with *lathes* of various kinds and sizes, and Pinchbeck, who has been so fortunate as to affix his name to a mixed metal of his own invention, presided over the royal manufactory. He was a good mechanic, and under his inspection the young monarch was accustomed very innocently to pass many hours; but at a latter period of life there was not leisure sufficient for this employment.

In architecture His Majesty never took great delight, and the models exhibited of a castellated mansion at Kew, has not been much admired. It must not be omitted, however, that Windsor Castle, under the royal auspices, assumed a new face; and it is only to be lamented, that it was not rendered the sole royal residence, and so beautified and adorned, as to complete the ori-

ginal plan, which would have rendered it one of the noblest palaces in Europe.

In horticulture His Majesty took great delight. As he was extremely fond of all the delicacies of the season, his fruit-trees were cultivated to great perfection. No expense was spared in rearing esculents of all kinds, and he frequently visited Kew-gardens for the express purpose of superintending their culture. It was in one of these excursions, that he saw and noticed the celebrated William Cobbett. The young man, with a few halfpence in his pocket, and Swift's "Tale of a Tub" in his hand, had been so captivated with the wonders of the royal gardens that he repaired thither in quest of employment. His Majesty, on perceiving a clownish boy, with his stockings tied above his legs by scarlet garters, enquired concerning him, and humanely desired that he might be continued in his service.

The King does not appear to have possessed any taste for botany; and yet he took a warm interest in those voyages of discovery, in which Banks and Solander, the two greatest naturalists of their time, acted so conspicuous a part. The pleasure-gardens at Kew, where is to be seen the finest collection of aquatics in the world, testify that His Majesty was not insensible to the progress of science. Under his auspices, Aiton, who completed the *Hortus Kewensis*, was sent to the Cape for a rich and variegated assemblage of heaths and other productions of Africa; while two or three more were dispatched to India, and visited the remotest parts of Asia, under the royal auspices, and at the royal expense.

One circumstance deserves to be mentioned here, as it gave grace and dignity to his whole character, and tended not a little to render him extremely popular. This was the early and habitual piety displayed by George III., not only from the beginning of his reign, but of his existence, which continued uninterruptedly so long as his reasoning faculties remained unimpaired. Never did there exist a more ardent admirer of the Church of England, either as to doctrine or practice. He did all in his power to support its pretensions, to extend its rights, and to ensure its prosperity. During his reign, the

episcopal bench was thrice empty, and thrice filled; and it must be allowed, that the prelates selected reflect great honour on the royal discernment.

In respect to the Church of Rome, His Majesty was hostile, inflexible, and inexorable. He parted with Mr. Pitt, on the subject of catholic emancipation, and would have surrendered his crown, perhaps, sooner than accede to such claims and pretensions. Let it be recollected, however, that the King entered so far into the spirit of the age in which he lived, as to be tolerant; and that he most cheerfully granted a pardon, at the commencement of his reign, to a Romish priest, who had been subjected to a long and rigorous confinement for saying mass. Of other sectaries, the most favoured was the Quakers, on account of their peaceable and quiet conduct; the Hernhutters, or Moravians, were also treated with kindness; and one of them, who always resided in the neighbourhood of the court, enjoyed a considerable portion of confidence both on the part of the King and Queen.

To His Majesty we are greatly indebted for the spread of human knowledge: so eager was this liberal Monarch for the education of his subjects, that he, from the first, patronised Mr. Lancaster's scheme, which included all classes, and all religions; and although the Rev. Dr. Bell, with his new school-system from Madras, was encouraged in an especial manner by the Church of England, yet the King continued firm in his preference of the other mode.

In fine, His Majesty was a good husband, a good father, a good Christian. He promoted the arts and sciences, encouraged voyages of discovery, patronised agriculture, and extended the boundaries of natural history. He was perhaps too much addicted to war, and all his wars, although expensive and sanguinary, were not successful. Yet, if we but review the lives, characters, and exploits of our monarchs since the Norman conquest, what reign can be deemed more fortunate than the late one, and what sovereign can be fairly put in competition with George III.? His private character exhibited a model to every father of a family within his dominions;

his court was chaste and select; his patronage was equally uniform and extensive; his speeches, whether they denounced war, or recommended the arts of peace, were pronounced from the throne with an indescribable degree of elegance, accuracy, and perfection, while the virtues of domestic life reflected an imposing degree of dignity and grandeur on his public conduct.

It now only remains to be stated, that after a long confinement to his apartments in Windsor Castle, the protracted existence and sufferings of the Monarch were fast drawing to a close. As early as the month of November, the hitherto firm health of His Majesty had undergone a sudden alteration; and although the immediately dangerous symptoms of the attack were removed, they were productive of a state of general feebleness and decay, which his attendants soon perceived to admit but of one termination. No *bulletins*, except the monthly reports of the physicians to the council, over which the Duke of York presided, were, however, issued; and the country received, with an equal degree of surprise and regret, the notification, that on the evening of the 29th of January, 1820, King George III. had breathed his last without suffering, and almost without a disease, after having attained the 82d year of his age and the 60th of his reign.

The public conduct of this prince, and the tendencies of the political principles by which it was guided, might afford much scope for discussion, and will be differently estimated by opposite parties; but respecting his private and domestic character, little variance of opinion has at any time existed among his contemporaries. Probity and a strict sense of religious obligation formed the basis of his moral conduct; moderation and simplicity accompanied his habits and manners; while charity and benevolence shed a lustre on all his actions. A faithful and affectionate husband, a fond and assiduous parent, and a kind, considerate, and affable master, he secured the respect and attachment of all who approached him. His intellectual faculties, after many occasional intervals, were permanently clouded by the constitutional malady

which first exhibited itself at an early period of his life. An inflexible persistance in the line of conduct which he had once judged it right to adopt, added to an immoveable adherence to the maxims of government instilled into him by his earliest instructors, formed the leading characteristics of his mind, and influenced the destinies of his kingdoms. In literary taste George III. was supposed to be somewhat deficient, though he collected one of the noblest libraries extant; but the fine arts, especially music and painting, were loved and patronised by him. Agriculture also, and mechanics, were among his favourite pursuits; while hunting, till a late period of life, formed one of his principal amusements. His firm attachment to the Church, of which he was the head, was totally exempt from bigotry: he uniformly insisted that no species of religious persecution should take place under his sway; all the relaxations of the penal laws affecting the Catholics and the Protestant Dissenters, bear date from the commencement of his reign. These were sanctioned by his beneficent and equitable mind; while a genuine scruple of conscience respecting the duties of his coronation oath, seems alone to have opposed his conceding to the former sect the full rights of citizens. To the system of general education promulgated by Joseph Lancaster, His Majesty, as has been already stated, early extended his firm and liberal support, nobly disdainful of the scruples and alarms which it excited in other quarters. On this subject he once uttered the memorable wish, "that the day might come, in which every poor child in his dominions should be able to read its Bible."

Funeral of His late Majesty George III.

Ash-Wednesday, the 15th of February, being the day appointed for the royal obsequies, at an early hour on the Tuesday preceding, all the roads leading to Windsor were thronged with carriages, driving forward with the utmost expedition. On their arrival in Windsor they completely blocked up the streets. At one side, and in front of the principal inns, were

coaches and four, filled with personages of distinction, eagerly enquiring for any accommodation which could be afforded them, and at any price. The great attraction of this day (if such a term be applicable to a pageant of such mournful grandeur) was the lying in state of our late lamented Sovereign. The public were to have been admitted to witness this ceremony precisely at ten o'clock; but owing to the necessity of making some further arrangements, which were not originally contemplated, the state-rooms were not thrown open until eleven o'clock.

At that hour the public were admitted through the entrance to the castle, called Queen Elizabeth's Gate. The crowd then passed on to the eastern extremity of the upper court, and entered it at the tower adjoining the department of the kitchens. After ascending the narrow winding flight of stairs in the tower, the spectators were ushered into an anti-room, where two porters stood in full uniform, with crapes on their arms and staves. From the anti-room they passed direct into the magnificent apartment called St. George's Hall, the chamber which is dedicated to the order of the Garter. No sign of mourning met the eye in this splendid hall, except a black cloth covering the throne. Its paintings were all uncovered, and the fine allegories which decorate the walls were as fresh and brilliant as during the days of the grand pageants so often celebrated within them.

Passing from St. George's Hall, the crowd entered the King's guard-chamber, the left side of which was railed off, so as to form an avenue of about ten feet wide, along which the people passed. Without the railing an open space was kept, in which several yeomen of the guard were stationed in full mourning.

From the guard-chamber the throng moved at once into the King's presence-chamber, which was the first room that directly reminded the spectator of his advance to the funeral bier. This spacious chamber was entirely hung with black cloth.

In the presence-chamber was stationed a line of yeomen of

the guard in full mourning. The next room, the King's audience-chamber, was that in which the body lay in state. This chamber was hung with purple cloth from the ceiling to the floor, and lighted with a number of silver lamps and candelabræ filled with wax lights. At the upper end, under the throne on which His late Majesty so often sat in regal state, was placed upon tressels the royal coffin.

The canopy of the throne was on this occasion considerably enlarged, so as nearly to extend over the whole surface of the bier. The foot of the coffin was the only part exposed; the pall, which was of the richest black velvet, was there thrown aside, and the silver ornaments, richly gilt, lay open to view.

The following is a copy of the Inscription on the coffin plate:

DEPOSITUM

SERENISSIMI, POTENTISSIMI, ET EXCELLENTISSIMI MONARCHÆ,

GEORGII TERTII,

DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARUM REGIS, FIDEI DEFENSORIS,

REGIS HANOVERÆ, AC BRUNSVICI ET LUNEBURGI DUCIS.

OBIIT XXIX DIE JANUARII, ANNO DOMINI MDCCCXX.

ÆTATIS SUÆ LXXXII, REGNIQUE SUI LX.

Two rows of gentlemen pensioners, in full uniform, (six on each side,) lined the approach to the Royal coffin. On the steps of the platform, and on each side of it, stood pages of His late Majesty in full mourning, and two heralds, in their complete uniform, with crape, were stationed at the foot of the coffin. At the head of the coffin sat a lord of the bedchamber. The heralds and lords of the bedchamber were relieved every two hours. Some grooms of the bedchamber were also in attendance; among them were General Sir W. Keppel, the Hon. A. C. Bradshaw, and the Hon. Sir W. Lumley. This chamber was lighted in the most magnificent and appropriate manner, by a happy arrangement of the lamps. At each side of the coffin were three silver altar candlesticks, with very large wax-lights. From the room where the body lay, the spectators were led through the King's drawing-room, and

part of the state bed-room, and they retired through the western end of the quadrangle.

During the day, no less than 30,000 persons were admitted to see the mournful spectacle.

At half past four o'clock, after the doors were shut with regard to the public in general, the Eton youths were admitted. The masters, fellows, and scholars were all in deep mourning, with crape round their hats. The effect was grand. From ten to three o'clock the public were admitted, in the same manner as on the preceding day.

At seven o'clock His Royal Highness the Duke of York entered the chamber of mourning, and took his seat at the head of the coffin, where he sat as chief mourner until the body was removed.

At eight o'clock the different parties who were to join in the procession, assembled in St. George's Hall, and were marshalled by Sir G. Naylor.

The peers having entered through Elizabeth Gate, passed over to the gate of the King's Lodge; they then walked across the Kitchen Gate, and entered the castle at the eastern end of the state apartments.

At a quarter before nine the coffin was brought through the different rooms, upon the bier used at the funeral of Her late Majesty.

The chapel was decorated in a style of splendour unexampled on any previous occasion. There was a raised platform, which extended through the south aisle, up the nave to the choir; it was covered with black cloth. Upon each side were ranged soldiers of the foot-guards, every second man holding a wax light; behind these were stationed the Eton scholars, to the number of five hundred at least, all of whom were admitted by the special order of His present Majesty. In the north aisle, seats, elevated above each other, were arranged for the accommodation of those persons who had received tickets of admission; those tickets were inadmissible after seven o'clock. The choir was also fitted up for the

accommodation of persons of distinction; it was calculated to hold ninety-four persons.

The chapel was hung with black, as well as the knights' stalls. The Gothic images only were left uncovered. The altar also was hung with black, and near it were erected temporary seats for the foreign ministers and other strangers of distinction who attended the procession. Amongst those ministers were observed the Duke de San Carlos, Count Lieven, Baron Linsingen, Baron Lansctorf, &c.

The communion-table was covered with massive gold plate, from the Chapel-royal, London, as well as from the Chapel-royal at Windsor.

Over the royal mausoleum was a canopy of rich blue velvet; on the top was a gold crown upon a cushion; upon the border was a Gothic scroll, with festoons beneath, upon each of which the royal arms were emblazoned.

Upon the procession reaching the great gate of St. George's Chapel, on the south aisle, the body was received by the Dean of Windsor, and the organ immediately played, "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord." The funeral-service, composed by Dr. Croft and Mr. Purcell, was then chaunted, and the procession entered in the following order:

Trumpets and kettle-drums, and drums and fifes of the foot-guards.
Knight Marshal's men, two and two, with black staves.
Knight Marshal's officers.
The Knight Marshal.
Poor Knights of Windsor, two and two.
Pages of His late Majesty.
Apothecary to His Majesty. Surgeons to His Majesty.
Apothecaries to His late Majesty.
The Curate and Vicar of Windsor.
Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters to His Majesty.
Pages of Honour to His Majesty.
Grooms of the Privy-chamber to His Majesty.
Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters to His Majesty.
Serjeant Surgeons to His Majesty.
Physicians to His Majesty.
Physicians to His late Majesty.
Household Chaplain to His late Majesty.
Deputy Clerks of the Closet to His Majesty.
Equeries to the Royal Family.
Equeries to His Majesty.

Clerk Marshal and First Equery.
Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber to His Majesty.
Grooms of the Bed-chamber to His Majesty.
Solicitor General. Attorney General.
Barons of the Exchequer and Justices of both Benches.
The Lord Chief Baron. The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
The Vice Chancellor.
The Master of the Rolls.
The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
Treasurer of the King's Household.
Privy Councillors (not peers):
The Right Hon. John Beckett, C. Bagot, W. S. Bourne, W. Huskisson, F. J. Robinson, Sir J. Nicholl, R. Ryder, N. Vansittart, C. Arbuthnot, C. Long, C. Bathurst, T. Wallace, W. Dundas, G. Canning, Sir W. Scott, W. W. Pole, Sir A. Paget, G. C. B., J. C. Villiers, Charles Manners Sutton.
Bluemantle Pursuivant.
Eldest sons of Barons: The Hon. W. G. Harris, F. Stewart, H. L. Rowley, C. J. Shore, S. E. Eardley, C. Blaney, R. W. Curzon.
Eldest sons of Viscounts: The Hon. G. A. Ellis, R. W. Chetwynd, F. J. Needham, J. R. Townshend.
Portcullis Pursuivant.
Barons: Lords Prudhoe, Harris, Decies, Alvanley, Lilford, Rolle, Braybrooke, Kenyon, Montague, Walsingham, Aston.
Rouge Dragon Pursuivant.
Bishops: Oxford, Chester, Exeter (Clerk of the Closet to His Majesty), Salisbury (Chancellor of the Most Noble Order of the Garter).
Windsor Herald.
Eldest sons of Earls: Lords Pelham, Binning, Brudenell; Viscounts Sandon, Bernard, Duncannon, Valletort, Ingestrie.
Somerset Herald.
Viscount Sidmouth:
The other Viscounts present supported the Canopy.
Eldest sons of Marquises: Viscount Castlereagh, K. G., the Earl of Aucram.
Richmond Herald.
Earl Powis:
The remaining Earls who attended walked in other places:
Lancaster Herald.
Marquises:
The Marquises present walked in other places:
Dukes;
The Dukes present supported the Pall.
The Deputy Earl Marshal: The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain:
Lord H. Howard Molyneux Howard. Lord Gwydir.
The Lord Privy Seal: The Earl of Westmoreland, K. G.
The Lord President of the Council: The Earl of Harrowby.
Chester Herald, acting for Norroy King of Arms.
Lords of His Majesty's Bed-chamber: Lords Amherst and Graves; Earl Delawarr; Viscount Lake; Marquis of Headfort, K. St. P.
Gold Stick: Earl Cathcart, K. T.
Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners: Earl of Courtown.
Groom of the Stole: the Marquis of Winchester.

The Banner of Brunswick, borne by Lord Howden, G. C. B.
The Banner of Hanover, borne by Lord Hill, G. C. B.
The Banner of Ireland, borne by the Earl of Roden, K. St. P.
The Banner of Scotland, borne by the Earl of Breadalbane.
The Union Banner, borne by Lord Grenville.
The Banner of St. George, borne by Lord Howard of Effingham, K. C. B.
The Great Banner, borne by Lord Clinton.

Supporter: A Gentleman Usher: T. B. Mash, Esq.

The Royal Crown of Hanover, borne on a purple velvet cushion, by Sir L. Moeller, acting for Sir G. Naylor, Blanc Coursier King of Arms of Hanover.

Supporter: A Gentleman Usher: John S. Dobyns, Esq.

Supporter: Gentleman Usher: R. Powell, Esq.

The Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom, borne on a purple velvet cushion, by R. Bigland, Esq. Norroy, acting for Clarencieux King of Arms.

Supporter: Gentleman Usher: S. Randall, Esq.

The Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household: the Marquis of Cholmondeley, attended by his Secretary, T. Brent, Esq.

A Gentleman Usher: H. Seymour, Esq.

The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, the Marquis of Hertford, K. G. attended by his Secretary, John Calvert, Esq.

A Gentleman Usher: H. J. Hatton, Esq.

THE ROYAL BODY,

Covered with a fine Holland sheet and a purple velvet pall, adorned with ten escutcheons of the Imperial Arms, carried by ten yeomen of the guard, under a canopy of purple velvet.



Five Gentlemen Pensioners with Battle-axes reversed.

Supporters of the Canopy: Viscount Carleton, Viscount Bulkeley, the Earl of St. German's, the Earl of Verulam, the Earl of Mayo.

Supporters of the Pall: The Duke of Dorset, the Duke of Buccleugh, the Duke of Richmond.

Supporters of the Pall: The Duke of Wellington, K. G. the Duke of Atholl, K. T. the Duke of Beaufort, K. G.

Supporters of the Canopy: Viscount Melville, Viscount Chetwynd, Viscount Sydney, the Earl Brownlow, the Earl of Chichester.

Five Gentlemen Pensioners with Battle-axes reversed.

1st Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter to His Majesty. | Garter Principal King of Arms: Sir Isaac Heard. | Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod: Sir T. Tyrwhitt, Knt.

Supporter: The Marquis of Stafford, K.G. | The Chief Mourner, His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in a long black cloak, with the Star of the order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collars of the Garter, Bath, and Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. | Supporter: The Marquis of Buckingham.

Train-bearers: The Marquis of Bath; the Marquis of Salisbury, K. G., assisted by Lord Viscount Jocelyn, Vice-chamberlain of His Majesty's Household.

Assistants to His Royal Highness the Chief Mourner: The Marquis Conyngham; the Marquis Cornwallis, K. St. P.; the Earls of Shaftesbury, Huntingdon, Dartmouth, Aberdeen, K. T., Pomfret, Aylesford, Harcourt, Waldegrave, Bathurst, K. G., Chatham, K. T., Liverpool, K. G., Aylesbury, K. G., Ailesbury, K. T., Arran, Bessborough.

Princes of the Blood-royal, in long black cloaks; the train of each borne by two gentlemen of the respective households of their Royal Highnesses:
The Duke of Sussex. The Duke of Clarence.
Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg. The Duke of Gloucester.

The Council of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, as *Custos Personæ* of His late Majesty.

The Lord Chancellor; the Archbishop of Canterbury; Lord Arden; the Archbishop of York; the Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Grant; the Marquis of Camden, K. G.; Lord St. Helen's; the Lord Bishop of London; the Earl of Macclesfield; Lord Henley, G. C. B.

Master of the Household to His late Majesty on the Windsor establishment: B. C. Stephenson, Esq. | Groom of the Stole to His late Majesty on the Windsor establishment: the Earl of Winchelsea. | Vice-chamberlain to His late Majesty on the Windsor establishment: Lord J. Thynne.

Grooms of His late Majesty's Bed-chamber:
Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir A. K. Legge; Hon. R. Greville; Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Neale, Bart.; Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Campbell.

His late Majesty's Trustees:
Count Munster, represented by Baron Best, K. C. B.; Major-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor; Sir John Simeon, Bart.

Equeries to His late Majesty:
Generals Gwynne, Manners, Cartwright, Garth; Lieutenant-general Sir Brent Spencer, G. C. B.

Gentlemen Pensioners with their axes reversed.
Yeomen of the Guard with their partizans reversed.

Upon the arrival of the procession at St. George's Chapel, the Knight Marshal's men, the trumpets and drums, filed off without the door.

At the entrance of the chapel, the royal body was received by the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choir, who fell in immediately before Blanc Coursier King of Arms, bearing the crown of Hanover, and the procession moved into the choir, where the royal body was placed on a platform, and the crowns and cushions laid thereon.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the chief mourner, was seated on a chair at the head of the corpse, and the supporters on either side.

The princes of the blood-royal were seated near the chief mourner.

The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household took his place at the feet of the corpse; and the supporters of the pall and of the canopy arranged themselves on each side of the royal body.

The service was commenced by the Dean of Windsor. It was about nine o'clock when the first part of the procession entered the south aisle, and the whole had not taken their seats within the chapel until ten o'clock. The anthem of "Hear my Prayer" was sung by Masters Marshall and Deering, in a superior style; and the celebrated Funeral Anthem, by Handel, upon the death of Queen Caroline, was sung by Messrs. Knyvett, Sale, Vaughan, and Masters Marshall and Deering.

Sir Isaac Heard then proclaimed the style and titles of His Majesty, and the royal body was lowered into the vault about half after ten o'clock.

The ceremonial terminated about eleven o'clock, and as the royal dukes were departing with the other members of the procession, a "Solemn Voluntary" was performed.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York appeared most sensibly affected. There was a settled melancholy in the countenance of Prince Leopold, which naturally heightened the interest His Royal Highness's presence uniformly inspires. The Dukes of Clarence, Sussex, and Gloucester, evinced considerable agitation of feeling, in which the whole of the spectators appeared to sympathise.

We cannot better elucidate this long but, we trust, not uninteresting memoir, than by one or two extracts from a late work *, by John Nicholls, Esq. ex-member for Tregony; a gentleman whose conversation-talents are unrivalled; whose eloquence and ability in parliament were displayed on a variety of important occasions; whose integrity is undoubted; and who, to the politeness of an accomplished gentleman in private life, adds all the vigour, ability, and impartiality of an historian: —

"The nation hailed with pleasure the accession of a Prince born in the country; they persuaded themselves that the interests of England would no longer be sacrificed to the interests of Hanover; and much advantage of this circumstance was taken in the first speech of the young King to Parliament. "Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of Briton:" the old Earl of Hardwicke, the Ex-chancellor, censured this expression, saying that it was an insult to the memory of the late King; but the nation was pleased with the expression. The young King (for he was at that time little more than twenty-two years of age) was of a good person, sober, temperate, of domestic habits, addicted to no vice, swayed by no passion — what had not the nation to expect from such a character? There was another circumstance which much increased his popularity: during the reigns of George I. and George II. a considerable part of the nation had been, as it were, proscribed, under the name of Tories. The imputation against these men was, that they were attached to the family of Stuart: probably some of them were attached to that family; but very many were included under the denomination of Tories, solely because they had disapproved of the corrupt and feeble administrations of Sir Robert Walpole and the Pelhams. It was soon remarked, that the Pelham party did not possess the partiality of George III. in the same manner as

* "Recollections and Reflections, personal and political, as connected with Public Affairs, during the reign of George III. By John Nicholls, Esq., Member of the House of Commons, in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Parliaments of Great Britain." 1 vol. 8vo. Ridgeway. 1820.

they had possessed that of George II.; and the Tories saw with pleasure the removal of that proscription by which they had been so long oppressed. In one word, the nation was intoxicated with loyalty. But those who approached the Court more nearly, perceived circumstances which filled them with apprehensions.

" I recollect the expression used to my father by Mr. Pratt, at that time Attorney General, afterwards better known by the name of Lord Camden, within four months after the King's accession: ' I see already, that this will be a weak and an inglorious reign.' I recollect also the relation which a friend of my father's gave to him of a conversation which he had had with Charles Townshend: ' I said to Charles Townshend, I don't want to know any state secrets, but do tell me what is the character of this young man?' After a pause, Charles Townshend replied, ' He is very obstinate.' It was also observed that the Princess Dowager of Wales had kept the young Prince from having any confidential intimacy with any person except herself and the Earl of Bute: the pretence for this was the preservation of his morals. In truth, they had blockaded all approach to him. A notion has prevailed, that the Earl of Bute had suggested political opinions to the Princess Dowager; but this was certainly a mistake. In understanding, the Princess Dowager was far superior to the Earl of Bute; in whatever degree of favour he stood with her, he did not suggest, but he received, her opinions and her directions. The late Marquis of Bute told me, that at the King's accession, his father, the Earl of Bute, had no connexion beyond the pale of Leicester House. He added, ' I never lived with my father, nor did any of his children.' Could such a man be fit to be a Minister?

" The Princess Dowager of Wales was a woman of a very sound understanding, and was considered as such by all who had occasion to converse with her. But she had been educated in the Court of her father, the Duke of Saxe Gotha; here she had received her ideas of sovereign power, and she could never bring herself to feel the necessity, that sovereign power should

be exercised by a King of Great Britain with different sentiments, and in a manner different from that in which she had seen it exercised at Saxe Gotha.

" Few Englishmen have occasion to see the interior of the Court of a petty German Prince; it may therefore be difficult to bring Englishmen to comprehend the character of such a Court. A petty German Sovereign is not a *magistrate;* he is rather the proprietor of the soil, and of the inhabitants. His ministers exist by his breath; they are liable to no responsibility except to their master; they fall into insignificance when his favour is removed: he resembles more a Polish or Hungarian Noble, than a British Sovereign. He has an interest that his lands should be well cultivated, and his people not driven from his territory; because, if the lands remained uncultivated, his revenues would be lessened; but he collects all the revenue which he can, consistently with this attention to his interest, and spends it all in vanity or personal gratifications.

" When the Princess of Wales came to the Court of St. James, she found the British Sovereign a very different character from that which she had seen at Saxe Gotha. She found him controlled by his ministers, indulged in petty gratifications, but compelled to submit to their opinions on all important subjects. We cannot be surprised that she was disgusted at this; and it is well known that she ever impressed upon the King from his early years this lesson, ' George, be King.' And this lesson seems to have influenced the King's conduct through the whole of his life. Extreme apprehension that his ministers or others might encroach upon his power, an earnest wish that he might exercise his power personally, or, in other words, that he might be his own minister, have in a very singular manner marked his conduct during the whole of his reign.

" At his accession, he found the Pelham party in possession of the administration; much strengthened by its alliance with Mr. Secretary Pitt, and popular from his successful conduct of the war. It was perilous to attempt to change such an administration. The late Marquis of Rockingham told

me, that about the end of February 1761, he received a message from the Duke of Newcastle, requesting him to be at Newcastle House that evening. He went there: on his entering the room, the Duke of Newcastle ran up to him and said, 'We have received a message from the King, of great importance; he wishes that the Earl of Holdernesse may resign the place of Secretary of State for the Northern Department, and receive in lieu of it the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports, and that the Earl of Bute may be appointed Secretary of State for the Northern Department, in the place of the Earl of Holdernesse.' When this subject was discussed, the Earl of Hardwicke strongly recommended that the King's wishes should be complied with without opposition. He said, 'that this was the first instance in which the King had interfered in the nomination of ministers; and that resistance to his wishes might excite an ill-will which they might afterwards regret.' The Marquis of Rockingham told me, that he himself rather objected, and desired them to consider, whether, 'if they admitted, in February 1761, that the Earl of Bute was fit to be a Secretary of State, they could say in the following year that he was not fit to be a prime-minister?' But the Earl of Hardwicke's opinion prevailed, and the Earl of Bute was appointed Secretary of State."

"George III. is now no more. This circumstance authorises us to review his character with the same freedom as we may do that of any of those monarchs who have preceded him. I have already mentioned the character which he displayed at the commencement of his reign; that he was sober — temperate — of domestic habits — addicted to no vice — swayed by no passion.

"The whole tenour of his life has justified the impression, which was first received of him. Those who approached him formed another opinion of his character; in which, however, the event has shown, that they have been totally mistaken.

They thought, that he was a weak man, and that we should probably have a reign of favouritism. These ideas were entertained even by sagacious men; but they were conceived erroneously. George III. was not a weak man. His objects were little, and injudiciously chosen: but no monarch ever displayed more dexterity in his choice of the means to obtain those objects. So far from his life having been a reign of favouritism, he does not appear ever to have entertained kindness for any minister whom he employed, except for the Earl of Bute: and after he found, that this nobleman wanted the courage necessary for his purposes, he seems to have withdrawn all his favour from him, and never more to have wished to replace him in office. But George III. had been educated by his mother. She had formed her ideas of sovereign power at the court of her father, the Duke of Saxe Gotha; and she could never bring herself to be of opinion, that sovereignty should be exercised in Great Britain in a manner different from that in which she had seen it exercised at her father's court. In Saxe Gotha, the sovereignty is *property:* in Great Britain it is *magistracy*. In Saxe Gotha, the sovereign's personal wishes and opinions are to be obeyed, and he is his own minister; in Great Britain, the sovereign is to choose for his ministers those, whom he thinks most qualified to advise measures beneficial to the country. If he does not approve of the measures they recommend, he may remove his ministers and appoint others; but whatever measures are carried into effect, the advisers ought not only to be responsible, but distinctly known and recognized as the advisers. This is not an opinion, which has been only theoretically adopted by those who have treated of the English Constitution; it has been explicitly declared in parliament. An act once existed, enacting, that every measure recommended by the privy-council should be signed by those privy-counsellors who advised it. This law sufficiently declared the principles of our constitution. It completely negatived the idea of the King being his own minister. But ministers did not choose to have their names so openly exposed, and the act was repealed. The sentiment

which the Princess-dowager had most anxiously impressed on the King's mind was this; *viz.* that he should be his own minister; that he should vigilantly observe every attempt of his ministers to assume controul over him, and use his endeavours to prevent it. The Princess-dowager was led to enforce this sentiment on her son, not only from the manner in which she had seen sovereign power exercised in her father's court, but also from the controul which she had seen exercised by the Pelham party over George II. The conduct of that party to her late husband and herself had excited her resentment; and this resentment mingled itself with her political aversion. The wish to be his own minister, and to exercise his power personally, was the leading feature in George the Third's character, through his whole reign. It influenced his domestic, as well as his political conduct. There does not appear any interval, in which this sentiment was suspended."

" The reign of George III. has from its commencement exhibited a struggle between the King's personal wishes and the opinions of his ostensible ministers. The two first wishes, which he seems to have entertained, were to break the power of the Pelham faction, and to restore peace. These wishes were judicious; but the instrument which he employed to effectuate his objects was unfortunately chosen. The Earl of Bute was not qualified to be a minister: he was removed; and from the time of his removal we may date the establishment of the double cabinet; *viz.* secret advisers and ostensible ministers.

" The measure of taxing our American colonies by the vote of a British parliament, was brought forward while Mr. Grenville was the ostensible minister. Whether this measure proceeded from the interior cabinet, or from the ostensible minister, is a matter of doubt. From the obstinacy with which the King persevered in it; from the eagerness with which it was proclaimed, that it was personally the King's object; that those who supported it were his friends, while those

who opposed it were to be ranked as disloyal, and as his enemies; from this language being held long after the death of Mr. Grenville, when his influence must have ceased, men are induced to suspect, that it was the King's measure rather than that of Mr. Grenville.

"There is another circumstance, which leads men to doubt, whether the measure originally proceeded from Mr. Grenville. From the beginning of that gentleman's administration, it was manifestly his object to increase the public revenue. If the only idea which operated on his mind was, that America ought to contribute a portion of the public revenue, he had no occasion to bring forward the Stamp-act. He had the money already collected. He might have employed it in aid of the public service, without affording the Americans a pretence for complaint. I will explain what I mean by this assertion. It had been deemed advisable to encourage the growth of various articles of American produce, by allowing a bounty on their importation into Great Britain. I have been told, that when the Stamp-act was brought forward by Mr. Grenville, the bounties thus payable on American produce amounted to five hundred thousand pounds a-year. Mr. Grenville only proposed to raise two hundred thousand pounds a-year by the Stamp-act. If revenue alone was his object, it is scarcely credible, that he could have overlooked this sum, which was already in the coffers of the public, and resorted to a mode of taxation, which from its novelty was necessarily uncertain. But revenue was not the object of those who recommended the Stamp-act. Power and patronage influenced their wishes. I do not pretend to know who were the real advisers of the Stamp-act: perhaps hereafter it may be ascertained. The King dismissed George Grenville, because he found him not sufficiently subservient to his views; he dismissed the Marquis of Rockingham, because that nobleman had repealed the Stamp-act; he appointed the Duke of Grafton minister, and it was given out that the noble Duke was to act under the guidance of the Earl of Chatham. But, soon after the establishment of this ministry, the Earl of Chatham was taken ill;

his illness was of very long continuance, and of such a nature as to preclude him from all intercourse with others on any public business. During this interval of Lord Chatham's absence from the cabinet, the King contrived to have the question of taxing the American colonies again brought forward. By playing man against man, and faction against faction, he at length obtained his wishes, and the American colonies found themselves reduced to the alternative of unconditional submission, or explicit and avowed resistance; they chose the latter. While the King was pursuing this object of reviving the dispute with America, he seems to have employed that maxim of the politician, *Divide et impera*, with much dexterity. The late Earl of Shelburne told a friend of mine, 'that the King possessed one art beyond any man he had ever known; for that, by the familiarity of his intercourse, he obtained your confidence, procured from you your opinion of different public characters, and then availed himself of this knowledge to sow dissension.'

"The war began in 1775, and was continued for eight years, when the King, much against his wishes, was compelled to relinquish the contest; he was compelled to relinquish it, because he could find no man who would consent to be the ostensible minister for carrying on the war. But he still retained so strong a desire to continue the contest, that he could not refrain from employing his household troops to affront the Earl of Shelburne, the minister who had made the peace. The Earl of Shelburne would not submit to the affront; he resigned, and the King found himself under the necessity of appointing the coalitionists his ministers. These gentlemen came into office strongly impressed with the opinion they had formed of the King's character; *viz.* that nothing could induce him to relinquish the wish he entertained of being his own minister. I recollect the answer which Mr. Fox once made me when I put this question to him: 'Whether it was not possible for him to conciliate the King?' He replied, 'No; it is impossible: no man can gain the King.' And I be-

lieve Mr. Fox's answer was just. The King must have seen, that Lord Thurlow was devoted to him; yet he removed Lord Thurlow the moment Mr. Pitt required his dismission: and he did this, not from any regard for Mr. Pitt, for he never had any regard for him; but because Mr. Pitt was more necessary to his immediate views. When the coalitionists came into office, in the early part of the year 1783, they were impressed with the necessity of controlling the King's wishes; and, although the coalition had, to a certain degree, rendered Mr. Fox and his friends unpopular, yet I think that the coalitionists would have retained their power, if they had not been under the guidance of Mr. Burke. But the wrong-headedness, the arrogance, the violence, and the corrupt views of that gentleman, deprived the ministers of the confidence of the country. Mr. Pitt consented to be the King's ostensible minister; and the general election which followed his appointment completed the downfal of the coalitionists. I have said, that Mr. Pitt consented to be the King's ostensible minister; but I do not mean by this to insinuate, that Mr. Pitt was ready on all occasions to comply with the King's wishes. Neither of them loved the other. It was impossible for Mr. Pitt to forget the King's treatment of his father; and there was too much original integrity in Mr. Pitt's character to allow him to be acceptable to the King. I believe they had many quarrels. There was one in particular, which became generally known. The King had relied that he could make Mr. William Grenville minister, in case he was compelled to separate himself from Mr. Pitt. Mr. Pitt determined to deprive the King of this great card. He therefore suggested to His Majesty, that it was necessary that Mr. Grenville should be placed in the House of Lords. The King saw Mr. Pitt's object, and resisted. It was said, that this resistance was carried to such a length, that Mr. Pitt had actually resigned; but that the Queen prevailed on the King to yield to Mr. Pitt's demand. Mr. William Grenville was removed to the House of Lords, and thus the King was deprived of the only man,

whom he could have named as successor to Mr. Pitt in the House of Commons.

" During the whole of the King's reign, much use had been made of his personal and private character. It was industriously propagated, that the moral character of a king was the circumstance the most to be attended to by his subjects. And when the King's eldest son grew up, the contrast between the father and the son was industriously and malevolently remarked by every courtier. This operated two ways; it raised the King's character, and depressed that of him who was to be looked to as his successor."

Two Letters of His late Majesty George III. on Agriculture; addressed to the Editor, and originally inserted in Vol. VII. of the Annals of Agriculture, published in 1787.

LETTER I.

Sir, Windsor, Jan. 1. 1787.

It is reasonable to expect that your laudable efforts for the improvement of husbandry, by publishing the Annals of Agriculture, must in time be crowned with success; therefore it seems incumbent on all who think they have materials on this interesting subject, worthy of the inspection of the public, to transmit them to you, who, if you view them in that light, will give them a place in that estimable work.

Without further preface, I shall mention, that the dispute which has lately arisen on the subject of summer fallows, had made me secretly wish that Mr. Ducket, the able cultivator of Petersham, in Surrey, would have communicated his thoughts, not only on that subject, but would have benefited the public, by a full explanation of that course of husbandry which has rendered his farm at Petersham, which has now been above nineteen years in his hands, so flourishing, though his three predecessors had failed on it.

When he first entered on it, all the land, except the meadows, appeared to be hungry sand; and several acres were covered with gorse and brambles, which now produce excellent crops of corn.

As you have completed your sixth volume, and I find his great modesty prevents his standing forth among your correspondents, I will attempt to describe his mode of cultivation, rather than it shall longer remain unnoticed in your Annals.

Mr. Ducket's system of agriculture is a medium between the old and drill husbandry. He adapted his present mode of culture six years before he came to Petersham, on a small farm at Esher, as also at the late Duke of Newcastle's Villa of Claremount, where he used his three ploughs *, but at that time hand-hoed all his corn.

His course of husbandry seems to be the employing clover, turnips, and rye, as fallow-crops, and as intermediate † ones between wheat, barley, oats, and rye, changing these occasionally according to the nature and state of the land. Of these intermediate crops, those which serve only to fill up the winter interval are of the greatest use, for winter and spring food, and what these take from the ground is amply resupplied by the dung and treading of the cattle which feed on them; thus his ground, although never dormant, is continually replenished by a variety of manure, and thus unites the system of continued pasture with cultivation.

Mr. Ducket's implements of husbandry are, first, a trench-plough, which requires never less than four horses, and, when he means to plough very deep, six horses; he ploughs an acre in one day; no additional strength would be required in strong soils, as they usually need not be ploughed so deep.

Second, a two-share plough, which with four horses ploughs two acres in one day.

Third, a drill, which he names a plough, as at seed time it answers the purpose of one, and on this account prefers it to any drill of late invention that drops the seed; it requires but two horses; it will work three acres in one day; although it makes five drills, it only completes two at every bout.

* N. B. All the implements of husbandry peculiar to Mr. Ducket he makes for sale; but the purchasers should certainly see his manner of using them.

† I have known three, and, if my memory does not fail me, four or five, crops of white corn on Mr. Ducket's farm in succession, and all good.—A. Y.

The first and second ploughs he thinks answer all the purposes that can be wanted of ploughs in husbandry. One deep ploughing with the trench plough to every other, or every third crop, with very shallow intermediate ploughings with the two-share plough, is the best method of using them, and from which he has derived the greatest benefit.

The advantages arising from this mode of practice, he describes thus; by a deep ploughing, fresh earth is brought up for the nourishment of the plants; by not repeating it too often, the moisture is retained in the soil; being not too loose to draw off the wet, and yet not too hard to impede the penetration of the roots of the plants into it. The shallow ploughings with the two-share plough loosen the soil sufficiently for the seed to take root, until it has strength enough to penetrate into the first broken earth. Frequent ploughings, he thinks, bring up the buried seeds of annual weeds so abundantly, that in a grain crop it is difficult to destroy them. When the land is constantly ploughed to the same depth, the rain water is lodged between the loosened and unmoved earth, where it stagnates and injures, instead of assisting, vegetation.

He seems now of opinion, that, if he can get his ploughing finished two or three months before seed-time, and harrowed, the land may lie thus until the time of sowing, taking advantage of rains and other elementary aids to settle and consolidate the soil; the annual weeds have time to grow, which the drill (in preparing the soil thus managed for the seed) entirely destroys, and the crop of grain is kept during the summer cleaner from weeds than it would otherwise be. He has reaped by this method, in a dry summer, fine crops of grain, when others, not so treated, have perished through drought.

He prefers narrow furrows, his ploughs being constructed only to turn the furrow nine inches wide, consequently do not perform so much work in a day as some common ploughs; but the ground is better broken, better prepared for the drill, and the grain finds more nourishment.

He drills for all his crops, but sows the seeds broad-cast (turnips excepted) as the seeds fall naturally into the drills, or

what escape the hoe eradicates; turnips when eaten by the fly are all renewed by drilling; he has had good crops after the first sowings have been destroyed by the fly. Clover drilled among the corn he finds very advantageous, much seed being saved, and the crop better secured from the fly, which feed on this plant as well as on turnips. If his clover fails, he sows bents broadcast, when the corn is near in the ear, which, from the ground being loosened by the preceding drillings, are by the first rain washed into the earth, and ensure him a crop of grass; but he prefers a crop of clover alone, being the better preparation for wheat.

His hoe-machine is composed of two frames, in each of which five hoes are fixed; it is drawn by one horse, led by a boy, and worked by two men: if the ground works tolerably well, ten acres may be done in one day; if lands or ridges lie round or sharp, and the soil is stiff, the width of the machine, the number of hoes, and the strength, must be proportioned accordingly.

Mr. Ducket has lately adopted two new implements; the one for sowing is a frame on which are fixed five tin boxes, each holding about one pound of seed, which drops through the bottom of them into the drills. It is carried in a man's hand, and, being continually shook, the seed is prevented from clogging the holes in the bottom of the boxes by a wire playing across them, and is thus dribbled regularly into the drills.

The other is for rolling the seed into the ground; it is composed of a frame containing five small rollers, each eight inches diameter, drawn by hand; the rollers filling the intervals of land between the rows of corn, and pressing down the seeds.

He seems to think the frequency of manuring ought to depend on the quality, the state of the land, and the crop to grow upon it; good stable and fold-yard dung he thinks the best dressing for strong tillage land, a compost of the aforesaid dung and turf, or light loam for strong meadow land, and a compost of the said dung, stiff loam, and chalk, as also sheep folding for light soils.

He dungs for turnips, unless the preceding crop was

dunged; for wheat, he had rather dung on the seeds, that is on clover, &c. which the wheat is to follow, after the ground has been trench-ploughed; he regularly trench-ploughs the clover lays, and throws the dung deep.

He is in general not sparing with seed, especially in land subject to weeds, and where the grain blights; the following are his common proportions to the acre:

Wheat, from two bushels to two bushels and one peck, and to two bushels and one half.

Barley, three bushels.

Oats, four bushels.

Rye, two bushels and one half for a crop.

Beans, two to three bushels.

Peas, three bushels.

Tares, two bushels and one peck.

Clover, ten or twelve pounds.

Turnips, two pounds.

I shall not take up more of your time than to assure you that I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Ralph Robinson.

To this letter Mr. Young has added the following Note.

I have at various times, during the last fifteen years, viewed with great attention the husbandry of the very ingenious Mr. Ducket. I took notes of what I saw for my private information, but did not publish them, as I thought I perceived a disinclination in that gentleman to have them so brought forward; and on some points he expressly desired me not. I am glad to find by this memoir (for which the public is much obliged to the author) that he has relaxed in this particular. I wish much that Mr. Robinson, as he has broken the ice, would proceed, and in particular give his courses of crops; and explain his utter rejection of fallows, and his very singular mode of treating a field when full of couch-grass (*triticum repens*).

Letter II.

Sir, Windsor, March 5. 1787.

The early attention you have given to my attempt of laying before the public, through your useful channel, Mr. Ducket's system of agriculture, fully entitles you to expect from me a compliance to the request you have intimated in a note at the end of that publication, that a particular account should be given of the courses of crops usually adopted by that original cultivator, as well as his sentiments on fallows, and his mode of treating a field when full of couch-grass.

Mr. Ducket has no fixed rotation of crops; he seems to think that every farmer ought to study, in cropping his land, what grain will pay him best, which is the only rule he follows, unless prevented by bad seasons. All he requires is to get a feeding crop between those of grain, and renew his soil by alternate deep and shallow ploughings. He does not regard cross-cropping his land, yet would avoid sowing wheat after barley, nay, thinks wheat after wheat less prejudicial; he does not object to wheat after oats; but oats after oats, and wheat following barley, he thinks, are ever weak crops, and that a continuation of such successions would at last produce nothing. On the contrary, barley after barley does very well; indeed he has known barley succeed well with alternate deep and shallow ploughings, and proper dressings when sown ten years successively.

If land requires rest, he lays it down with grass seeds, which prepares it, after proper culture, to produce the grain most called for in the market.

He seems of opinion, that the most profitable plan of culture a farmer can follow is to examine which sort of grain will pay him best, and to vary his changes of crops according to the demand of that particular kind of grain, instead of laying down a regular rotation of crops.

An untoward season may prevent his following the rotation or succession of crops he had proposed, but he deems it as

one of the material advantages of his mode of culture, that his land is ever ready for the reception of such grain or seeds he may, on such an occasion, judge best suited to supply the place of the original intended crop. He therefore recommends the use of his ploughs, and his mode of ploughing with intermediate feeding crops; then grain may be cultivated in any variation or succession; but he does not think his mode of cropping ground can succeed if attempted by the common methods of husbandry.

As an experiment, he for three years successively sowed Siberian wheat on the same land, and is convinced it will answer; and, if the price of wheat was so high as to pay better than other grain, he would reduce it to practice; but does not imagine this mode of culture can be successful but with farmers who work his ploughs, and practise his method of using them. He recommends the Siberian wheat as the only species that will answer to be thus cultivated, as it is of quicker growth, does not exhaust the soil so much as common wheats, and nourishes grass seeds sown among it, equally with other spring grain.

He has reaped Siberian wheat on the 25th of July, which has given him a good season for turnips, as an intervening crop, which being fed off by Christmas, he has sown the ground immediately with Siberian wheat, and, by pursuing this method, has taken off the same land three crops of Siberian wheat successively.

If the harvest is likely to prove late he sows his turnips when the wheat is in full ear, and has large turnips at Christmas. He sows this seed broad-cast among the corn, when there is a prospect of rain, which buries it sufficiently in the ground to produce vegetation without other assistance. His method of alternately deep and shallow ploughing the ground with his trench and double furrow ploughs, contributes to the success of this practice, by furnishing every other crop with fresh food and a new soil, which, when assisted with proper dressings, and an intermediate feeding crop, will, he thinks, prove successful in taking Siberian wheat many times succes-

sively off the same land. He thinks fallows necessary for strong soils, as the clods of earth cannot be well broken to pieces without lying some time exposed to the air; but would in general reject this practice on light soils, as feeding crops are better from the cattle, while consuming the crop, treading the soil, and rendering it more compact and firm, which a light soil requires. He would not let the ground lie any longer idle than while preparing for the feeding crop. This enables the farmer to keep a larger stock of cattle, which increases his quantity of manure.

Many soils may be improved by winter fallows; this may be practised by ploughing immediately after the grain crop is off, in a dry season, and by being well water-furrowed during the winter, and proper dressings in the spring; but he does not think this method equal to a feeding crop of rye, turnips, or tares.

The method he constantly pursues for destroying couch-grass is by trench-ploughing it into the ground, where it dies when buried deep; that left on the surface is destroyed by hoeing: grain of quick and luxuriant growth, sown on the trenched ground, also assists very much towards the destruction of this troublesome weed; but a change of rye, tares, and turnips, when produced by his mode of culture, will the most effectually destroy couch-grass.

He confesses that this practice, which he has successfully pursued for several years, is condemned by many persons; yet he is convinced it answers perfectly, is less expensive, and quicker done than by any other method.

I have wished to be as pointed as possible in attempting to answer your enquiries, which may have led me into greater length than I should have wished; I shall therefore only add, that I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Ralph Robinson.

N.B. These are two only out of seven different communications of His Majesty to the "Annals of Agriculture."

We shall conclude this brief sketch of the life of our late Monarch, by one short extract from "the Annals of George III." This work, is professedly written by Dr. Aikin, a man of exemplary habits; moderate in his politicks; correct in his estimate of the human character; and imbued with all the good qualities, that constitute a most valuable as well as a most accomplished member of society.

"The protracted existence and sufferings of the monarch were now fast drawing to a close. As early as the month of November, the hitherto firm health of His Majesty had undergone a sudden alteration; and though the immediately dangerous symptoms of the attack were removed, they were productive of a state of general feebleness and decay, which his immediate attendants soon perceived to admit of but one termination. No bulletins, except the monthly reports of the physicians to the council over which the Duke of York presided, were however issued; and the country received with a momentary feeling of surprise, the notification, that on the evening of the 29th of January 1820, King George III. had breathed his last without suffering and almost without a disease; having attained the 82d year of his age and the 60th of his reign.

"The public conduct of this prince, and the tendencies of the political principles by which it was guided, might afford much scope for discussion, and will be differently estimated by opposite parties; but respecting his private and domestic character, little variance of opinion has at any time existed among his contemporaries. Probity, and a strict sense of religious obligation, formed the basis of his moral character; — moderation and simplicity, of his habits and manners, — and benevolence, of his disposition. A faithful and affectionate husband, a fond and assiduous parent, and a kind, considerate, and affable master, he secured the respect and attachment of all who beheld him nearly, and was approved by the moral feelings of the whole nation. His intellectual faculties, originally of no high order, were permanently clouded by the constitutional malady which first exhibited itself at an early pe-

riod of his life. An inflexible persistence in the line of conduct which he had once judged it right to adopt, — an immoveable adherence to the maxims of government instilled into him by his earliest instructors, formed the leading characteristic of his mental constitution, and that which influenced in the most important manner the destinies of his kingdoms.

" In literary taste, George III. was supposed to be somewhat deficient, though he collected one of the noblest libraries extant; but the fine arts, especially music and painting, he loved, patronised, and in a considerable degree understood. Agriculture also and some of the mechanic arts were among his pursuits; and hunting, till a late period of life, formed his principal amusement.

" His firm attachment to the church of which he was the head, was totally exempt from bigotry; he uniformly insisted that no species of religious persecution should take place under his sway; all the relaxations of the penal laws affecting the catholics and the protestant dissenters, bear date from his reign, and were sanctioned by his beneficent and equitable mind; and a genuine scruple of conscience respecting his coronation oath, seems alone to have opposed his conceding to the former sect the full rights of citizens.

" To the system of general education promulgated by Joseph Lancaster, His Majesty early extended his firm and liberal support; nobly disdainful of the scruples and alarms which it excited in other quarters. On this subject he once uttered the memorable wish, " that the day might come in which every poor child in his dominions would be able to read its bible."

" Posterity will number George III. with the best men, though not the ablest monarchs, who have borne the British sceptre."

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No. II.



His Royal Highness
The Duke of KENT and STRATHERNE,

IN GREAT BRITAIN; EARL OF DUBLIN, IN IRELAND; A FIELD MARSHAL IN THE ARMY, K.G. G.C.B. K.S.P. &c. &c.

Of this Prince we are enabled to treat with a considerable degree of accuracy, partly from personal knowledge, and partly from authentic and original documents. The latter part of his life exhibited one uniform scene of enlightened exertions in behalf of suffering humanity; and we shall frankly endeavour to point out the source, to which the errors, that obscured for a while the earlier portion of his existence, are to be fairly attributed.

Edward-Augustus, the fourth son, and fifth child of His late Majesty, George III., by his consort, the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was born Nov. 2. 1767. Until the age of seventeen, he remained in his native country, and his education was commenced under able instructors. But it being determined to give him a military education, Germany was selected for that purpose; as there, youth of the most illustrious birth are subjected to all the minutiæ of discipline,

and inured to a degree of controul, not to say severity, that is but too well calculated to render them, by turns, both slaves and tyrants.

Accordingly, at an early period of life, and before his mind had been formed and enlightened by an English education, His Royal Highness was sent to Lunenburg, a portion of the dominions of his father's electorate. Here he was placed under the inspection of a general officer, with the title of governor, and first did duty as a cadet. Thence he was removed, at the end of a year, to Hanover, the capital, and lodged in one of the palaces: but his allowances were intercepted, his spirit curbed, and his mind deteriorated by a rigorous and unabating attention to the duties of the parade and the drill. He was, however, complimented with the rank of colonel of the guards in 1786. It is not a little singular, that the next place of his abode should be Geneva, a city where the equal rights, and republican manners, of the inhabitants, formed a striking contrast to the inequality of conditions and the despotic nature of the governments he had witnessed in the course of his travels. Here he got acquainted with many young English noblemen of the same age as himself, and spent his time very agreeably; but, although a prince of the blood, his purse would not allow him to live at a similar expense; and he was daily and hourly mortified by comparisons of the most odious and degrading nature.

At length, when His Royal Highness had reached his twenty-third year, he was recalled to England, where, during the course of the former spring, he had attained the rank and appointment of colonel of the 70th foot. As Prince Edward had now reached a mature age, he of course expected a dukedom—an appanage, and an establishment suitable to his rank in life, in the same manner as his brother, the Duke of Clarence. He also longed to remain for some time in the bosom of his family, to cultivate his early friendships, and survey the beloved country that gave him birth. But at the end of ten days he was suddenly ordered to Gibraltar; and as all remonstrance would have been in vain, with the

most implicit obedience to paternal authority, he immediately proceeded thither. There he joined his regiment, and, after a short residence, in the summer of 1791, sailed along with it for Quebec. But instead of being subjected to all the rigour of a Canadian winter, he was now devoted to experience the sickly heats of the torrid zone, for he was soon after ordered to join the troops under the command of General Sir Charles, afterwards Earl Grey, destined for the conquest of the French West-India islands. This expedition proved completely fortunate, and His Royal Highness here, for the first time, drew his maiden sword against the enemies of his country. On this occasion Prince Edward proceeded through a portion of the United States, and in crossing the lake Champlain during the winter, experienced the loss of a large portion of his military equipment, by the breaking of the ice.

Soon after his arrival at the place of his destination, his Royal Highness, greatly to his joy, obtained the command of the detached camp of La Coste, and displayed his gallantry at the attack of Fort Royal, in Martinique, which, out of compliment to him, was afterwards named Fort Edward. At St. Lucie and Guadaloupe, the subject of this memoir also distinguished himself in several perilous affairs, and by his bravery and good conduct obtained the praise and approbation of the commander-in-chief, whose dispatches fully testified the high idea entertained of his courage and good conduct.

The purposes of the armament having been all duly fulfilled, His Royal Highness returned to North America, and was soon after rewarded with the government of Nova Scotia, to which was superadded (Jan. 12. 1796) the rank of lieutenant-general.

During his residence at Halifax, in consequence of the fall of his horse under him, it was deemed necessary for Prince Edward to return to England, and he was called to the House of Lords (1799) by a patent creating him Duke of Kent and Stratherne, and also Earl of Dublin. It was surely full time to obtain a settlement, for His Royal Highness had now attained his 32d year!

In the course of a few weeks more, he was appointed commander-in-chief of all the forces in British America; thither he immediately proceeded; and as he loved the people, and the climate agreed with his health, he hoped to remain there for many years. On this occasion, the government transport which carried out the whole equipment was unfortunately lost, in consequence of detention by an embargo, an event that afterwards led to the most serious embarrassment, for every thing had been supplied on credit, and a new outfit, accompanied by a new debt, was the necessary consequence. On this occasion, the conduct of the new commander-in-chief was such as to produce universal satisfaction. The people were pleased with his dignified, but easy manners, his uniform politeness, and kind and unremitting attention to all; while the assembly testified its entire approbation by the vote of five hundred guineas for the purchase of a diamond star.

In consequence of a severe bilious attack, the Duke of Kent solicited and obtained leave to return to England, and he accordingly arrived here early in the autumn of 1800. A few days after this, he was nominated colonel of the Royal Scots, a regiment which he retained until his death. Early in 1803 he obtained the government of Gibraltar, and proceeded thither in the spring.

This proved a most inauspicious period in the life of His Royal Highness, who being now possessed of the supreme command, determined to introduce all the rigour of German tactics. A striking example of military obedience in his own person, he required the most complete subordination from all around him. Rising before the sun — abhorring the excesses of the table — sober almost to a fault — punctual in the discharge of all his duties, however numerous — he exacted nothing from others but what he himself was ready to comply with. Yet it was found utterly impossible for any body of men, particularly of soldiers, to imitate the abstemiousness, the regularity, and the austere habits of the new governor. On the Continent, he had imbibed a taste for the most correct uniformity in the dress, accoutrements, and equipments

of the soldiery; and, while the hair was to be cut according to a certain precise standard, the garrison rather felt disgusted by additional parades and daily reviews. But, on the other hand, it ought to be recollected, that the inhabitants of the rock were loud in their complaints of military licence; that the troops were slovenly and insubordinate; and that the means of intoxication were so easy, that its disgusting effects became every where visible. To strike at the root of this evil, His Royal Highness, notwithstanding the serious loss accruing to himself, determined to shut up many of the wine-houses, to restrain the soldiers within their respective barracks, and to adopt such a system of inspection as should preclude both inebriety and insubordination. It is lamentable to state, that these numerous regulations were not attended with the salutary effects that might have been expected. On the contrary, a mutiny took place, Dec. 24th, 1802, in which it was said the governor's life was actually aimed at. On this occasion, several officers distinguished themselves by their zeal and activity; while the timely arrival of a detachment of artillery, under Capt. Dodd, not only endeared that officer to His Royal Highness during the remainder of his life, but contributed not a little to restore order in the garrison.

The Duke of Kent was soon after recalled, and in 1805 received the *baton* of a field-marshal. On his return much prejudice prevailed against him, but on this occasion he was most cordially supported by His present Majesty. The Prince of Wales paid particular attention to the feelings of a brother, and actually accompanied him, arm-in-arm, to the parade at the Horse-Guards.

From this moment, the illustrious subject of this memoir remained unemployed; and all efforts to obtain a restoration to his government, or attain any command in the army, proved unavailing. Between His Royal Highness and the Commander-in-chief a jealousy for some time unhappily subsisted; and this was greatly increased in consequence of the parliamentary inquiry relative to the conduct of the Duke of York. His Royal Highness, however, proved soon after, to the satisfaction of all dispassionate persons, that he had not int

any degree either countenanced or participated in the accusation.*

But although the Duke of Kent was now deprived of the exer-

* *Questions put to Captain Dodd, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent; and the Answers of the former thereto.*

26th July, 1809.

Question. Have I, directly or indirectly, sanctioned, advised, or encouraged any attacks upon the Duke of York, to your knowledge? — Answer. Never. T. Dodd.

Question. Have I had, to your knowledge, any acquaintance or communication with Colonel Wardle, or any of the parties concerned in bringing forward the investigation respecting the Duke of York's conduct, which took place in parliament, last winter, either directly or indirectly? — Answer. I feel confident that your Royal Highness has no such knowledge or acquaintance. T. Dodd.

Question. Have I, to your knowledge, ever had any acquaintance with, or knowledge of, Mrs. Clarke, or any communication with her, direct or indirect, upon the subject above named, or any other? — Answer. I am confident your Royal Highness never had. T. Dodd.

Question. Have I ever expressed to you any sentiment, which could induce you to believe that I approved of what was brought forward in parliament against the Duke of York; or of any proceeding that would tend to his obloquy or disgrace? — Answer. Never! I have heard your Royal Highness lament the business *vivâ voce*, and you made the same communication to me in writing. T. Dodd.

Question. Have you ever, to your recollection, expressed yourself either by word or in writing, either to Colonel Wardle, or Mrs. Clarke, or to any other person connected with the investigation of the Duke of York's conduct, in any way that could give them reason to suppose, that I approved of the measure, or would countenance those concerned in bringing it forward? — Answer. Never; but I have on the contrary expressed myself, that your Royal Highness would have a very different feeling. T. Dodd.

Question. What were my expressions on the subject of the pamphlets which appeared, passing censure on the conduct of the Duke of York, and others of my family, and holding up my character to praise; and what have been the sentiments which I have uniformly expressed on similar publications, whether in the newspapers or elsewhere? — Answer. I have invariably heard your Royal Highness regret that any person should attempt to do justice to your own character, at the expense of that of the Duke of York, or of any other member of your family. T. Dodd.

Question. During the ten years you have been my private secretary, when in the most confidential moments I have given vent to my wounded feelings, on professional subjects, did you ever hear me express myself inimical to the Duke of York, or that I entertained an expectation of raising myself by his fall? — Answer. Never! On the contrary, I have frequently heard your Royal Highness express yourself very differently. T. Dodd.

The above questions, written in Colonel Vesey's hand, were all dictated by me, EDWARD, in the presence of Lord Harrington.

(Signed) HARRINGTON.
J. A. VESEY.

cise, not only of his official situation as Governor of Gibraltar, but also of his professional services, he did not relapse into indolence, or remain an useless member of society. On the contrary, although he declined all parliamentary intervention out of deference to others, yet he opened a noble career, by aiding, supporting, and patronising most of the public charitable institutions of his native country. To some, he gave his advice and assistance; to others, notwithstanding the pecuniary state of his affairs, he became a liberal subscriber: to almost all he acted as a chairman, and conducted himself with such great propriety, while he evinced such a glowing eloquence on every occasion, that those institutions derived great benefit from his countenance and protection.

Meanwhile His Royal Highness did not forget the interests of his various creditors, but opened a negociation with Mr. Pitt, then premier, for the purpose of realising his numerous and just claims. On this occasion he associated himself with certain of the junior branches of the royal family, whose pretensions he advocated in common with his own. Here follow two original memorials, drawn up from documents in the possession of His Royal Highness, which will fully elucidate this subject. The two subsequent papers were intended to have been presented, in an amended form, to the House of Commons; but, after due consultation with some leading men, on both sides of the house, this measure was first suspended, and then finally dropt.

The Case of the five younger Royal Dukes briefly stated.

The precise situation of the junior male branches of the royal family has, hitherto, either been wholly concealed from or imperfectly disclosed to the public. In consequence of this a certain degree of ambiguity is attached to their characters; and every thing relating to their debts, incumbrances, and expenses, has been grossly misunderstood, magnified, and perverted. Accordingly, without experiencing any sympathy, on the part of a generous nation, and with scarcely a murmur on their own, they have been long consigned to obscurity, and almost to oblivion.

Although reduced to a state, painful in the extreme to princes of the blood; but little creditable to a high-minded people; and, if not tending to shake the security, yet contributing, in no small degree, to diminish the lustre of the throne itself, their Royal Highnesses, with an exemplary forbearance, have hitherto declined all public justification. Their situation is indeed delicate, in every point of view; a variety of feelings are to be combated; and it is difficult to defend, even the best cause, without assuming the odious character of an accuser. But there are certain conditions in which acquiescence becomes culpable: for a servile and long continued submission exhibits all the appearance of guilt, and seems to invite, if not to justify oppression. It may, therefore, at length, be permitted at least to complain. Yet, even then, their high rank forbids vulgar recrimination; while their affinity, as well as affection, preclude the most distant censure relative to either of their royal parents; who not only possess but merit all their love, respect, and esteem.

It is not here meant to insinuate that this portion of the royal family has been wholly exempt from the frailties incident to humanity. For the early errors of the children of our nobility, and opulent commoners, we readily find an apology, in extreme youth or a too ardent temperament: and are those born under the canopy of a throne to be alone condemned by vindictive rules, and unrelenting maxims? The philosophers of all ages tell us, and daily experience confirms the truth of their assertions, that such an exalted rank is far more liable to snares, temptations, and impositions of all kinds, than a humbler condition.

It has proved a great misfortune, and seems almost peculiar to the situation of four, out of five, of these princes, that no regular *outfit*, was ever provided for them, on entering the world. While their scanty revenues were burdened with a large and expensive household; plate, horses, and carriages, were either wholly forgotten, or left to be purchased, out of an incompetent annual income. This original omission, necessarily led to engagements, onerous in the extreme, and became the cause of a variety of future embarrassments. Such a fatal

error has been recently alluded to, and very properly obviated in the case of their august niece.

Another circumstance, also pregnant with much mischief, sprung from a different source. While their exalted rank imposed many obligations, and produced a variety of expenses early in life, the age of manhood was in some cases unaccountably protracted long beyond the usual bounds prescribed either by law, or custom. Thus although the Duke of York received a provision soon after his majority, yet the Duke of Clarence had attained his twenty-fourth year, before he procured a parliamentary grant by way of *appanage*; the Dukes of Cumberland, and Cambridge, obtained theirs only at twenty-eight; the Duke of Sussex was suffered to reach the age of twenty-nine before he was provided for, in a similar way: while the Duke of Kent, by a strange and unaccountable neglect on the part of His Majesty's ministers, was allowed to languish until the completion of his thirty-second year, without participating in the advantages conferred on his brothers.

Such a gross act of injustice inevitably led to anticipations; and the result of these, ever more ruinous to princes than to private individuals, is but too obvious. Hence also, another prolific source of future embarrassments!

The allowance of 12,000*l.* *per annum* first granted in 1789, and accompanied as it was, in the case of the Duke of Clarence, then resident at St. James's, with an unlimited table for His Royal Highness and household, in addition to apartments, lighted and warmed under the management of the Board of Green Cloth, and furnished and kept in repair by the Lord Chamberlain's office, was the model assigned for all the junior Princes. Even this, however, was at length deemed inadequate to the rank, dignity, and requisite grandeur, of the illustrious persons in question.

Accordingly, in 1805, a negociation was entered into, by one of the royal dukes, on the part of his brothers, and the Right Hon. William Pitt on the side of government.

On this occasion, the premier solemnly pledged himself, that, in addition to the private and exclusive claims of the Duke, the incomes of the junior branches should be augmented

from 12,000*l.* to 18,000*l.* *clear of all deductions whatsoever*. He also stipulated, that the additional specific sum of five thousand pounds *per annum*, being the exact medium between the calculation expressly made by the Board of Green Cloth on one hand, and an indifferent person on the other, should be allowed instead of a table; but that coals, candles, together with furniture, fixtures, and the necessary reparation of the same, should be continued as before.

To this agreement two gentlemen of the first respectability, one of whom occupies the high and dignified station of a judge, were privy. The sudden illness, followed soon after by the demise, of Mr. Pitt, alone prevented it from being carried into immediate execution.

Instead of realising these hopes, however, in 1806, the parliamentary provision of their Royal Highnesses was fixed at precisely 18,000*l.* It is evident, then, that the exalted persons in question were not in the least benefited by this new settlement. On the contrary, being now deprived both of a table, and 5000*l.* *per annum*, as heretofore promised for the loss of one, together with a variety of other advantages, they became sufferers by this arrangement, to the amount of more than 6,500*l.* a-year. In addition also to the loss resulting from this violation of a solemn agreement, their Royal Highnesses were subject to fresh difficulties from the circumstances of the times. The sudden depreciation of the currency of course affected incomes that were fixed by law, to a degree scarcely conceivable; and for which indeed an ample indemnification was granted to many persons of inferior dignity in the state.

Nor was this new parliamentary provision, like the former one *, exempt from taxes, according to the terms both of the first settlement, and the subsequent agreement on the part of Mr. Pitt; for, either by a clerical error, or a culpable omission, in the bills for imposing the income and property tax, the revenues of their Royal Highnesses, were, for many years, subject to a deduction of ten *per centum*, amounting to a contribution

* See 39 Geo. III. cap. xxix. and all the other acts, passed for a similar purpose.

of eighteen hundred a-year; thus, making the *nominal* exceed the *real* income, by reducing the allowance of 18,000*l.* to 16,200*l.*, and constituting a very large and serious defalcation.

It almost detracts from the dignity of complaint, on the part of such distinguished personages, to enter into minute details; but on a subject of finance, the most trifling item ought not to be omitted. From the above statement it will be perceived, that the five younger brothers of the royal family, instead of being more favoured as they advanced in years, have experienced a marked and progressive deterioration in their respective conditions, ever since the year 1789, when the eldest of them (the Duke of Clarence) first obtained a parliamentary establishment. But in 1807, they were condemned to a variety of petty vexations, in consequence of the supplies of furniture being cut off, by a treasury minute; while, in conformity to a new regulation of the Office of Works, in 1815, it was determined that nothing was to be done to the Royal Palaces in the occupation of the *younger branches*, but what the safety of the buildings absolutely required; leaving the wear and tear of fixtures, furniture, and decorations, to be supplied by themselves. The windows were to be mended, and bells hung or repaired, by the tradesmen of the household, indeed, but at their own sole expense.

It is thus evident, that the various incumbrances to which their Royal Highnesses are now subject, chiefly originate in three insurmountable causes, over which they have not, and never could possibly have, any control whatsoever:

1. The protraction of their respective parliamentary establishments long beyond the age of manhood:

2. The want of an original *outfit*, on at length obtaining a settlement, burdened as it was with a numerous and expensive household:

3. The violation of a solemn engagement, by the grant of an advanced nominal income, tending to throw an odium on the characters and conduct of their Royal Highnesses; whereas, in fact, they were still more incapacitated from honourably fulfilling their respective engagements, by an actual

diminution, arising from a deduction of 10 *per cent.* together with the loss of a table, coals, candles, &c.:

And, 4. A variety of little, mean, and paltry regulations on the part of certain public boards, have contributed not a little to superadd mortification to injustice.

From an enumeration of the above facts it is now evident, that the case of the five junior male branches of the royal family demands immediate consideration. The reimbursement of the contributions raised upon them, in express violation of the original agreement, under the income and property tax acts, together with a very moderate indemnification for their other losses and deprivations, would instantly enable the royal dukes to liquidate all just demands, by means of trustees expressly nominated for this purpose, and assume their due rank and importance in the state.

In such a case it is a pleasing reflection, that the sum total might be levied from a fund that would not add an unit to the public debt, or withdraw one single shilling from the annual supplies. *

* *Letter from His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent to Alexander Stephens, of Park House, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.*

" My dear Sir; Kensington Palace, 27th February, 1816.

" I duly received, yesterday, your obliging favour with its accompanying inclosure, and beg to express my acknowledgments for the further trouble you have taken to promote the interests of my brothers and myself. I shall, in the course of the morning, look them over with attention; and, with your permission, communicate, through our mutual worthy friend, Captain Dodd, the result of my remarks arising therefrom. In the meanwhile I shall just observe, that although one considerable difficulty is removed, from the accomplishment of a general junction of all to obtain the fulfilment of Mr. Pitt's promise, by expunging the Duke of York's case altogether, I nevertheless fear, from the different causes that operate upon the minds of my brothers, that it will be next to impossible to secure their general, or, indeed, individual concurrence, in any step to be taken with ministers; so that, after all, I very much apprehend, that without any egotism on my part, I shall be imperatively compelled to confine myself to my own substantive case, and to commit that to the charge of some independent man, to take his choice of introducing it whenever a favourable opportunity offers, under the hope of exciting in the House that feeling in my behalf, which I have failed in doing in the breasts of the advisers of the Prince Regent. Believe me ever to remain, with the most friendly regard,

" My dear Sir,

" Yours faithfully,

" EDWARD."

Supplementary Case of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Kent.

From the preceding statement it has been seen how far, and to what amount, His Royal Highness has suffered in common with his four brothers, from the want of an original outfit; the breach of a solemn engagement; the substitution of a nominal for a real income; and, above all, by the additional hardship of permitting eleven whole years to elapse, after attaining his majority, before a parliamentary provision was obtained for this prince. But a short historical detail will convey the best idea of the sufferings, and exhibit the most becoming apology for the difficulties and embarrassments of Their Majesties' fourth son.

The Duke of Kent, under the title of Prince Edward, left England in 1785, and resided, successively, both at Lunenburg and Hanover, until the end of the year 1787. During this period he was lodged in one of the palaces, and both table and equipage were furnished from the electoral establishment. The sole pecuniary allowance issued on this occasion was the sum of 1000*l.* *per ann.* of which *his governor had the entire controul and disposal*, with an exception of two pistoles a-week, allowed for the pocket-money of a young man of high rank and spirit, between the age of eighteen and twenty.

His Royal Highness next removed to Geneva, in obedience to His Majesty's command, where he remained some months, after attaining the period of manhood, without any increase of allowance. The consequence is sufficiently obvious. Incapacitated from enjoying those indulgences which not only princes, but private gentlemen expect, at a certain age, he incurred debts, and borrowed money, to procure them.

At the beginning of 1790, Prince Edward returned to England; and, after passing only ten days at home, repaired, at the short notice of forty-eight hours, to Gibraltar. Here, although destitute of pecuniary resources, he was obliged to provide an establishment, and every thing incident to housekeeping, at an enormous expense. It was not, indeed, until the middle of 1791, when orders arrived for his departure to Canada, that he discovered his annual allowance to amount only to the sum of 5000*l.*; being considerably less than what had been granted to his governor at Geneva.

Here, again, the fatal effects of a scanty provision were too evident: a considerable debt for the Gibraltar outfit had been unavoidably incurred, as it would have been impossible for the most rigorous economy either to have advanced the necessary expenses, in the first instance, or liquidated the incumbrance afterwards, out of the current income. So sensible, indeed, was the King of this circumstance, that His Majesty was most graciously pleased to promise reimbursement.

On arriving at Quebec, his Royal Highness had accordingly to provide a new establishment; and this, like the former, was effected on credit, no allowance whatsoever having been made for either.

In 1793 this Prince, in consequence of instructions from England, prepared to embark for the West Indies; and, on leaving the capital of Canada, a sale necessarily took place, the *proceeds* of which were chiefly applied to provide for the more urgent demands incident to a third equipment.

Here it may be necessary to observe, that Prince Edward, anxious to give all possible satisfaction to his English creditors, had already granted bonds for about 20,000*l.*, payable at the expiration of seven years; long before which period he, of course, expected a parliamentary provision. The interest of this sum produced a diminution of exactly one-fifth part of his scanty income.

In travelling through the United States of America, with a *suite* suitable to his rank, a very considerable expense was of course incurred; while every one acquainted with the West Indies must know, that the necessaries of life are there enhanced to an enormous extent.

At the close of the campaign of 1794, His Royal Highness, in obedience to His Majesty's commands, returned to North America; highly flattered, indeed, with the official encomiums on his valour and good conduct, but encumbered with those fresh debts and engagements which are ever incident to sudden changes, long journeys, and expensive preparations.

Being now placed on the *staff*, a fourth outfit for which, like the three preceding ones, no compensation was ever re-

ceived, became necessary at Halifax. Here he remained first with the rank of major-general, until His Royal Highness obtained that of lieutenant-general; but there being no issue of *bat and forage* money, as of late, His Royal Highness never enjoyed any other allowance but that of 5000*l.*, first granted in 1790; and as 1000*l.* of this was regularly disbursed in interest, his expenses, of course, during every succeeding year, exceeded his income.

In 1798 this Prince returned to England, in consequence of an accident proceeding from his horse falling under him. On that occasion the creditors of His Royal Highness were induced, perhaps by the punctuality with which the interest had been hitherto discharged, and the knowledge of his utter inability to liquidate the bonds granted in 1791, to consent to their renewal for seven years more. In the mean time, however, in addition to this old debt, a much larger new one had been also unavoidably contracted, from the various concurring causes already specified.

At length, in 1799, Prince Edward obtained his dukedom, with a parliamentary provision of 12,000*l.*; but, by this time, he had nearly reached his thirty-second year, as has been already stated. And here, without making any invidious comparison, the singular hardship of his situation may be easily appreciated from the consideration, that his two elder brothers, the Dukes of York and Clarence, had been favoured with a similar allowance soon after obtaining their majority; and that a similar sum was granted to the Duke of Cumberland, his junior by four years, on the very same day with himself.

About a month after this, the Duke of Kent was promoted a general, and nominated commander-in-chief in North America. His new equipment was, of course, on a scale commensurate with his rank; and, on this occasion, the sum of 2000*l.* was advanced by government. His Royal Highness had now a fair prospect of being enabled to pay off all incumbrances, by a gradual liquidation of his debts: but here, again, he was assailed by fresh misfortunes, and doomed

to experience new embarrassments. The transport, which contained the whole of his baggage, goods, and equipage of every kind and description, was ready to sail in July, but being detained by *embargo*, in consequence of the Helder expedition, until the stormy month of October, was wrecked on the American coast, without the possibility of saving any thing.*

On learning this melancholy intelligence, occasioned by no neglect, either of himself or his agents, but by the mere act of government for the advantage of the public service, His Royal Highness was soon taught to feel that he had experienced an injury to the amount of full 16,000*l.* Partly on this account, therefore, and partly in consequence of a declining state of health, the Duke of Kent was induced to apply for leave of absence, in order to solicit remuneration for this, as well as his former losses. Having accordingly arrived in England, in the autumn of 1800, through the kind intervention of the Prince of Wales, with the Earl of Rosslyn, then Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Kent's various claims were brought under the consideration of Mr. Pitt, from whom he received the fullest assurance — "not only that they should be made good; but also, that due consideration should be had to the circumstance of having received his parliamentary establishment so much later in life than any of his brothers; and that if he were not placed on an exact footing with the Duke of Clarence, which would have produced an arrear of eight years, he should enjoy the same advantage as the Duke of Cumberland, which must insure an arrear of four."

This pledge held out a speedy prospect of paying off his creditors: but the cup of hope was once more dashed from

* It may be here proper, once for all, to state a series of accidents, unexampled perhaps in history, which occurred during the military career of His Royal Highness.

1. His equipment was lost in Lake Champlaine.
2. His baggage again lost, by the capture of the Antelope packet.
3. Lost, a third time, by the capture of the Tankerville packet.
4. Lost, a fourth time, by the capture of the Recovery transport.

And, 5. Lost once more, first by the temporary capture, and finally by the plunder of the Diamond.

the lip of His Royal Highness, in consequence of a change of administration, subsequently to the happy event of His Majesty's recovery.

On being nominated to the government of Gibraltar, the Duke of Kent applied for *equipage money*, or an *outfit*, as it is generally termed; but he was told, in reply, that this would be unnecessary, on account of the "lucrative nature of the appointments." He obtained 2000*l.*, however, from the Treasury, in part payment of his other claims; which, together with a similar sum received in 1807, will not liquidate even the interest of those debts, incurred by losses in the service of the public, which His Royal Highness continues to pay to this day.

On his arrival at the place of destination, in the spring of 1802, the new Governor found the garrison in the precise state he was taught to expect, from prior communications with Lord Sidmouth, then at the head of His Majesty's councils; which the noble Viscount, will doubtless recollect, if called upon. Blind to his own immediate interests, and alive only to a sense of duty, His Royal Highness instantly determined to cut off the root of all military irregularities, which had long approximated to the very verge of mutiny, by reducing the number of wine-houses: although the opening, and encouragement of these, had proved a fruitful source of emolument to his predecessors. Several of the former governors, indeed, received during some years, from 10,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* in fees; while, he, by this sacrifice to general order, did not obtain one-sixth part of the sum in question. Relying however, on the assurances he had received, that no loss should finally accrue; and gratified at the additional security obtained, on the part of the civil inhabitants, His Royal Highness executed the unpopular, but very necessary task, imposed upon him, without murmur or complaint; although, assuredly, not without manifest loss to his own revenue.

And here it may be necessary to observe, that on the Duke's return from Gibraltar, the allowance of the officer left in command of the garrison, as an indemnification for the fees

which were taken from the governor and carried to the credit of the revenue, was fixed, first at 3000*l.*, and afterwards augmented to 3500*l.*, upon the representation of Sir Thomas Trigge; but no consideration has ever been paid to the loss sustained by His Royal Highness during the year he was entrusted with the command of the fortress; nor has he since obtained any compensation, although it is a well-known fact, that the average of the fees, amounted to 7000*l. per annum*; and that during the absence of the governor, a full moiety was regularly remitted to him, by his representative.

On the return of Mr. Pitt to office, in 1804, the Duke of Kent seized the earliest opportunity to renew his claims, and remind that minister of the expectations held out to him three years before. In consequence of the fresh hopes now obtained of speedy adjustment, His Royal Highness was enabled to pacify his creditors for a time; but as they became discontented by such frequent delays, he obtained an interview with the premier in July, 1805; when that gentleman intimated his intention of recommending to His Majesty to grant 20,000*l.* from the *droits* of the admiralty to each of his younger sons, which he hoped, "would prove a matter of temporary accommodation to the Duke of Kent." But he, at the same time, positively declared, "that it was not intended in the least to affect the consideration of His Royal Highness's distinct, and peculiar claims for losses; or be deemed a compensation for the injury he had sustained, from the delay of granting his parliamentary establishment." In fine, he stated, "that the grant from the *droits* of the Admiralty, would be a spontaneous present from the King to all his younger sons alike."

It is thus evident, that this sum, was never meant as an indemnification; but it may be here necessary to add, that it was instantly and faithfully applied by the Duke to pay off the debt, originally bonded in 1791.

Nearly at the same time, His Royal Highness entered into another negociation with the minister, for the purpose of rescuing the five younger sons, from the difficulties incident to an incompetent income; the result of which has been already

mentioned in the antecedent statement. In consequence of this, a fresh promise was now made, to take into consideration all the separate claims of the Duke of Kent, particularly those arising from the debts incurred between the years 1790 and 1799, when his income proved so inadequate to the necessary expenditure; the pressure of which, had been greatly aggravated by an enormous, and annually increasing interest.

The demise of Mr. Pitt, followed by a new and fallacious settlement, which, instead of meliorating, greatly deteriorated the condition of all the junior princes, prevented the fulfilment of His Royal Highness's engagements, which had been entered into, on the faith of a solemn promise made by a public minister.

Since that period, the Duke of Kent has in vain appealed to every branch of government for redress; but he has never been so fortunate as to obtain justice in respect to losses, either duly certified by General Wetherall, then at the head of his household, or sanctioned by incontestible documents, to the amount of 108,200*l.* Inquiry, reference, arbitration, even a patient hearing, have all been refused.

Reduced to so critical and mortifying a dilemma, the Duke now determined to make every sacrifice that either honour or justice could demand. Accordingly, in 1807, he conveyed one half of his income to trustees, for the express purpose of liquidating his debts; at the same time reducing his establishment, and limiting his arrangements, so as to meet the exigency of the case. Twenty-one years was the period assigned for clearing off all incumbrances; but, partly owing to the sudden and unforeseen increase of every article of expense, and partly from the accruing arrears of interest, together with the large annual sum paid for an insurance on the life of His Royal Highness, the capital was found to have been only reduced, on one hand, from 112,000*l.* to 75,000*l.*; while a fresh debt, to the amount of 28,000*l.*, had been actually incurred on the other; thus leaving a saving of only 9000*l.*

This fresh debt, arising from the annual excess of 4000*l.* of expenditure above the net income, (which, since 1807, has

been only 11,000*l.*, including military and civil allowances, as governor of Gibraltar,) became peculiarly oppressive, as it was chiefly owing to little tradesmen. In addition to this, the Treasury minute of 1807, limiting the fixtures and supplies of furniture from the Lord Chamberlain's office, on the part of the younger branches of the royal family, residing in any of the palaces, to *fixtures* alone, has borne particularly hard on his Royal Highness, by adding a fresh sum of 6000*l.* to his former debt on account of articles supplied by himself at Kensington palace. This circumstance, too, is further aggravated by the consideration, that the Duke is actually a sufferer on this occasion, and to this precise amount, solely by the neglect of the Office of Works, in completing the apartments in question; which, but for this, would have been furnished as usual anterior to the obnoxious mandate just alluded to.

Nor is the situation of the Duke of Kent much meliorated, however his Royal Highness may be personally gratified, by the consideration that two of the royal family, in precisely the same situation with himself, (the Dukes of Clarence and Cumberland,) have been so essentially favoured as to have their respective apartments completely furnished; not only posterior to, but in express contravention of the hostile Treasury minute already quoted. And this, too, has occurred under the direction of that very same Lord Chamberlain's department which had enforced the prohibition against others, in the most rigorous manner.

It may be necessary to conclude this long catalogue of disappointments, misfortunes, and mortifications, by adding, that Mr. R., the solicitor of His Royal Highness, suddenly disappeared, some years since; by which event a pecuniary defalcation, to the amount of 2000*l.* was sustained on the part of the Duke.

Instead, however, of succumbing under such a cruel series of losses, vexations, and injuries, which would never have been endured without an appeal to the nation, and, in all probability, a redress from the justice of the government, on the part of any private individual: the Duke of Kent

has acted in a manner worthy of himself. His Royal Highness has accordingly made new, recent, and important sacrifices, for the satisfaction of his creditors; incompatible indeed, perhaps, with his exalted rank, but assuredly not unworthy of his high sense of honour. His establishment has once more been subjected to revision and reduction; and it is at this moment on a level with that of a private gentleman, rather than a prince of the blood; while his diminished household is regulated with a degree of order, economy, and precision, perhaps, unequalled in any other family in the kingdom.

However painful it may be to the feelings of one so nearly allied to the throne, it will assuredly contribute rather to the glory than the disgrace of this Prince frankly to confess, that his wines have been sold, and his plate mortgaged, to supply the wants of some, and secure the claims of others, to whom he stands indebted. Nor is this all, for His Royal Highness, instead of seeking protection from his privilege as a peer of the realm, has not only insured his life for their benefit, but actually assigned the whole of his income to them, with an exception of only 7000*l.* a year.

And this, perhaps, is the proper place to remark on and elucidate the sole accusation ever made against the character of his Royal Highness, either public or private: more especially as this circumstance has been magnified, distorted, and perverted, with no common degree of assiduity.

Bred in the old school, and at a time, too, when the new and perhaps more enlightened ideas concerning military punishments, had not yet dawned on this age and nation, the Duke of Kent had been taught early to believe that, in England as in Rome of old, the safety of the state absolutely depended on the strictness of the discipline of its armies. Let it be recollected, too, that at Gibraltar he was expressly enjoined to repress the military licence of an inebriated garrison; that the odious task was not sought for, but imposed on him, to his own manifest disadvantage; and that his conduct on this occasion at once merited and obtained the thanks of the inhabitants.

No sooner, however, did a more liberal policy, flash conviction on the mind of His Royal Highness, now arrived at a more mature period of life, than, with a magnanimity to be found only in a great and noble mind, he ingenuously avowed the sole errors of his youth and education, by frankly acknowledging, that the military punishments then in use might be safely commuted for others less rigorous, and at the same time equally efficient. Accordingly, he was actually the first to give a practical example, by substituting solitary confinement, which may in the end create a good soldier; for the lash, which is found by experience, constantly to produce a bad one.

And, if the best estimate of a governor is to be deduced from the voluntary good opinion, and disinterested gratitude of the governed; it must be owned, that no public character ever challenged a higher claim to respect, than that of the Duke of Kent. After his return to England, the inhabitants, including the civil officers of the garrison of Gibraltar, transmitted a thousand guineas, for the purchase of a piece of plate, and a diamond garter to His Royal Highness. The assembly of Nova Scotia, too, some time before he left Halifax, passed an unanimous vote of thanks in his favour, and presented him at the same time, with a diamond star.

Instead of passing his time at home, in inglorious ease, a large portion of the life of the Field-Marshal, has been spent in camps, and garrisons; and it arises from no want of zeal on his own part, that His Royal Highness has not been permitted to take an active and efficient part in the most dangerous occurrences of the late war.

The barren rock of Gibraltar; the tropical heats of the West Indies; the rigours of ten Canadian winters all attest, both the length and the nature of his services.

Regular, methodical, abstemious, he can be accused of no vice; active, vigilant, intrepid, he can be suspected of no dereliction of duty. His personal gallantry was early displayed, by leading a storming party of grenadiers, at the attack of one of the strongest fortresses in the West Indies; while his sub-

mission, good conduct, and ability, were all fully testified in the dispatches of the commander-in-chief, after obtaining the victory.

Anxious for the improvement of the minds and morals of those subjected to his command, this distinguished officer was the first to exhibit a laudable example to the army, by the introduction of regimental schools; while, in imitation of his Royal Father, he has ever been eager to diffuse the blessings of education throughout all ranks, classes, and denominations of civil society.

Highly gifted by nature, both for business and debate; the Duke of Kent has hitherto been prevented alone, by a nice and perhaps culpable sense of delicacy, from exhibiting great oratorical powers in his parliamentary capacity, and has therefore confined his eloquence to the advancement of the cause of humanity, and the promotion of those great public charities, in which England stands so proudly pre-eminent, above all contemporary and contiguous nations.

And is this a character fitted for the alternative of penury, or prescription? — to remain in a disgraceful obscurity at home, or be driven into dishonourable exile in a foreign land, after having petitioned in vain for that justice, which would have enabled him to have benefited and adorned the country that gave him birth?

The death of Mr. Pitt, who had solemnly promised an indemnification to the Duke for his losses, and that, too, with the privity of the Right Hon. W. Adam and Mr. Coutts, dashed the cup of expectation from his mouth, and subjected His Royal Highness to great privations. Instead of reaping any advantage from the new administration that ensued, a fresh settlement took place, which placed the illustrious subject of these memoirs, as well as all the junior branches of the royal family, in a far worse position than before, in respect to their actual revenue; while their expenditure ne-

cessarily encreased in consequence of the circumstances of the times.

At length the Duke of Kent, who had lived for many years at Kensington Palace, without any of the splendour of royalty, determined to make over his income to a committee, consisting of certain respectable individuals, and to circumscribe his expenditure within still narrower limits, for the express purpose of paying off his creditors within a certain limited period. As retrenchment was difficult in England, in 1816 he repaired to the Continent, and settled at Brussels, in a house which His Royal Highness rented of an English admiral, for 300*l.* *per annum.* Here he lived with great privacy and little expense; his chief object in settling in that city being the theatre, in which he took great delight. Thence, too, he made frequent excursions into Germany, for the purpose of visiting several branches of his family; and it was during one of these that he first saw and admired his future consort.

On the demise of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, a failure of the succession began to be dreaded, and several marriages on the part of the younger branches of the royal family were projected, for the express purpose of averting so great a calamity. On this occasion, the Duke of Kent, as we have good reason to suppose, by the express command of his royal mother, the late Queen, paid his addresses to the sister of the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg. Victoria-Maria-Louisa, youngest daughter of his late Serene Highness, reigning Duke of Saxe-Cobourg, was born in 1786, and was brought up under the eye of her mother, a princess of the house of Reuss, conjointly with her brother, Prince Leopold. In her sixteenth year, this amiable princess, in consequence of the earnest entreaties of her family, became the consort of the hereditary Prince of Linengen, a man entirely devoted to the sports of the field, and who was old enough to be her father, having been born in 1758. This new marriage, which bereaved the bride of part of her dower, was celebrated with all due splendour at Cobourg, May 29. 1818,

in conformity to the Lutheran rites, and soon after solemnised afresh at Kew, according to the ceremonial of the church of England. This must be allowed to have proved a fortunate, for it was a happy union; they exhibited to each other the most marked affection and regard; and the birth of a daughter seemed to be but the precursor of a numerous progeny, when a sudden period was put to their happiness by the hand of death.

In pursuance of the economical plan laid down and adopted by His Royal Highness, the royal pair returned to the Continent, and settled at Amorbach, which the Duchess, as guardian of her son, and regent of the principality had before occupied as her residence.

An event soon after occurred, that contributed at once to the felicity and embarrassments of the Duke of Kent. The Duchess having in due time proved pregnant, it was deemed proper that the offspring of this union should draw its first breath on English ground. Notwithstanding the great additional expense occasioned by this sudden removal, they immediately returned, and were soon after gratified with the birth of a daughter, named Alexandrina-Victoria, born at Kensington Palace, on the 24th of May, 1819.

As the recovery of Her Royal Highness was rather slow, it was determined to try the purer and milder climate of Devonshire. Thither they accordingly went, and settled at Sidmouth, where the effects were such as had been anticipated. But amidst this scene of happiness, His Royal Highness, who had now attained a high degree of popularity, was seized with a fever, produced from cold, from neglecting to change his wet boots. From the first, all the symptoms exhibited the most fatal prognostics, and he died on Sunday, January 23d, 1820, in the arms of his Duchess, who had attended her husband, and administered to his comforts, with an unexampled degree of zeal and affection.

Thus was suddenly snatched away from an admiring nation, His Royal Highness Edward-Augustus, Duke of Kent and Stratherne, in the 53d year of his age. In his person he was tall, athletic, and manly. Above the common size, he pos-

sessed a commanding air; while his piercing eye, expressive features, and ample and bald forehead, conveyed an idea of inexpressible dignity. This was softened by the gentleness of his manners, the graciousness of his reception, and a natural and unaffected politeness.

The late Duke of Kent was a prince of singular endowments. He possessed a capacious mind, a strong understanding, a retentive memory, great personal bravery, an extraordinary degree of humanity, and a fine taste for popular eloquence. The writer of this article can testify from long experience, that his patronage was always extended to neglected talents; that his friendships were firm, lasting, and sincere; that his views were equally noble, generous, and disinterested; and that his purse, even in the worst of times, was ever open to succour meritorious indigence; that he was the constant refuge of the widow and the fatherless; and that, had his wealth been commensurate with his wishes, his bounty would have flowed in one even and unvarying stream, dispensing blessings during its course, and fructifying all around him. But he was cut off in the midst of his career; and more than forty charitable institutions have now to deplore the loss of their illustrious patron! To the honour of England, his virtues expanded in a soil congenial to their growth. He owed every thing to nature and reflection; all his faults proceeded from early and pernicious habits. Subjected from his boyish days to the discipline of a German adjutant, he became a soldier by choice, and a *Martinet* by example. Accustomed to the most implicit obedience*, he exacted it in return, and that, too, with a degree of minuteness that afterwards disgusted the English army, and rendered him for a time, not

* The following anecdote, which never before appeared in print, is from the mouth of His Royal Highness: "Being placed as a cadet at Hanover, the regiment on duty was discharged in the usual form: but the general commanding happened to forget to dismiss me, which was always accompanied with a distinct and peculiar ceremony. On this, I continued in a very uneasy position, and was actually forgotten for four hours, when at length the commanding officer rode up and apologized. I should have remained, but for this, at my post, until I had fainted with fatigue!"

only unpopular in, but even odious to, his own regiment. At length subjected to the stern hand of power, and the iron bolt of misfortune, the prince felt as a man, and as a Briton. Recovering suddenly from the bias incident to a discipline only calculated to make men mere machines, he candidly confessed and lamented to his friends the errors of his early youth; while he expatiated with a generous ardour on the nobler sentiments instilled into the minds of Englishmen of all ranks, degrees, and conditions of life. His Royal Highness was abstemious, perhaps even to a fault; and all his habits of life were uniform and unvarying.* Like his royal father, he was an early riser; and to attain this object, he kept a man-servant to light his fire in winter, who never went to bed but in the day-time, that he might be enabled to fulfil his office with punctuality and despatch. Precisely at six o'clock, a cup of coffee was brought to His Royal Highness by one domestic, and the tray removed by another soon after. In the course of the morning, all the chief servants made their appearance in turn; and a bill of the expenditure of the former day was always brought in by the house-steward, including, not only victuals, bread, and wine, but also mustard, pepper, salt, &c. &c., all of which which were enumerated under distinct heads, and that, too, with a minuteness scarcely possible to be conceived.

Among the peculiarities of the Duke of Kent, are to be enumerated his bells for the purpose of preserving order and regularity. Five separate pulls, with gilt handles, were conspicuously placed in a small alcove in the parlour, next Kensington Gardens, for the purpose of summoning an equal number of domestics, and the expense of these alone cost three hundred pounds: this was executed under the inspection of the Board of Works, and it was a matter of complaint, on the part of His Royal Highness, that he could not employ his own glazier to mend a broken pane, as every repair was completed

* I may be permitted, after the example of a grave judge, (Mr. Justice Hardinge,) to mention the name of Madame de St. Laurent. At his marriage she had formed part of his household for twenty-eight years; and the porter, who still remains, came exactly on the same day.

at his expense, by means of the royal tradesmen, under the usual inspection and superintendance.

The palace at Kensington abounded with musical clocks. Two of these, that chimed every quarter of an hour, although not attended to by the royal owner, were particularly annoying and offensive to strangers, as they interrupted the conversation, and seemed to preclude the possibility of being listened to.

Among his other propensities, the Duke of Kent was at one time, greatly addicted to building, fine furniture, and upholstery of all sorts: for these expensive habits he possessed a taste that contributed not a little to render them at once delightful and ruinous. His house at Ealing, as well as that at Knightsbridge, were contrived and furnished with peculiar elegance; while his grounds at Castlebar were laid out according to the most approved models of modern excellence.

His Royal Highness's dispatch of business was wonderful; no letter remained more than one day unanswered; and an old general, or an old serjeant, were equally certain of being attended to. His correspondence was replete with kindness and attention; and, while no one ever retired from his presence without being filled with gratitude and delight, so he never advocated the cause of any one, without a degree of zeal bordering on enthusiasm. The widow and the orphan in him found a protector, and thousands, now alive, have been cherished by his bounty.

To conclude, an English education would have rendered him an uniformly great and popular prince. All his talents and all his virtues proceeded from nature; all his errors from an early residence in a foreign land, a tuition purely military, and the bad example held out by the austerity of German discipline.

At length a long military career was succeeded by a private, but active life, consecrated to the best interests of humanity. He was the first colonel who set an example to the British army by the introduction of regimental schools; and ever since his retreat to private life, in imitation of his royal

father, he contributed to diffuse the blessings of education through all classes of society.

There is scarcely a charitable institution in the metropolis that did not profit by his presence and patronage. He filled the chair, on public occasions, with a princely dignity, and enforced the calls of benevolence with an eloquence peculiarly appropriate. A grateful public, long conscious of his merits, has not proved ungrateful to his memory; for a statue has been voted to perpetuate the remembrance of him, the greater part of whose life has been devoted to the cause of humanity and the consolation of his fellow-creatures!

No. III.

Her Royal Highness The Duchess of YORK, and of Albany, &c. &c.

This Princess is the last of five members of the royal family of Great Britain, who have submitted to the stroke of fate, within the short space of a few months. Such a sudden and unexampled demise of great personages, has not been witnessed in the annals of this country during some centuries *; and we trust, will not speedily occur again.

Frederica Charlotte Ulrica Catherine, Duchess of York and Albany, is a descendant of the House of Brandenburgh, which has attained, almost within our own time, partly by successful wars, and partly by well-timed negociations, a high rank among the states of Europe.

The Princess, of whom we now treat, was born at Berlin, on the 7th of May, 1767. She was the daughter of the late Frederic William II., King of Prussia, by his first marriage with Elizabeth Christina Ulrica, a princess of the House of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, and consequently half-sister to his present Majesty. As the reformed religion had extended to Prussia, the young Princess was, of course, brought up in the principles of the Protestant faith, according to the Lutheran creed. Her Royal Highness's education, was superintended by a kind and affectionate mother, and no opportunity was lost, to render her both virtuous and accomplished; notwithstanding the court of Berlin of that day, according to report, does not appear to have been over-scrupulous on the important point of morals.

* 1. His Majesty. See Art. I. in this volume. 2. The Queen. See a former volume. 3. The Duke of Kent. See Art. II. in this volume. 4. The Princess Charlotte of Wales. See a former volume. And, 5. The Duchess of York.

Meanwhile, the Duke of York, who had received some portion of his education in Germany, was attracted to Prussia, partly by the high reputation of Frederic the Great, who then sat on the throne, and partly by a laudable wish to become acquainted with the new system of tactics introduced by that monarch. He was destined to command the army of England, and it was not only very necessary, but very commendable, that he should become familiar with the best models then known in Europe. It was during this first excursion, that His Royal Highness saw, and became enamoured with, the subject of the present memoir; but it was not until a second, which occurred soon after, that a formal demand of the Princess in marriage took place.

Accordingly, during the summer of 1791, the consent of all parties having been previously obtained, the necessary preliminaries were adjusted, and on the 29th of September, the ceremonial took place at Berlin, in presence of the royal family, and all the principal ministers of state. The sum presented under the name of a portion was not great; and indeed this might be considered as a rare occurrence, being a match of affection. Care was taken, at the same time, to obtain from the august bridegroom a solemn renunciation of all claim to the throne of Prussia, in case of the failure of heirs male on the part of the reigning dynasty. Soon after this, the happy pair set out on their journey to England. Having left the Prussian capital, after passing a week at the palace of Herenhaussen, and a few days at Osnaburgh, they proceeded by Brussels, to Lisle; at this period the French revolution had commenced, and the name and ensigns of royalty were deemed peculiarly odious. Accordingly, on their reaching the latter city, the illustrious pair, on account of their high descent, were not a little annoyed by the populace, and we are sorry to add, that the royal armorial ensigns on the carriage were defaced and nearly obliterated. At length, however, the Duke and Duchess reached Calais, where there was a yacht ready to receive them; and having embarked on board, with their suite, they landed at Dover on the 17th

of November, where they were welcomed by a royal *salvo* of artillery, while a select body of troops was detached from the Castle to act as a guard of honour.

Having reached London, on the 18th of November, they were received at York House, by His present Majesty George IV., then Prince of Wales, who saluted his royal sister in the great hall, and congratulated her in the German language on her arrival in England. As a re-marriage had become necessary, in consequence of the royal marriage-act, this ceremony took place with an extraordinary degree of pomp, at the Queen's palace, on Wednesday, November 23d. A suitable provision was soon after voted by parliament, for the maintenance of the Duke and Duchess of York, who were complimented by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, in the name of the corporation of London.

Long and animated debates took place in both houses, on the bill for the establishment of the Duke and Duchess of York; and it is truly astonishing how the latter of these august personages was enabled to achieve so much good with such feeble means. The sum total voted for His Royal Highness was 37,000*l. per annum;* the pin-money of his consort was only 4000*l. per annum,* and her jointure but 8000*l.*

The Earl of Lauderdale loudly objected to this scanty provision in the House of Lords; while Mr. Fox wished for a more liberal establishment, but was opposed by Mr. Pitt. *

* HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, March 7. 1792. — *Provision for the Duke and Duchess of York.* —The house, on the motion of Mr. Pitt, resolved itself, according to the order of the day, into a committee, Lord Mornington in the chair, for the purpose of taking into consideration that part of the King's speech, in which His Majesty expressed his reliance upon his faithful Commons, that they would enable him to make a suitable provision for the establishment of the Duke and Duchess of York, and to fulfil the engagements stipulated in the treaty of Their Royal Highness's marriage. Lord Mornington having read this passage of the Speech:

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the satisfaction that House had expressed, and the public had felt, as well as the approbation of His Majesty, on the happy event of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, rendered it needless for him to trouble the Committee much at length upon the subject now before them. He should be unpardonable if he expatiated on a topic so well known, and which received such general concurrence. The subject now before

Unhappily no issue has been derived from this alliance, and the failure has been productive of great and universal regret.

the committee was the consideration of a mode to enable His Majesty to make a suitable provision, as expressed in his gracious speech from the throne, for Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York. The way in which he should propose that this should be accomplished, would be to enable His Majesty to grant out of the Consolidated Fund the sum of eighteen thousand pounds annually, which, added to the twelve thousand already granted to His Royal Highness the Duke of York out of the Civil List, and to seven thousand which would be proposed out of the Irish revenue, would render the amount of his income thirty-seven thousand pounds *per annum*. Lastly, he had to mention, what he hoped would be a distant contingency, if the event should ever happen — that of Her Royal Highness surviving the Duke. In that case he should propose that the jointure of Her Royal Highness should be 8000*l*. a-year, payable also out of the Consolidated Fund. That this annuity to Their Royal Highnesses should be computed from the 5th of July, 1791. He therefore moved, " That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum or sums of money, not exceeding 18,000*l*. in the whole, be annually charged on the Consolidated Fund, to enable His Majesty to make provision for the establishment of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, to be computed from the 5th of July, 1791."

Mr. Fox said, he did not rise to oppose the motion; nor did he object to it in any sort whatever; but he thought, on such an occasion, some principle should be fixed and laid down, for the satisfaction and information of the public, as to the species and amount of provision meant to be made by that house for the several sons of His Majesty on their marriage. Mr. Fox desired to be clearly understood as speaking his own private individual sentiments as a member of parliament, without having consulted any one person of any description. He put every consideration of personal respect, or personal gratitude, that he might owe to any branch of the royal family, wholly out of the question; and meant to speak with the same indifference of the royal personages to whom he should allude, as if they had been princes who lived one hundred years ago, or who might live one hundred years hence. Feeling the blessings of our excellent constitution, and rejoicing that monarchy made so essential a part of it, he was of opinion, that a handsome revenue should be provided for the prince on the throne, and for every branch of the royal family. He declared he thought that, except in an extreme case indeed, propositions of that nature should always come to that house from the crown, as the present proposition did; and that he was not of opinion that the children of the Sovereign should be completely independent of the crown, but that the King's Civil List should be given with a view to enable His Majesty to make such provisions as the nature of the case might require. While the relation of father and son continued to exist, Mr. Fox thought the princes might safely be left in some sort of dependence on the crown; but that a more distant relationship between the princes and the crown ought to be looked to as a case perfectly possible to happen, and in that case the princes ought neither to be left to depend entirely on the pleasure of the crown, nor on the will of parliament.

With respect to provision for the princes of the blood, the first question,

This circumstance, however distressing it may appear, both to the illustrious individuals and to the nation at large, was, at

when application was made to parliament, would naturally be — Is the Civil List inadequate to the purposes of fully maintaining and supporting them? He presumed it was not, or they should not hear of any motion of this kind. The house should make up their opinion on this point before they determined on measures of this nature. If the Civil List was not adequate, and if the care and controul of the maintenance of the princes should be vested in His Majesty, then the Civil List ought to be augmented, and made adequate to that purpose. He thought that in this case some line ought to be drawn, and some solid principle adopted. The present motion, Mr. Fox said, if he understood it correctly, meant to give the Duke of York an annuity of 18,000*l.* a-year from the Consolidated Fund, exclusive of what His Royal Highness had from His Majesty's Civil List, and was to have further from Ireland. These sums amounted in his mind to a handsome provision; but it was to be remembered, that, upon setting off in life, the prince necessarily must incur a very considerable expense, for which a provision of not one shilling was made.

Now in what situation was the Duke? He arrives at age, and marries; he is to have an establishment for his family, for which purpose we give him nothing but a mere annuity. He believed that the most narrow in their way of thinking, and the most rigid economists, must allow that a town residence was necessary for His Royal Highness, and that a splendid one, and that he should also have a splendid house in the country. What was the case here? The Duke of York was to have a sum of money by way of annuity, and that was all. What was he to have for fitting up his dwelling? What sum of money was he to set off with? Parliament gave him a certain sum by way of income, and might say it was sufficient — True, but then they left him to provide the means of beginning life as he can. How was he to raise money for this purpose? The only property he had by this resolution was an annuity, on which he would be compelled to raise money. Was this the proper way to make provision for a splendid prince?

Mr. Fox then expatiated on the bad and usurious terms on which money was usually raised, when borrowed on a life estate or annuity, and thence inferred, that some consideration was due to that circumstance, and that the house ought not to conceive, when they fixed on eighteen thousand pounds a-year, as the amount of the annuity in question, that they voted His Royal Highness the Duke of York a clear eighteen thousand pounds a-year. He contended that, by obliging a prince to borrow money immediately on his annuity, they put him in the way of temptation, involved him in difficulties, and taught him to be a bad economist; and the age of the Duke of York, Mr. Fox observed, was not a time of life when they had a right to expect much economy, or particular attention to his own private affairs. He wished the house to lay down a principle for the provision of suitable residences for the princes of the blood royal, or to grant a sufficient sum for the purpose. He argued against the house, on so important an occasion, doing any thing that would look like limiting the marriages of the royal family; remarking, that if they should have what in their addresses was generally called additional security to the protestant succession, that it would become the house, as well out of affection and regard for the royal family, as from a reverence for

least accompanied with some beneficial results. Her Royal Highness, having no family of her own, now extended her

the constitution, to vote an adequate support. He did not approve of the practice which subjected princes to perpetual application to parliament, without any thing like a principle to govern these applications. There should be provision for the issue of this family. Here they were placed in a worse situation than any private family in England. Either the immediate descendants from the throne at least should be provided for by a resolution of that house, or by the civil list; and if the civil list was not equal to that end, it should be made so.

It might be said, if these were his opinions, why did he not move something on the subject? He certainly would move nothing, for the reason he had already stated, viz. that, generally speaking, he thought all such matters came more properly from the crown, and because it belonged to every man to regulate his own conduct by such rules as he thought right. It was sufficient for him to have stated his opinion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed with Mr. Fox on most of the topics he had advanced on this subject; particularly that points of this nature should originate from the crown. He had it not in command, however, from His Majesty, to make any other proposals than those already submitted to the committee; and not having received any commands, it would be the height of presumption in him to make any of his own mind: and he believed the house seldom felt itself inclined to go beyond the point recommended by His Majesty in these cases; but there was one point on which he thought he ought to give his opinion, and which had been alluded to by the right honourable gentleman who had just spoken—"Whether the establishment in question would be defrayed out of the civil list, and whether the other branches of the royal family should be provided for by parliament?"—This was evident from the tenor of a message which he had the honour of being charged with from the throne last year, respecting the establishment of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence. In that message His Majesty had stated the insufficiency of the civil list for the ends of providing for the younger branches of the royal family. This was proof sufficient that the civil list was not adequate to this purpose. It was upon that ground that gentlemen voted twelve thousand pounds a-year to His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence. He therefore took it for granted, that the house allowed the inadequacy of the civil list for any establishment of the branches of the royal family; and now he put it to the committee, whether there can now remain a doubt on that point; or whether if it was inadequate to the supporting of the Duke of Clarence with twelve thousand pounds a-year, eighteen thousand pounds could now be paid out of it for the Duke of York? The truth certainly was, the civil list is not more than adequate for the civil government.

He agreed with Mr. Fox, that it was not right the royal family should be entirely dependent on the king; but that, he observed, was not precisely the subject then before them, and he should not, on such an occasion, presume to offer a syllable to the committee, which he had it not expressly in command from His Majesty to state. The time might hereafter come likewise, when it might be necessary to make some provision for the issue of their Royal Highnesses. As to the Duke's residence in town and country, that was a subject indifferent to the purpose of that day; and it was besides known, that His Royal Highness was provided

maternal feelings to all the unprotected children around her. Their parents, too, experienced her kindness; and, such was her humanity, that the brute creation uniformly partook of her protection.

To found and endow schools, to clothe the naked, and to feed the hungry, became the daily occupation of this amiable Princess; while Oatlands, which was now become her sole residence, exhibited the perpetual triumph of charity and beneficence. As to the boys, when they grew up, the patronage of the

with both before his marriage: and the honourable gentleman should recollect, that the annuity was to take place on the 5th of July, 1791. One half year of the annuity was already due, which might be applied to any object that His Royal Highness pleased. As to the supposed increase of the royal progeny by the marriage, no man could receive greater gratification and happiness than he when he found it realised. He said farther, that the 18,000*l.* a-year was not an annuity for life; but that the vote was to enable His Majesty, during his pleasure, to allow the Duke of York a provision not exceeding that sum annually.

He concluded with observing, that, in bringing forward the resolutions now under consideration, he had merely discharged the duty incumbent upon him to His Majesty and to His Royal Highness of York; and beyond the limits prescribed he had no authority to advance.

Mr. Fox rose to explain. He avowed the most sincere affection for every branch of the royal family; and persisted in the rectitude of his observations. He said, that, under the right honourable gentleman's explanation, the case of His Royal Highness was still more hard than he had imagined, since he now understood it was not an annuity for life, upon which he might borrow money, that His Royal Highness was to have, but an annuity during the King's pleasure, upon which he could not raise sixpence. Mr. Fox reasoned upon this with some earnestness, and asked if it was not decoying a prince into extravagance and distress, to say "Here's a sum, which you shall have as an annuity to live on," when, in fact, a considerable part of that annuity must be sunk, in the first instance, to enable the Duke to set off with, as it were, to begin the world. He observed, that His Royal Highness could gain but little by what the right honourable gentleman called the half-year's annuity in advance, for His Royal Highness had been married five or six months, and consequently had been during all that time at additional expenses. But suppose he had the full half-year in hand, both of the English and Irish annuities, it would amount to no more than 12,500*l.* a sum greatly inadequate to the purchase of two houses, and the furnishing of them. The right honourable gentleman could not be truly serious, when he said it was well known that the Duke had a town and a country residence before he was married: for as His Royal Highness never had received any grant for purchasing and furnishing them, he must of course have done both upon credit, and was consequently obliged to pay interest for the money. He therefore hoped an amendment would be made, by suggesting a mode better calculated to answer the desired effect.

Royal Duchess either enabled them to obtain some provision, or her purse was opened to pay an apprentice-fee; while small marriage-portions were assigned to the young women, provided their conduct had been commendable and correct. Her Royal Highness also formed two benefit societies, one at Weybridge, and another at Walton, both of which were fostered and protected with all imaginable attention and solicitude. In addition to this, there was a long list of aged and infirm persons of both sexes, who received little annuities from her bounty.

In fine, her goodness extended to every thing that possessed life and sensation. Even the crows experienced her protection; for, when driven from the neighbouring fields, they experienced a marked protection within the demesne; where, finding themselves in security, they soon established a flourishing rookery.

Lord Erskine, whose love of poetry appears to have been increased rather than diminished by length of years, thus alludes to this charming trait in the character of the Duchess:

> " At Oatlands, where the buoyant air
> Vast crowds of rooks can scarcely bear,
> What verdure paints returning Spring!
> What crops surrounding harvests bring!
> Yet swarms on every tree are found,
> Nor hear the fowler's dreaded sound.
> And when the kite's resistless blow
> Dashes their scatter'd nests below,
> Alarm'd they quit the distant field,
> To seek the park's indulgent shield,
> Where close in the o'ershadowing wood,
> They build new cradles for their brood,
> Secure,—their fair protectress nigh,
> Whose bosom swells with sympathy."

But it was in *dogs*, that her Royal Highness at once found recreation and delight. We have seen a pack of about thirty or forty airing in the park, consisting of English lap-dogs,

Dutch pugs, and French barbettes. Their respective litters were taken great care of, and the young not unfrequently boarded out, under the superintendance of careful persons. Thus, while alive, they were brought up with every possible care, and at their death conveyed to a cemetery, not far distant from the mansion, where the names *, merits, and services of each was faithfully recorded in an appropriate epitaph. Nor ought it to be omitted here, that amidst a variety of innocent amusements Her Royal Highness took great pleasure in horticulture; a most interesting amusement, which has but lately attracted the attention of the higher circles.

It was thus that a life spent almost wholly in the country, and in the closest retirement, passed away, notwithstanding frequent recurrence of malady, during a period of about twenty-five years, until a constitution weakened by disease at length gave way to reiterated fits of illness. On the 1st of August, Her Royal Highness experienced a new and more severe attack than usual, from which she was supposed to have recovered; but a relapse proved fatal; and, on the 6th of August, 1820, this Princess ceased to exist.

Thus died Frederica Charlotte Ulrica Catherine Duchess of York, in the 54th year of her age; a Princess whose meek spirit, and universal benevolence, will long be remembered by all who came within the sphere of her observation. In person she was rather below the middle size, with blue eyes, fair hair, and a clear complexion, which, of late years, began to exhibit a sickly hue.

Long previously to the mournful event of Her Royal Highness's death, she had expressed an anxious wish that her remains should be deposited, not in the general mausoleum of the royal family, but in a small vault, which was prepared by her own orders under Weybridge church. His Royal Highness the Duke of York, upon being applied to

* We recollect "Jenny Cameron," (the name of the Pretender's mistress,) engraved on a perpendicular tombstone.

upon the subject of the funeral, at once determined that the desire of his lamented consort in this respect should be complied with; and gave directions that she should be deposited in the silent mansion, which she had herself approved; and this too, also, according to her request, with as little ostentation as was consistent with the awful ceremony.

The vault in question is situate on the south side of Weybridge church, immediately under the pew usually occupied by the humbler domestics of Oatlands. It is constructed of brick, and is capable of receiving only two coffins. The entrance is on the outside of the church, so that the body was, in the first instance, to be deposited in the aisle of the sacred edifice; and, after the first part of the burial service, to be conveyed in the usual manner to the place of interment. For the convenience of those who took part in the procession, a platform of boards was laid down from the church-porch to the mouth of the vault. This was about eight feet wide, and bounded on each side by a hand-rail, covered with black cloth. Immediately over the vault, and extending about twenty feet from the church-wall, was a covered way, which was also hung with black.

The interior of the church, including the altar, pulpit, and pews, presented a similar appearance of mourning. In order to prevent all interference with the service on Sunday, however, Mr. Mash directed that those preparations should not be commenced until after the evening service.

Adjoining the vault of Her Royal Highness is also another, which was formed by the direction of the late wife of Colonel Bunbury, who, together with two of her relatives, is buried there. Mrs. Bunbury, who occupied a house immediately without Oatland Park Gate, was an intimate and dear friend of the late Duchess, and the choice of her burial-place was founded on the hope that her remains might be near to those of one for whom in life she had entertained the sincerest friendship.

On Sunday evening the Royal body was transferred to a wooden coffin; and on Wednesday, the 9th, placed in a leaden

one. On Saturday, August the 12th, the state coffin for the late Duchess arrived at Oatlands from London, in a hearse drawn by four horses. It was covered with the richest crimson Genoa velvet. The ornaments and decorations, except the arms, were entirely similar to those of the late lamented Duke of Kent, and bore the following inscription: —

DEPOSITUM
ILLUSTRISSIMÆ PRINCIPISSÆ
FREDERICÆ CHARLOTTÆ ULRICÆ CATHARINÆ
CONSORTIS ILLUSTRISSIMI PRINCIPIS
FREDERICI DE BRUNSWICK LUNENBURGH
DUCIS EBORACI, ET ALBANIÆ,
FRATRIS AUGUSTISSIMI, ET POTENTISSIMI MONARCHÆ
GEORGII QUARTI
DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARUM REGIS, FIDEI DEFENSORIS.
OBIIT
VI DIE AUGUSTI, ANNO DOMINI
MDCCCXX
ÆTATIS SUÆ
LIV.

The leaden coffin, containing the wooden ones, with the royal remains, was placed in it by the undertakers, and the lid screwed down.

The whole was conducted with the solemnity suitable to the occasion, under the superintendance of Mr. Mash, of the Lord Chamberlain's office, and then placed under the canopy, in readiness for the lying-in-state on Sunday, August the 13th. As the day of the funeral approached, all the inns in Weybridge, Walton, and the private lodging-houses, were so crowded, that numbers were obliged to go to Shepperton, Mortlake, &c. for accommodation. Scarcely a person was seen in the county but in deep mourning, and the numbers perambulating Oatlands Park were similar to the sorrowful scene at Claremont after the decease of the Princess Charlotte. A numerous party of the Bow-street patrole prevented the intrusion of characters whose only object would be plunder, and preserved order in the admission of the public to view the solemn spectacle. This permission, however, did not take effect till after the conclusion of divine service, at one o'clock,

when persons were admitted until half-past four; and as the funeral was considered to be strictly private, the grooms of the great chamber did not attend in the rooms, as is customary, to regulate the company in their passing through; but this ceremony was managed by the Duke's own domestics.

Entrance being obtained both by the Weybridge and Walton gates, and thence along the coach-way to the house, the mode of ingress was by the front door into the hall, through a passage to the library, onwards to the drawing-room, and, lastly, to the dining-room, where, under a black canopy, upon a raised platform, the royal corpse was placed. The whole of these rooms and passages were completely hung with black cloth. Day-light was excluded, and the dim rays of a few wax-tapers placed in silver sconces faintly illuminated the gloomy scene.

The foot of the outside coffin only was visible, the greater part being enshrouded in a black velvet pall. On the breast, resting on a velvet cushion, was placed Her Royal Highness's coronet, and on each side, as well as on the walls of the apartment, were displayed the armorial bearings of the royal family. At the head of the coffin was fixed a satin escocheon, containing the quarterings of the royal families of England and Prussia, and a still greater degree of gloomy splendour was thrown upon the state room from six large wax candles which burned on each side of the coffin.

The formation of the dining-room for the late Duchess being upon a new and improved arrangement, the roof of which was gathered up so as to form a tent, added considerably to the mournful effect. The five ladies who attended during the view of the public, and who relieved each other, as became necessary from the heat of the weather and excessive closeness of the room, were, Lady Anne Culling Smith, Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Sylvester, Mrs. Thorley, and Miss Downard.

It was at first arranged that the gates of the Park should be closed at four o'clock, and that no person should be admitted who was not in mourning; as this rule, however,

could not be traced to any authentic source, and numbers came in colours, the notice for a general mourning being so late when it was issued, that many could not provide themselves with black: on this impediment being made known to Mr. Kendall, the Duke's steward, he gave orders for the gates to be opened to those who presented themselves, as he was sure it was the Duke's wish that all ranks should be admitted to pay the last token of respect to the departed Duchess, and the consequence was, that every description of persons were admitted, who all conducted themselves with the greatest propriety, and the most solemn silence pervaded the whole of the extensive Park, no horses or carriages of any person being allowed to enter. There were a number of noblemen's and gentlemen's coaches, and vehicles of other descriptions, as well as numerous saddle-horses, but all the company alighted at Weybridge and Walton gates. There were also innumerable pedestrians from various parts.

The time of admission was then extended to half-past five, and the ladies in attendance sat the same as in the morning. This solemn ceremony was again repeated on Monday the 14th, the day of the funeral; but it was found impracticable to throw the doors open to the public at large after one o'clock, as there were upwards of one hundred horses to arrange for the solemn procession; and those only who came to attend the funeral, with a few others, were admitted, while the afflicted Duke sat at the head of the coffin during the last hour.

The crowd which pressed to witness this solemn ceremony was immense, not only from the adjoining villages, but from London; yet proper precautions had been taken to preserve order, and we believe no accident occurred.

The schools of girls and boys supported by the late Duchess, the former consisting of twenty-two, and the latter of fourteen, all of whom appeared in deep mourning, provided at the expense of the Duke of York, except two boys who wore the uniform of Christ's Hospital, to which the Duchess had gained their admission, were also permitted to view the so-

lemn spectacle of their benefactress lying in state, and appeared over whelmed with grief at the loss of their royal mistress.

As the hour of the funeral approached, the company began also to arrive; and the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Colonel Stevenson, alighted at Oatlands at a quarter past one, from London, and Prince Leopold a few minutes after, from Claremont.

The Duke of Sussex, accompanied by Sir T. Stepney, came at twenty minutes before two, from the King's palace at Kensington; and the Duke of Clarence arrived almost immediately afterwards from St. James's.

The hearse and carriages also entered the court-yard about a quarter past two.

At three o'clock, the Duke of York rose from the sitting in state, and arrangements were immediately made for the procession moving in the following order, which took place directly afterwards: —

Four Mutes on horseback.

The twenty-two girls and fourteen boys, two and two, headed by their mistress and master.

The Duke of York's state carriage, drawn by his six beautiful greys, decorated with black plumes, and new black velvet cloths bordered with fringe; the hammer-cloth of black cloth: the coachman, postillion, and grooms to each horse, all in deep mourning. This carriage contained Sir Thomas Stepney, carrying Her late Royal Highness's coronet on a crimson velvet cushion, supported by Colonel Berkeley and Colonel Armstrong.

The Hearse, with the royal body, covered with a superb pall, drawn by the Duchess's six iron-greys, with black harness, and ornamented with black plumes; black rosets on their manes, and each horse covered with a new velvet cloth, on which was the coronet and royal arms; a groom to each horse; and the hearse driven by the Duchess's own coachman, in deep mourning: on each side of the hearse were the royal arms, and at the back the arms and initials of the Duchess; the bottom of the velvet covering was ornamented with fringe; and the hammer-cloth also of velvet, fringed at the bottom, all new for the occasion.

The carriages, containing the Duke of York and the other mourners, then succeeded in the following order:

The first carriage:

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Chief Mourner,

accompanied by

H. R. H. Prince Leopold, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale,

as executors to the late Duchess.

Second carriage:
Their Royal Highnesses
The Duke of Clarence.
The Duke of Sussex, and
The Duke of Cambridge.

Third carriage:
Sir H. Torrens, Sir H. Calvert, Sir W. Gordon, Sir H. Taylor, } Pall-bearers.

Fourth carriage:
Lady A. C. Smith.
Marchioness of Worcester.
Miss Fitzroy, and
Miss C. Smith.

Fifth carriage:
Marquis of Worcester.
Lord Alvanley.
Right Hon. Sir B. Bloomfield.
Hon. Colonel Stanhope, and
Colonel Cook.

The remaining nine carriages were filled with the medical attendants and other members of the royal establishments.

The Duke of York, on coming out of the mansion-house, burst into tears; and the whole of the royal dukes, Prince Leopold, the mourners, and even the spectators, were much affected. The procession moved as slow as the excesses of the horses could be kept under; and the tolling of the bells of the neighbouring parish-churches added much to the solemnity of the scene. A great number of persons were admitted into the park as spectators. The houses and streets of Weybridge were thronged, and even scaffoldings were erected to let out as seats. The excellent plan of the temporary platform in the church-yard leading to the vault admitted of numbers viewing the procession on foot without any interruption; and the greatest order and regularity every where prevailed, from the being so well arranged by the police.

The Duke of York, his royal relatives, and a few others, sat in the late Duchess's pew, on the south side of the gallery, which was covered with black cloth, as well as the pulpit and desk; and on the opposite side were Her late Royal Highness's weeping dependents.

Upon the arrival of the remains of Her Royal Highness at the church, they were received by the Rev. Dr. Haultain, the rector, and Sir George Nayler, Clarencieux King of Arms (acting for Garter,) in his tabard, and bearing his sceptre.

A procession was then made into the church, and the royal dukes, and the other persons composing the procession, were conducted to their places.

The coffin was stationed upon tressels near the altar, and the

service was read by the Rev. Dr. Haultain. The royal remains were then carried from the church, in the same order of procession, to the entrance of the vault in the church-yard, where, the burial-service being concluded, the coffin was deposited in the vault; after which Sir George Nayler proclaimed Her late Royal Highness's style, as follows: —

"Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto his divine mercy, the late Most Illustrious Princess Frederica Charlotte Ulrica Catherine, consort of the Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Illustrious Prince Frederick, Duke of York and of Albany, next brother to His Most Excellent Majesty George the Fourth, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, whom God bless and preserve with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness."

No. IV.



The Right Hon. Sir JOSEPH BANKS, K.B.

PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, &c.

The subject of this memoir is connected with nearly all the improvements of the age in which we live. At the beginning of the late reign, the memory of the great Newton was still fresh, and mathematics formed a favourite and interesting study. In consequence of the novel and scientific arrangements of the great Linnæus, natural history soon after began to be cultivated with equal assiduity and success. Since that period, chemistry has occupied the researches of the curious; and, after two or three different nomenclatures and a variety of new theories, it still continues to absorb much public attention. Geology has, however, recently attracted notice; this study, indeed, is cultivated by a multitude of candidates for fame, and bids fair to attain some degree of perfection. Notwithstanding this, the ardour for natural history is not extinguished, and botany still holds a respectable rank in our national pursuits.

Joseph Banks, of whom we now treat, was a native of Lincolnshire, having been born at Reresby Abbey, Dec. 13th, 1743. His father, William Banks Hodgenkson, Esq. (who had assumed the latter name in compliment to his maternal grandfather,) was a man of considerable fortune, who died in 1761. His mother, whose maiden name was Bate, soon after this, removed to Chelsea, where she resided for many years, in a house near the College, and fronting the river. There she exercised all the beneficent virtues, and her charities were at once liberal and extensive. At an early period of life, her only son, Joseph, was sent first to Eton; thence he repaired to Oxford, and distinguished himself by his application in every branch of liberal knowledge. His proficiency was eminent, but it was natural history in particular, that engaged all his attention. To this, indeed, he devoted himself at an early age, with an ardour that is almost inconceivable. He was ambitious to tread in the footsteps of the great Swede; and in this pursuit he happily united all those qualities, and all that industry and activity, which are calculated to promote the advancement of this science. The gardens of Lee, and Kennedy, at Hammersmith, afforded him abundant specimens of plants and flowers; but he extended his researches to the hill, the dale, and the forest. In one of these excursions, while botanizing in a ditch, the subject of this memoir was seized upon by a body of constables, who, finding him concealed among nettles, briars, and thorns, thought, of course, that this must be the robber of whom they were in search. Accordingly, without any regard to science, they pinioned the supposed culprit, and dragged him before a neighbouring magistrate. After due examination, his pockets were rifled, and then, to the surprise of all, they were found to be stuffed, not with watches and money, but with various species of plants, and wild flowers, which he earnestly entreated might be returned to him. On his name, rank, and pursuits being fully ascertained, our naturalist was dismissed, with many apologies; nor was he ever prevented, by this disastrous event, from following his darling pursuit with the same avidity as before. At the age of 18, Mr. Banks

lost his father, a very estimable country gentleman, who had been enriched, by the reputable practice of an honourable profession on the part of his predecessor. Being not far distant from Whittlesea-Mere, the subject of this memoir indulged himself, while in the country, in excursions on this extensive sheet of water, where one of the Saxon Kings perished during a storm with all his family. There he was accustomed in a pleasure-boat, fitted up for that purpose, to troll for pike, to throw the casting-net, and to draw the seine. These pursuits made him acquainted with the late Lord Sandwich, who lived in that neighbourhood. This nobleman afterwards presided at the Admiralty, and spent all his leisure hours on the water, in which he greatly delighted. In company with him, Mr. Banks passed whole days on the river Thames. Even during the night, as the fish were then supposed to bite with a keener appetite, they were accustomed to enjoy their sport in a punt. Their fishing-rods were placed around in due order, and while they quaffed Champaigne and Burgundy, the little bells placed at the extremity of each, gave instant notice of the approach of the ravenous barbel, which, after swallowing the baited hook, ran away with amazing swiftness, and operating on the brass wheel, extended the silken line to its utmost extremity. Such was the eagerness of their pursuit, that the morning sun has been known to dawn on their labours. This scheme of life may appear to some to have been flat, dull, and insipid; but it is perhaps to that trivial event, which produced his connection with the First Lord of the Admiralty, that science is greatly indebted for its advancement. This nobleman patronised all Mr. Banks's plans, supported him in all his schemes for the advancement of his favourite study, and finally enabled him to carry his measures into execution. The image of Linnæus was ever present in the mind of the young botanist, and like the great Newton, at a former period, his labours seemed, at that moment, to engage the attention of mankind. His pupils visited the remotest regions of the earth in quest of new discoveries in natural history. The Count de Buffon, in France, distinguished himself by his love of, and success in, this

branch of science; which he promoted and advanced by means of a rare combination of industry, eloquence, and zeal. Nor were the English deficient in works of this kind. Every thing that was curious in our colonies of Jamaica, Virginia, and Barbadoes, had been already illustrated by the labours of our naturalists; and the name of Sloane was held in high estimation.

The subject of this memoir, at an early period of life, determined to distinguish himself by similar pursuits. On leaving the university of Oxford, in the year 1763, he made a voyage across the Atlantic, and visited the coasts of Newfoundland and Labradore. His collections in natural history thus obtained, only served to whet his curiosity, and incite him to new enterprises.

On the return of Captain Wallace from the South Seas, it was determined to send out Lieut. Cook, a bold and enterprising navigator, to pursue the discoveries which had been already effected in that quarter of the world. Nor were the interests of astronomy forgotten; for orders were given to observe, in the latitude of Otaheite, an expected transit of the planet Venus over the Sun. Mr. Banks, fired with the love of fame, and excited by the ardour of science, wished to accompany him. The Admiralty exercised all its power and influence, on this occasion, to render the voyage as pleasant and as successful as possible. He was accompanied by Dr. Solander, of the British Museum, a countryman and pupil of Linnæus. He was also attended by two draughtsmen, a secretary, and four servants. It was not, however, until the 26th of August, 1768, that the Endeavour, which had been fitted out expressly for this expedition, left Plymouth Sound. Notwithstanding the passage to Madeira is so familiar to all navigators, many marine animals, of a non-descript species, were discovered, enumerated, and preserved. The jealousy of the Portuguese nearly prohibited all their researches at Rio Janeiro, and thus frustrated their most sanguine hopes. On the coast of Terra del Fuego the lives of our naturalists were greatly endangered; for during an excursion, undertaken solely for the purpose of examining the natural productions

of that wild country, the travellers had nearly perished in a snow-storm. Three persons in their suite, indeed, fell victims on this occasion. Dr. Solander was overcome by sleep, and would have become a victim to his love of science, had he not been frequently roused by the kind exertions of his companion. At length, on April 12. 1769, the Endeavour arrived at Otaheite. There our voyagers were received with great kindness by the natives; and the attachment of Queen Oberea to the subject of this memoir, became a fruitful source of amusement there, and was the subject of many satirical pieces of poetry on their return to England. "For three months," observes a contemporary writer, "the voyagers continued at this and the smaller contiguous islands, refreshing themselves after their late hardships; making those astronomical observations, for the sake chiefly of which Lieut. Cook was sent out; cultivating the friendship of the natives; laying in stores of fresh provisions; surveying, as navigators, the coasts of the differen isles; collecting specimens of natural productions peculiar to them; studying the language, manners, and arts of the islanders; and refitting the ship for the further prosecution of the voyage. At Otaheite Mr. Banks, by the prudence, benignity, vigilance, and spirited activity which he eminently exercised in the intercourse with its inhabitants, contributed in the most essential manner to prevent dissensions and disorders, and to promote that mutual harmony between those good people and the English, which was indispensably requisite to prevent the chief purposes of the voyage from being frustrated. His conduct was that, not of a raw adventurous young man, or of a naturalist unfit for aught but collecting specimens, but of a man who knew himself and human nature, and possessed, in a high degree, the talents of beneficially guiding the designs, and controuling the passions of others. The specimens of natural history, which he and his companions collected at these isles, were very numerous and interesting."

At length, on the 15th of August, 1769, after a sojourn of about four months, they took their departure; and, on the 6th

of October, descried the coast of New Zealand. On this occasion an Otaheitan priest, of the name of Tupia, who had voluntarily accompanied them from his native country, acted as an interpreter, and proved highly serviceable in the intercourse with the inhabitants. Here fresh specimens of plants and animals were obtained; some few of which had hitherto been unknown to the students of natural history. New Holland next engaged their attention, and Botany Bay, the name of which implies the treasures it contains, afforded fresh subjects for enquiry and speculation. But soon after this, as they were coasting along the shores of New South Wales, the Endeavour struck upon a rock, and they escaped shipwreck and death by a miracle. After refitting their vessel, at the mouth of a river which they named after her, they proceeded on their voyage, and many shells and marine productions were gathered with avidity; but it was the discovery of the Kangaroo, that chiefly distinguished this epoch, and afforded an interesting addition to the natural history of quadrupeds.

At length, after escaping so many dangers, the noxious climate of Batavia had nearly proved fatal to all. Every person on board the vessel was sick during their stay at this place, from which having departed with no common degree of satisfaction, after a pretty favourable passage, they descried the happy shores of England, and anchored in the Downs on the 12th of June, 1771.

A short sojourn in their native land now ensued; but such was their avidity for new discoveries, that Messrs. Banks and Solander planned a voyage for the express purpose of visiting Iceland, a country but little known at that period to the rest of Europe. Having accordingly chartered a vessel for this specific purpose, they set out on their voyage; but could not resist the temptation of surveying those numerous isles scattered along the north-west coast of Scotland. There they discovered the columnar stratifications of Staffa hitherto unobserved, and, consequently, unknown to naturalists.

Having at length reached the chief object of their peregrinations, the hot springs, the siliceous rocks, the arctic plants

and animals, together with the famous volcanic mountain of Iceland, afforded them a rich harvest of knowledge.

On his return, our celebrated traveller became stationary for some years, during which period he resided chiefly either at his seat in Lincolnshire, or at his town-house in London. At the latter place he associated not only with men of science, but with persons of rank and fashion. Having been elected a member of the Royal Society, Mr. Banks, who was a constant attendant at its meetings, presented some valuable papers on natural history, which, on being read at this celebrated institution, at once excited the curiosity and approbation of all who heard them. Meanwhile he carried on an extensive correspondence with some of the most learned and illustrious men in foreign countries; founded a noble library, and spared no expense in collecting whatever was rare, curious, or useful. His time and fortune were devoted to the advancement of science; and he now began to be distinguished among the most eminent men of the age. About this period he was introduced to the King, who ever after exhibited a partiality to him, and was eager on all occasions to advance his views and interests.

In the year 1777, Sir John Pringle, who had given umbrage to the Royal Family by his patronage and adoption of the Franklinian system, thought proper to retire to Scotland; and the subject of this memoir was called on to fill the vacant chair. A large unincumbered estate, a distinguished proficiency in natural history, united to great courtesy of manners, all fitted him for this conspicuous situation. Honours of another kind now awaited him; for he was created a Knight of the Bath, being one of the first civilians that had ever been admitted to that honour; and, in the course of a few years, had Right Honourable prefixed to his name, as a member of His Majesty's privy-council.

Natural history was now greatly cultivated by the Royal Society, and a variety of important papers on the subject were occasionally read before that celebrated institution. This marked partiality soon gave umbrage to the mathematicians;

and an eminent prelate, who now placed himself at the head of a most formidable opposition, openly maintained, "that Science herself had never been more signally insulted, than by the elevation of a mere *amateur* to occupy the chair once filled by Newton!"

This little spark of discontent was soon blown into a flame by the dismission of a learned and able man, then secretary to the society for foreign correspondence. Dr. Hutton, professor of mathematics at Woolwich, was accused of having neglected the duties of his office; but a vote of thanks justified his conduct. A similar resolution was moved in favour of the president; this, however, was opposed by some of the most eminent members of the society. The ex-secretary in particular distinguished himself on this occasion; and Mr. Glennie and Baron Maseres, both able and intelligent cultivators of mathematical science, exhibited their hostility and indignation. But it was Dr. Horsley, then Bishop of St. David's, who, in a speech replete with bitterness and eloquence, threatened a schism, and even the formation of a rival society. "Sir," said he, addressing himself to the Chair, "we shall have one remedy in our power if all others fail; for we can at last secede. When that fatal hour arrives, the President will be left with his train of feeble *amateurs*, and this toy upon the table, (pointing to the mace,) the GHOST of that society in which Philosophy once reigned, and Newton presided as her minister."

The goodness of temper and suavity of manners exhibited by Sir Joseph Banks, at length succeeded in calming the storm; and, for many years after, not a breath of discontent was heard. His house in Soho-square might be deemed the seat of science, where distinguished natives and foreigners were entertained with a degree of hospitality and of kindness that conciliated all. Every Sunday evening, during the winter, new discoveries of every kind were communicated and discussed; rare specimens of nature and art were spread on the surrounding tables, while his noble collection of books, illustrative of

natural history, as well as his valuable specimens of all kinds, were exhibited for inspection and exemplification.

There is one quarter of the globe which appears to have been fully as well known to the ancients as the moderns. The barbarous state of the natives, their frequent wars, their unceasing jealousies, and their rooted prejudices, have all contributed to set the curiosity of Europeans at defiance. The sources of its principal rivers are still unknown; there is a mediterranean sea which we are only acquainted with by report, and a mighty city, which no white man appears as yet to have visited. The discovery of these distant and interesting regions will one day prove a most valuable addition to geography and natural history. To anticipate this event, Sir Joseph patronised the idea of an AFRICAN ASSOCIATION. In consequence of his instructions, and partly by his encouragement, a variety of enterprising men of talents were sent out for the purposes of making discoveries. Among these were Ledyard, Lucas, and Houghton; nor ought the name of Mungo Parke to be forgotten, who, after a first effort, like his other coadjutors, perished in the advancement of science. Others have since followed the same career; and it is truly lamentable, that all their efforts to obtain a knowledge of the interior of Africa have hitherto proved ineffectual. Nor ought it to be here omitted, that to the generous interposition of Sir Joseph, our colonies have been greatly indebted. The culture of the bread-fruit tree of Otaheite has been introduced into more than one of our West India islands; and as its superiority over the plantain is well known, it bids fair to surpass that valuable production of the tropical regions, both in nourishment and utility. New South Wales, too, is partly indebted to his cares for its present prosperity. He has also induced the government to explore the extensive shores of New Holland; and he has smoothed the face of war by his protection of enterprising travellers of all countries from the rigours of hostility. During the late contest with France, he requested our government to restore the papers of one of her navigators, in which he was most readily gratified.

In respect to our domestic affairs, Sir Joseph has been very assiduous in promoting the interests of the Board of Agriculture. To the improvement of our domestic breeds of sheep he has paid particular attention; and the late King was pleased to confide his flock of Merinos to his immediate superintendence.

By the drainage of the fens of Lincolnshire, his estates have been nearly doubled in point of value; and in this grand object he assisted with his usual assiduity and zeal. To the Horticultural Society he became a libéral contributor; and husbandry, as well as gardening, together with the implements of these respective arts, derived benefit from his patriotic hints and endeavours.

In his earlier days, Sir Joseph exhibited a manly form, with a countenance that betokened intelligence, and an eye that gleamed with kindness. His manners were courteous, and his conversation replete with instruction.

Many busts and portraits of this distinguished man have been exhibited at the Royal Academy; and one of the latter, painted by Garrard, has pourtrayed the face and character of the subject of this memoir with an extraordinary degree of fidelity.

Sir Joseph, during the latter part of his life, was greatly afflicted by the gout. For some years he had recourse to ginger in large quantities, until, to adopt his own expression, "he had fairly exhausted all its virtues." After that he recurred to the *cau médicinale;* but his body was bent nearly to the ground, and life itself was at length exhausted. He contrived, however, to take exercise at home by means of a Bath chair, and was carried to his coach on a cushion suspended to slings, by two footmen. Existence had now ceased to be desirable; and, after a short illness, he died, May 9th, 1820, when he had attained the 81st year of his age.

Sir Joseph Banks is perhaps the first man of large and independent fortune, who conceived the idea of making a long and perilous voyage, for the advancement of science. On this occasion, he was amply provided with whatever could gratify

the inhabitants of distant countries; while with an intention truly beneficent, he laid in a large assortment of seeds of all sorts, for the purpose of furnishing food to those who were utter strangers to him. The result was peculiarly fortunate and prosperous. During their stay in the European seas, he and Dr. Solander collected many marine animals, hitherto undescribed, particularly the genus *Dagysa*, so called, from the likeness of one species to a gem. In the run from Madeira to Rio de Janeiro, they examined a species of the *mollusca*, on the top of which is a membrane, occasionally used as a sail, and turned so as to receive the wind which way soever it blows. Mr. Banks also shot the black-toed gull, to which he gave the name of *larus cupidalus*.

While approaching the entrance of the straits of Le Maire, our naturalists examined the *fucus giganticus*, an immense sea weed; the leaves of which are four feet long, and some of the stalks, although no thicker than a man's thumb, above one hundred and twenty. Soon after this, they landed on Terra del Fuego, and ascended a mountain in search of plants. On this occasion, they had all nearly fallen martyrs to the spirit of discovery; as extreme cold, joined with fatigue, produces a torpor and sleepiness, which is almost irresistible. Here, as before observed, the life of Dr. Solander was saved as if by a miracle. During their passage from Cape Horn, Mr. Banks obtained a great variety of birds, most of which were wholly different from those of Europe. On the 10th of April, 1769, they discovered Otaheite, and soon established an intercourse equally advantageous to themselves and the natives. Tornio, the wife of one of the chiefs, seemed to take a particular fancy to Mr. Banks. But in the meantime, some of his companions had their pockets picked in a very dexterous manner. Queen Oberea, as has already been mentioned, also distinguished Mr. Banks with particular marks of attention. By the inhabitants, who were not able to pronounce their names with any degree of accuracy, Dr. Solander was called *Torano*, and Mr. Banks, *Tapane*. Here they found the bread-fruit tree, with which they were plentifully supplied by their friends. On leaving the island, Sir Joseph

humanely employed himself in planting a great quantity of the seeds of water-melons, oranges, lemons, limes, and other plants and trees, which he had collected at *Rio de Janeiro.* He also gave liberally of these to the natives. Two of the marines were so much pleased, both with the place and the inhabitants, that they actually deserted; but were brought back by the islanders. Tupia, who had been first minister of Oberea when she was in the height of her power, accompanied them to sea on their departure, after a stay of three months. Our travellers next proceeded to New Zealand. In their way thither, Sir Joseph, had an imperfect view of an unknown animal, that leaped like a hare or deer. It proved, indeed, to be the kangaroo, with which we are now perfectly acquainted. He also discovered a plant, similar to that which, in the West Indies, is called Indian kale, and which served as greens. He and his companion Dr. Solander traversed the woods almost daily in search of new treasures. They found the nuts called *anacardium orientale;* but could not discover the tree, which perhaps no European botanist ever saw. They, however, discovered an animal of the opossum kind, similar to that named the *phalanger*, by Monsieur de Buffon. At length a kangaroo was shot in Endeavour Bay, which weighed eighty-four pounds. On one of the reefs were found cockles, some of which, containing upwards of twenty-pounds of good meat, were as much as two men could move.

This expedition must be allowed, not only to have conferred celebrity on Sir Joseph Banks, but to have reflected honour on his country. Not only were the bounds of natural history extended by his discoveries, but he diffused a taste for kindred pursuits throughout England and Europe.

It is well known, that Sir Joseph piqued himself not a little on being elected a member of the French Institute. This circumstance, honourable in itself, gave great offence to many of his associates in the Royal Society, and, as has been said, to the King himself, in consequence of the following letter of acknowledgment. It at the same time drew down upon him the vengeance and indignation of an old enemy, (Dr. Horsley,

then Bishop of Rochester,) who printed, and privately circulated, the document in 1802, prefaced by a vituperative epistle, which we shall here subjoin: —

"*To Sir Joseph Banks, &c. &c. &c.*

"SIR,

"The following article, extracted from the official French paper of the 18th instant, is not only so little honourable to your own character, but so insulting to the society over which you have long presided, and so repugnant to the genuine feelings of an Englishman, that the public voice demands from you an explanation of the letter, if it be authentic, or a disavowal of it, if it be a forgery.

"NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

"*Letter of Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society of London, to the President and Secretaries of the National Institute of France.*

"CITIZENS, London, January 21. 1802.

"Be pleased to offer to the National Institute my warmest thanks for the honour they have done me, in conferring upon me the title of Associate of this learned and distinguished body.

"Assure, at the same time, my respectable brothers, that I consider this mark of their esteem as the highest and most enviable literary distinction which I could possibly attain. To be the first elected to be an associate of the first literary society in the world, surpasses my most ambitious hopes; and I cannot be too grateful towards a society which has conferred upon me this honour, and towards a nation of which it is the literary representative; a nation which, during the most frightful convulsions of the late most terrible revolution, never ceased to possess my esteem: being always persuaded, even during the most disastrous periods, that it contained many good citizens, who would infallibly get the upper hand, and

who would re-establish in the hearts of their countrymen the empire of virtue, of justice, and of honour.

" Receive more especially, citizens, my warmest acknowledgments for the truly polite manner in which you communicated this agreeable intelligence.

" I am, with sincere esteem for your distinguished talents, &c.

" Joseph Banks."

" Now, Sir, notwithstanding my disgust at this load of filthy adulation, I shall trouble you with some calm remarks upon it. Supposing your acceptance of the nomination to be perfectly consistent with your dignity, (which, however, I deny,) there would be no material objection to the first and concluding paragraphs of your letter, which would have been amply sufficient for the purpose of acknowledgement: but the intermediate part is highly reprehensible: it is replete with sentiments which are a compound of servility, disloyalty, and falsehood; sentiments which ought never to be conceived by an English heart, never written by an English hand, and, least of all, by yours, distinguished as you are by repeated (out of respect to His Majesty I will not say unmerited) marks of royal favour, and elevated to a station in which the country might be excused for looking up to you as the jealous guardian, not the betrayer, of its literary credit. Your " respectable brothers" of the French Institute may, perhaps, be intoxicated by the incense which you have lavished before their altar of atheism and democracy; for, although they were companions of the *respectable Buonaparte* in his expeditions, and plundered libraries and cabinets with as much alacrity, and as little scruple, as he displayed in treasuries and in churches, I do not believe that the ungrateful nations whom they robbed ever composed such a brilliant eulogium on their talents and their virtues. No, Sir; it was reserved for the head of the Royal Society of London, to assure an exotic embryo academy, that he is more proud of being a mere associate of the latter than president of the former; that he considers their election of him as " the highest and most

enviable literary distinction which he could possibly attain;" and that he deems them the " first literary society in the world." Sir, I have read with pleasure and with profit many volumes published by the Royal Society; and, with due submission to you, I assert that the cultivation of science is more indebted to their exertions than to those of any other institution whatsoever. But I am yet to learn the merits of this novel association of revolutionary philosophers into which you have been enlisted. What acts, but acts of robbery, have we seen of theirs? Where are the proofs of their pre-eminence? It is incumbent on you to produce those proofs, and to convince the British literati that your contempt of them is just.

" But the plenitude of your joy admits no consideration for English societies, or the English nation: you exult in your new honours, and your gratitude knows no limits but those of France; it overleaps the cradle of the infant institute, and expands itself throughout a nation which you say has " *never ceased to possess your esteem during the most frightful convulsions of the revolution; being always pursuaded, even during the most disastrous periods, that it contained many good citizens who would infallibly get the upper hand* (as you elegantly express it), *and who would re-establish in the heart of their countrymen the empire of virtue, of justice, and of honour.*" Really, Sir, I know not which excites the greater admiration, the impetuous torrent of your esteem, which bears away the feeble impediments of loyalty, patriotism, morality, and religion, or the wonderful sagacity of your prognostics, some of which are accomplished, and for the rest we must wait for the Consul's leisure.

" The *good citizen Buonaparte has already got the upper hand*, but when he will re-establish the empire of virtue, of justice, and of honour, in the hearts of the republican Frenchmen (where I suspect they never had much foundation) your penetration only can foresee. As to religion, you seem yourself to despair of its restoration, since you do not even mention it; or perhaps you deemed it a matter of too little importance to merit the consideration of philosophers.

" I must not omit another observation, that the French peo-

ple, "*never ceased to possess your esteem during the most frightful convulsions of the revolution.*" There is a singular coincidence between the sentiment and the time at which it is uttered. Your letter is dated January 21. Sir, the 21st of January was the day on which the ill-fated Louis XVI. was executed by his traitorous subjects; and it is the anniversary of that day which you select to assure his assassins that "*they never ceased to possess your esteem ! ! !*" I will not assert that you designedly combined the declaration and the date; but the French jacobins are too quick-sighted not to remark the circumstance, and to deduce their inference; and the English jacobins will do the same: nay, I verily believe that this circumstance, together with an opportunity (which they are ever ready to embrace) of wounding the pride of Englishmen, were the motives which induced the publication of your letter.

"But after all, Sir, why this display of gratitude? You must acknowledge it to be at least superfluous; because the French nation, by electing you a member of their institute merely discharged an old account. You understand me, Sir; but as the public are probably not so well informed, I must solicit their attention to the following anecdote. Soon after the judicial murder of Louis XVI. one of the officers who accompanied the unfortunate La Pérouse returned to Europe with numerous specimens of natural history, collected during the early part of his voyage of discovery. In these latitudes he first obtained intelligence of the revolution, and being a man of honour, felt that he was accountable only to the crown of France, from which he had accepted his commission. Accordingly he brought his vessel to an English port, from whence, by permission of our government, the cargo was conveyed to London, and committed to the custody of a nobleman, who, at that time, was the agent of the French Princes. This nobleman, having communicated the circumstance to Louis XVIII. was instructed to offer to the Queen any part of the curiosities of which her Majesty might approve, and to present the remainder to the British Museum. You must remember, Sir, that, in pursuance of these instructions, the entire (or nearly the en-

tire) collection was confided to you, in order to be deposited in the Museum; and you cannot forget that you disposed of it by sending it all to France, with no authority but your own, with no pretence except that the philosophers of the two nations were not at war. Thus, Sir, you imposed an obligation on the French, which they have repaid, it seems, to your exquisite gratification. By the sacrifice of what duties and what principles that obligation was imposed, it is not for me to say; but I will without hesitation assert, that your acknowledgment of its discharge has brought disgrace upon your country, and discredit on the Royal Society, the guardianship of whose honour was confided to you by your sovereign.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

MISOGALLUS."

Lady Banks survives her husband; but his sister, who possessed a high taste for *vertù*, died some time since.

Abstract of the Will of Sir Joseph Banks.—The late Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, one of His Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, and President of the Royal Society, by his will expressly desires that his body be interred in the most private manner in the church or church-yard of the parish in which he shall happen to die, and entreats his dear relatives to spare themselves the affliction of attending the ceremony, and earnestly requests that they will not erect any monument to his memory. His house at Spring-grove, Heston, Middlesex, he gives to his wife, Dame Dorothea Banks, with the furniture, plate, &c. &c. His real estates to his wife for life, or widowhood: after her death or marriage, those that are situate in the county of Lincoln to the Hon. James Hamilton Stanhope, and Sir Henry Hawley, Bart. subject to provisoes and conditions: the remainder of his estates to Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., his heirs and assigns, subject to conditions and provisoes. The leasehold estates (except his house in Soho-square) to John Parkinson, Esq. The residue of his personal estate to his wife, for her own absolute use and benefit. He appoints his wife, the said James

Hamilton Stanhope, Sir Henry Hawley, and Sir Edward Knatchbull, executors. Will dated Jan. 7. 1820.

By the 1st codicil, dated 21st Jan. 1820, he gives to his indefatigable and intelligent librarian, Robert Brown, Esq. an annuity of 200*l.* and also the use and enjoyment during life of the library, herbarium, manuscripts, drawings, copper-plates engraved, and every thing else that is contained in his collections, usually kept in the back building of his house in Soho-square; and after the decease of the said Robert Brown, then he gives the same to the trustees, for the time being, of the British Museum; or, if it be the desire of the said trustees, and the said Robert Brown shall consent to have the same removed to the British Museum in his lifetime, he shall be at liberty to do so: and the said Robert Brown to be provided with the proper means of access thereto for himself and his friends. And he declares that the aforesaid bequests in favour of the said Robert Brown, are upon condition that he continue to use his library as his chief place of study in the manner he now does, and that he assists the superintendant of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, and continues to reside in London, and does not undertake any new charge that may employ his time. His leasehold house in Soho-square, with the appurtenances, to his wife during her life; and after her decease, or giving up possession thereof, then to the said Robert Brown, subject to the aforesaid conditions.

To Mr. Frederick Bauer, of Kew-green, who has been employed by Sir Joseph as a draughtsman for thirty years, an annuity of 300*l.* upon condition that he continues to reside at Kew-green, and employs himself in making drawings of plants that flower in the collection at Kew, in the same manner as he has hitherto done; and the drawings which he shall so make be added to the collection now in his hands, and which revert to Sir Joseph or his representatives at the time of his death, as appears by an agreement entered into between them; and it is his wish, that if any doubts should arise as to his meaning in the conditions imposed on the said

Robert Brown and Frederick Bauer, the same should be construed in a manner so as to be most favourable to them.

By the 2d codicil, (dated 7th of March, 1820,) he declares, that with every feeling of that dutiful homage and humble attention justly due from a loyal subject to a most gracious Sovereign, he gives to His Majesty, for the use of the establishment of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, all the drawings and sketches of plants that have grown in the said gardens, and have been made at his expense by Mr. Bauer, and which are now deposited in his custody, deeply impressed with an opinion, which he still continues to hold, and believes to be founded in truth, that the establishment of a botanic garden cannot be complete unless a resident draughtsman be constantly employed in making sketches and finished drawings of all new plants that perfect their flowers or fruits in it; and declares that he long ago determined to fix such a person at Kew, and maintain him at his own expense, and he accordingly engaged Mr. Bauer, whose collection of drawings and sketches, he trusts, will prove a valuable addition to the important science of natural history; that he did this under a hope that the truth of his opinion would in due time become manifest, and that the charge of maintaining Mr. Bauer would then be transferred from him, and placed on the establishment of the garden. This hope, he declares, is still warmly cherished, and receives ample support from the well-known and often-experienced love of science which makes a part of the character of our beloved King; but in case of its being deemed inexpedient by His Majesty's advisers to make this small addition to the establishment, he charges the annuity of 300*l.* to Mr. Bauer on his Lincolnshire estates.—He requests his relation, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. to examine his papers and things at his house in Soho-square, and destroy those he may think proper. The papers respecting the Royal Society to be sent to the Royal Society; those respecting the Mint or coinage, to the Mint; his foreign correspondence to be sent to the British Museum.

His personal property sworn under 40,000*l.*

List of the Works of Sir Joseph Banks.

1. An Account of Staffa.

2. Various Papers, published in the Philosophical Transactions.

And 3. A small pamphlet, on the Blight in Wheat; whence we shall make an extract:

"Every species of corn, properly so called, is subject to the blight; but it is observable that spring corn is less damaged by it than winter, and rye less than wheat, probably because it is ripe and cut down before the fungus has had time to increase in any great degree.

"Tull says that 'white cone or bearded wheat, which hath its straw like a rush, full of pith, is less subject to blight than Lammas wheat, which ripens a week later.' See page 74. The spring wheat of Lincolnshire was not in the least shrivelled this year, though the straw was in some degree infected: the millers allowed that it was the best sample brought to market. Barley was in some places considerably spotted, but as the whole of the stem of that grain is naturally enveloped in the hose or basis of the leaf, the fungus can in no case gain admittance to the straw; it is however to be observed that barley rises from the flail lighter this year, than was expected from the appearance of the crop when gathered in.

"Though diligent inquiry was made during the last autumn, no information of importance relative to the origin or the progress of the blight could be obtained: this is not to be wondered at; for, as no one of the persons applied to had any knowledge of the real cause of the malady, none of them could direct their curiosity in a proper channel. Now that its nature and cause have been explained, we may reasonably expect that a few years will produce an interesting collection of facts and observations, and we may hope that some progress will be made towards the very desirable attainment of either a preventive or a cure.

"It seems probable that the leaf is first infected in the spring, or early in the summer, before the corn shoots up into straw,

and that the fungus is then of an orange colour *; after the straw is become yellow, the fungus assumes a deep chocolate brown; each individual is so small that every pore on a straw will produce from 20 to 40 fungi, as may be seen in the plate, and every one of these will no doubt produce at least 100 seeds: if then one of these seeds tillows out into the number of plants that appear at the bottom of a pore in the plate, fig. 7, 8, how incalculably large must the increase be! A few diseased plants scattered over a field must very speedily infect a whole neighbourhood, for the seeds of fungi are not much heavier than air, as every one who has trod upon a ripe puff-ball must have observed, by seeing the dust, among which is its seed, rise up and float on before him.

"How long it is before this fungus arrives at puberty, and scatters its seeds in the wind, can only be guessed at by the analogy of others; probably the period of a generation is short, possibly not more than a week in a hot season: if so, how frequently in the latter end of the summer must the air be loaded, as it were, with this animated dust; ready, whenever a gentle breeze, accompanied with humidity, shall give the signal, to intrude itself into the pores of thousands of acres of corn. Providence, however, careful of the creatures it has created, has benevolently provided against the too extensive multiplication of any species of being; was it otherwise, the minute plants and animals, enemies against which man has the fewest means of defence, would increase to an inordinate extent; this, however, can in no case happen, unless many predisposing causes afford their combined assistance. But for this wise and beneficent provision, the plague of slugs, the plague of mice, the plagues of grubs, wire-worms, chafers, and many other creatures, whose power of multiplying is countless as the sands of the sea, would, long before this time,

* The Abbé Tessier, in his Traité des Maladies des Grains, tells us, that in France this disease first shows itself in minute spots of a dirty white colour on the leaves and stems, which spots extend themselves by degrees, and in time change to a yellow colour, and throw off a dry orange-coloured powder. pp. 201. 340.

have driven mankind, and all the larger animals, from the face of the earth.

" Though all old persons, who have concerned themselves in agriculture, remember the blight in corn many years, yet some have supposed that, of late years, it has materially increased; this, however, does not seem to be the case. Tull, in his Horse-hoeing Husbandry, p. 74, tells us, that the year 1725 ' was a year of blight, the like of which was never before heard of, and which he hopes may never happen again;' yet the average price of wheat in the year 1726, when the harvest of 1725 was at market, was only 36*s.* 4*d.* and the average of the five years of which it makes the first, 37*s.* 7*d.* — 1797 was also a year of great blight; the price of wheat in 1798 was 49*s.* 1*d.* and the average of the five years, from 1795 to 1799, 63*s.* 5*d.* *

" The climate of the British Isles is not the only one that is liable to the blight in corn; it happens occasionally in every part of Europe, and probably in all countries where corn is grown. Italy is very subject to it, and the last harvest of Sicily has been materially hurt by it. Specimens received from the colony of New South Wales, show that considerable mischief was done to the wheat crop there, in the year 1803, by a parasitic plant, very similar to the English one.

" It has been long admitted by farmers, though scarcely credited by botanists, that wheat in the neighbourhood of a barberry bush seldom escapes the blight. The village of Rollesby in Norfolk, where barberries abound, and wheat seldom succeeds, is called by the opprobrious appellation of Mildew Rollesby. Some observing men have of late attributed this very perplexing effect to the farina of the flowers of the bar-

* The scarcity of the year 1801, was in part occasioned by a mildew, which, in many places, is said to have attacked the plants of wheat on the S. E. side only, but was principally owing to the very wet harvest of 1800; the deficiency of wheat at that harvest, was found, on a very accurate calculation, somewhat to exceed one-fourth; but wheat was not the only grain that failed; all others, and potatoes also, were materially deficient. This year the wheat is probably somewhat more damaged than it was in 1800, and barley somewhat less than an average crop, every other article of agricultural food is abundant, and potatoes one of the largest crops that has been known; but for these blessings on the labour of man, wheat must before this time have reached an exorbitant price.

berry, which is, in truth, yellow, and resembles in some degree the appearance of the rust, or what is presumed to be the blight in its early state.

" It is, however, notorious to all botanical observers, that the leaves of the barberry are very subject to the attack of a yellow parasitic fungus, larger, but otherwise resembling, the rust in corn.

" Is it not more than possible, that the parasitic fungus of the barberry and that of wheat are one and the same species, and that the seed transferred from the barberry to the corn, is one cause of the disease? Misseltoe, the parasitic plant with which we are the best acquainted, delights most to grow on the apple and hawthorn, but it flourishes occasionally on trees widely differing in their nature from both of these: in the Home Park, at Windsor, misseltoe may be seen in abundance on the lime-trees planted there in avenues; as likewise at Cobham Hall, near Gravesend, the seat of the Earl of Darnley; at Anchorwick, near Staines, it grows on the Carolina poplar. If this conjecture is well founded, another year will not pass without its being confirmed by the observations of inquisitive and sagacious farmers.

" It would be presumptuous to offer any remedy for a malady, the progress of which is so little understood; conjectures, however, founded on the origin here assigned to it, may be hazarded without offence.

It is believed * to begin early in the spring, and first to appear on the leaves of wheat in the form of rust, or orange-coloured powder; at this season, the fungus will, in all probability, require as many weeks for its progress from infancy to puberty, as it does days during the heats of autumn; but a very few plants of wheat, thus infected, are quite sufficient, if the fungus is permitted to ripen its seed, to spread the malady over a field, or indeed over a whole parish.

" The chocolate-coloured blight is little observed till the

* This, though believed, is not dogmatically asserted; because Fontana, the best writer on the subject, asserts that the yellow and the dark-coloured blight are different species of fungi.

corn is approaching very nearly to ripeness; it appears then in the field in spots, which increase very rapidly in size, and are, in calm weather, somewhat circular, as if the disease took its origin from a central position.

" May it not happen, then, that the fungus is brought into the field in a few stalks of infected straw, uncorrupted among the mass of dung laid in the ground at the time of sowing? It must be confessed, however, that the clover leys, on which no dung from the yard was used, were as much infected last autumn as the manured crops. The immense multiplication of the disease in the last season, seems, however, to account for this; as the air was, no doubt, frequently charged with seed for miles together, and deposited it indiscriminately on all sorts of crops.

" It cannot, however, be an expensive precaution to search diligently in the spring for young plants of wheat infected with the disease, and carefully to extirpate them, as well as all grasses, (for several are subject to this or a similar malady,) which have the appearance of orange-coloured or of black stripes on their leaves, or on their straw; and if experience shall prove, that straw can carry the disease with it into the field, it will cost the farmer but little precaution to prevent any mixture of fresh straw from being carried out with his rotten dung to the wheat-field."

No. V.



ARTHUR YOUNG, Esq. F. R. S.

LATE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE; HONORARY MEMBER OF THE SOCIETIES OF DUBLIN, BATH, YORK, SALFORD, ODIHAM, SOUTH HANTS, KENT, ESSEX AND NORFOLK; THE PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETIES OF MANCHESTER; THE VETERINARY COLLEGE OF LONDON; THE CORK INSTITUTION; THE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF PRESTON; THE ECONOMICAL SOCIETY OF BERNE; THE PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF ZURICH; THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MASSACHUSETTS; THE PALATINE ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURE AT MANHEIM; THE IMPERIAL ECONOMICAL SOCIETY ESTABLISHED AT PETERSBURGH; THE ROYAL AND ELECTORAL ECONOMICAL SOCIETY OF CELLI; A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE; AND CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURE AT FLORENCE; OF THE PATRIOTIC SOCIETY OF MILAN, AND OF THE ECONOMICAL SOCIETY AT COPENHAGEN.

ARTHUR YOUNG, the subject of the present memoir, was a man whose life and labours were intimately connected with the agriculture of Great Britain. He was born September 7th, 1741, and was a native of Suffolk. His father, Arthur

Young, D. D. had been a prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of Bradfield, in that county. While in the commission of the peace, he became a very active magistrate, and appears to have been chaplain to the Right Honourable Arthur Onslow, at the time he presided in the chair of the House of Commons. Arthur, to whom the Speaker was god-father, after receiving a tolerably good education, had his fortune to seek; for the chief part of his father's income was professional, and of course became extinct at his death, which occurred in 1761. The youth was accordingly intended for business, and apprenticed to a wine-merchant, at Lynn, in Norfolk; but, alas! although he was not averse, at any period of his life, from a glass of generous liquor, yet this occupation did not prove congenial to his feelings. He was now residing in a county, recently improved by the introduction of turnip husbandry, and he could not look around him without beholding the manifold advantages arising out of the new system. So much was he smitten with the love of agriculture, that, when only twenty years of age, he bid adieu to all mercantile concerns, and determined to commence farmer on a small paternal estate, which had become the jointure of his mother. This was called Bradfield Hall, situate in the county of Suffolk, and he appears, on this occasion, to have formed a kind of joint-stock company with the rest of the family, as the profits were to be laid by, and divided for the good of all. But the subject of this memoir was too young, and too unsteady, to reap those common advantages usually derived from patient labour and industry, by those of a far inferior capacity. He delighted in experiments; he speculated on future crops; he overlooked immediate and obvious advantages; in fine, he forgot the past, neglected the present, and consoled himself with the future. Family disputes ensued, and all those ills that usually accompany unsuccessful efforts. At length his mother interposed, and this improvident young man (for so he appeared at this time to all) now found it necessary to remove from the paternal mansion. Yet, although nearly ruined in the pursuit, agriculture was still dear to him. The turnip husbandry, the row culture, irrigation, and all the

new improvements, floated in his mind by day, and haunted his dreams by night. In short, he determined once more to become a farmer; and as he was now to pay rent for the first time, he determined to exercise all the kindred virtues of economy, industry and perseverance. He accordingly hired a farm in the county of Essex, known by the name of Sampford Hall. On this occasion, he had the promise of a sum of money, which was to be advanced him by way of loan. But, like most other promises, this proved unavailing, and he was obliged not only to forfeit his agreement, but also to lose a small deposit, which he had advanced on this occasion. Disappointed, yet still undaunted, Mr. Young determined on the romantic scheme of travelling over England in search of land, suitable to his views and circumstances. This project proved, as may be easily supposed, wholly unsuccessful; but great advantages were derived both to himself and the public, from his rural excursions. He now learned to estimate the labours of others; to discover what had already been effected; and to guess at what was still wanting to complete the national system of agricultural prosperity. It was in the course of these journeys also, that he formed the original and interesting plan of making a survey of the whole of South Britain, so far at least as was connected with its husbandry, improvements, and capabilities. This project was afterwards accomplished in part. At length he heard, by accident, of a farm to be let, in the county of Hertford. There he settled during a period of many years; and, wonderful to relate, the man who was so capable of estimating soils, and pointing out the advantages to be derived from a genial and appropriate situation, on this occasion pitched upon a spot, which possessed but few of those advantages, and was not likely to reward the efforts of our sanguine experimenter.

The farm in question was situated near North Mimms; and here, instead of pursuing the ordinary rotation of crops, alterations and improvements were chiefly attended to. Nine long years proved highly detrimental to the fortune of our young agriculturist; but here he acquired that species of knowledge,

that, at a future time, became highly interesting, and advantageous in no common degree to the public.

All his money being now expended, he returned, somewhat in disgust, to his hereditary residence at Bradfield Hall.

About this period his mother died. She appears to have been an excellent woman, and to have loved her son with no common degree of affection. All incumbrances being removed by her decease, he now came as heir-at-law into possession of his little patrimony; and it was from this moment in his power to be independent for life. Bidding adieu for a time to experiments at his own cost, Mr. Young commenced author, and undertook to teach others. He also resolved to travel, and thus afford a greater scope to his speculations. Accordingly, during the years 1776, 1777, 1778, and 1779, he made different tours in Ireland, and thus attracted the notice of the landed gentlemen of that country.

Among other great proprietors, the late Lord Kingsborough determined to avail himself of his reputation and abilities. He accordingly visited that nobleman, and remained upwards of a year in the county of Cork, for the express purpose of regulating and arranging the extensive estates appertaining to his lordship. As may be readily believed, they were in a state bordering on ruin; but, under the care and inspection of the subject of this memoir, the farms were divided, the lands were leased, the cottages were repaired, and every thing settled and established, as nearly as possible, according to the best English models. It was impossible, however, to extirpate the *Middle-man*, that constant and perpetual bane both to civilisation and improvement. We believe, indeed, that this has never been completely effected, but in the estates originally purchased by the famous Sir William Petty. And it must be here mentioned to the credit of his descendant, the first Marquis of Lansdown, that he undertook and completed that noble plan, so advantageous both to the landlord and the peasant, by which none but real occupants were ever permitted to rent a single acre of his lands. To the credit of his two sons, they have both persevered in this advantageous measure; and it is

to be hoped that the beneficial effects are at once so plain and so efficacious, that all the great landed proprietors of Ireland will at length adopt a similar conduct.

In 1770, Mr. Young published his "Farmer's Calendar," which has now passed through many editions. But it was not till 1784, that he commenced the "Annals of Agriculture." This was published in monthly numbers, which were continued uninterruptedly for many years, until they at length formed a long series of volumes. A variety of original papers were expressly written by himself, and he was not a little assisted on this occasion by his friends. Among his correspondents were many noblemen, several practical farmers, and a royal personage, the last of whom enriched his collection with no fewer than seven different communications, under the feigned name of "Ralph Robinson of Windsor." His late Majesty, who was greatly attached to agriculture in all its different branches, on this occasion undertook to describe the new and successful system pursued by Mr. Ducket, in his own immediate vicinity. It was some time before the editor discovered the high rank of his coadjutor; and, although the political principles of Mr. Young were supposed, at this period, not to be exactly in accordance with the views of the Monarch, yet we have some reason to suppose that this intercourse did not prove altogether unuseful at a future period, when the assent of the King became necessary to the advancement of our author.

A grand agricultural excursion, on an immense scale, had for a long while occupied the imagination of the subject of the present memoir. This was no other than an accurate and actual survey of the territory of France, during which he should be able to make a comparative estimate of the soil, climate, and cultivation of that rich and fertile portion of Europe, when viewed in immediate competition with England. His first excursion was undertaken under the immediate auspices, and in consequence of the express invitation of Monsieur Lazowski and the Duke de la Rochefoucault. In

company with these noblemen, he journeyed through the south of France, and actually reached the base of the Pyrennees.

At that period the Revolution, although fast approaching, was not as yet distinctly foreseen; such an event was indeed anticipated, and no one hailed it with louder *pæans* than Mr. Young himself. This moment proved eminently favourable to statistical enquiries; and he entered into them with all that zeal and ardour which an enthusiastical passion for matters of this kind constantly elicited in his ardent bosom. Our traveller returned in the course of 1778; but his stay was short. His last tour was made in 1789. On this occasion he resided for a considerable time in Paris, at the hotel of the Duke de la Rochefoucault, where he was treated with every possible attention. The Revolution, which had hitherto appeared as a probable but distant speculation, was by this time not only disclosed, but, in some measure, completed. The army had turned on its chiefs; a national assembly was formed; great and distinguished popular leaders agitated the whole kingdom by declamatory speeches; while a captive king subscribed, sometimes voluntarily, and sometimes with reluctance, to all the conditions imposed upon him.

On his return, Mr. Young published a quarto volume, containing a variety of novel and interesting intelligence concerning the husbandry, the soil, the customs and practice, and, in short, every thing relative to the agriculture of France. This work was purchased with eagerness, and read with avidity; so that a second edition was soon demanded. By this time the political opinions of Mr. Young appeared to have undergone a change; and, instead of finding any thing favourable to the popular doctrines then so prevalent in France, we now perceive a contrary tendency prevailing throughout every page of the text. This sudden change of opinions called forth the animadversions of his enemies; but he bade them defiance; and while they pointed to his expectations, he put his hand on his breast, and appealed to his conscience.

About this period a Board, which had agriculture for its primary, and, indeed, sole object, was about to be instituted.

This was a boon which Mr. Pitt thought fit to concede to the landed interest. Sir John Sinclair was its first president, and Mr. Young was nominated secretary, with a salary, first of five, and then of six hundred a-year. Notwithstanding his talents, his pursuits, and his industry all pointed him out as the fittest man in the kingdom for such an appointment, yet so little conscious was he, either of his deserts or his influence, that we have heard the Baronet say, when he hinted at the possibility of such a nomination, Mr. Young, in the true tone and spirit of authorship, offered to bet a set of his "Annals of Agriculture" against the "Statistical Account of Scotland," that such an event would never take place.

Our author now exercised an employment which gratified the utmost wishes of his heart; he was almost constantly at the desk; and he composed many original works for the express purpose of acquiring reputation for, and forwarding the business of, this new and interesting institution. Several clerks under him, among whom we recollect one with a title, were employed in forwarding the public business, and advancing the interests of our national agriculture. Independently of transacting the mere duties of a secretary, he drew up and published several reports respecting the state of the waste lands in various parts of the kingdom. He was a great friend to enclosure-bills, and eminently desirous to obtain an act of parliament for passing them without fees; but here, alas! private interest interposed against the public welfare, and he accordingly failed in realising one of the darling wishes of his heart. About this time he also drew up and published dissertations on the present agricultural state of the two counties of Suffolk and Lincoln. These originated in actual and personal surveys, made under his own immediate inspection; and it ought not here to be omitted, that in 1805 and 1806 he published two reports on the counties of Norfolk and Essex. Under his management, the Board of Agriculture directed its attention to many important objects of rural economy. Whenever a deficiency appeared in a staple article, or any thing useful for the consumption of man,

endeavours were instantly made to supply the want likely to be occasioned by it. Knowing that mankind, from an habitual indolence, seldom or ever deviate from the beaten track of practice, he stimulated them to new experiments and new modes of husbandry, by means of premiums. It is lamentable, however, to add, that during the late contests about the corn-laws, this Board actually became unpopular. The street in which it is situated was visited by a vindictive mob, outrageous against a monopoly in wheat so advantageous to their landed interest, but so hostile to manufacturers and all other persons in the kingdom. In consequence of this, the very name was taken from the door, and the brass plate has not since been replaced.

Mr. Young had married early in life. In 1797 he had the misfortune to lose his youngest daughter, at the age of fourteen. Being a charming child, she was a favourite in no ordinary degree with her father, to whose mind this loss gave a melancholy and sombre tint for the remainder of his life. In addition to this, another unlucky event occurred. His eye-sight now began to fail, and he soon became incapable of either reading or writing without great difficulty. In 1807 he was obliged to recur, for the first time, to the aid of an amanuensis: in 1811 he was prevailed upon to be couched, but the operation proved ineffectual, and, indeed, detrimental to no common extent; for he was now rendered totally blind. Notwithstanding this, the business of the Board of Agriculture was never suffered to stand still; for his acute and intelligent mind continually embraced the whole circle of his duties. At length he was carried off in consequence of a very trifling event. Almost, if not wholly unknown to himself, he was subject to certain calculous concretions, which, however, affected him but little. Happening one day to sit on a lower seat than usual, the sudden jerk produced the descent of a stone of considerable magnitude; a suppression ensued, and he soon after ceased to exist. Thus died, on the 20th of February, 1820, Arthur Young, who has left behind him a name, so far as the rural economy of Great Britain is concerned, inferior to that of no man in the kingdom. His labours, if candidly appreciated, will be found to have been

eminently beneficial to the prosperity of his native country. As a writer he was rather expeditious than elegant; but he contrived to render his meaning plain, and his object perspicuous. When the odious commerce in slaves became an object of just and general indignation, he took a distinguished part against that horrible traffic in our fellow-creatures; and thus at once evinced his humanity and independence.

In respect to politics, his conduct for some time vacillated with the memorable events of the day. The French revolution, and the horrors consequent to it, perpetrated by a Marat and Robespierre, were sufficient to appal the stoutest heart, and it is not at all to be wondered that our author should express his detestation with his customary zeal and energy. But it is not a little remarkable, that, in respect to the domestic politics of this country, towards the latter end of his existence, he felt, and spoke, and would, if necessary, have acted, precisely in the same manner that he had done in the early period of his life. Of late years, too, he had imbibed certain singular notions of his religious duties, some of which he exercised occasionally, and, at times, when it was not to be expected of him. In conversation he was intelligent, abounding with information of various kinds; and no one ever retired uninstructed, after passing an evening in his company. But it was objected by some, that his manner was somewhat too magisterial, and his language too dictatorial, while his mode of expression, perhaps, bordered on the offensive. At other periods, and on other subjects, unconnected with his professional avocations, he was familiar, jocular, and engaging; in fine, he proved eminently serviceable to the island in which he was born, so that his little peculiarities (and he had, perhaps, fewer of a dangerous or disagreeable tendency than most men) have already been forgotten, or are, rather, merged in his patriotism and public virtues. But, after all, it is as a professor of rural economy that his name will be transmitted, both with gratitude and admiration to posterity.

Let it be recollected that, in one publication alone, by strongly enforcing the folly of bounties, in certain cases, the

sum of 40,000*l.* per annum was saved to this country. His private experiments, also, although ruinous to himself, proved highly beneficial to the public. The rock on which he was shipwrecked, at an early period of life, before time had matured his judgment, served to warn the young and the inexperienced against similar dangers. On the other hand, the new modes pointed out, the numerous improvements elicited, the various plans demonstrated to be at once easy, practical, and advantageous, proved sources of wealth to individuals, and of prosperity to the nation. He was a patriot in the best sense of the word. By the extension of the breed of fine woolled sheep, upon all suitable soils, he, in part, effected the noble objects of liberating our woollen manufactures from a precarious dependence on the Merino breed and numerous sheep-walks of the Peninsula. Another great object was the general substitution of oxen for horses; of oxen which, after labouring for the advantage of man, at length becomes his food; while, on the contrary, the horse, after a few years of toil, during which he consumes the produce of several acres, is thrown to the dog-kennel, or becomes a prey to the vilest of animals. On this occasion, he was sanctioned by the authority of a royal correspondent under the name of "Ralph Robinson of Windsor," who himself followed this practice at his farms in and adjoining the Great Park. Although not an original discoverer, — for Tull and Ellis had long preceded him, while many able and competent men were both his coadjutors and contemporaries, — Mr. Young, however, had the merit to extend the circle of human knowledge, and the taste and good fortune to make that knowledge obvious to all. In no country were his merits better estimated than in France; but there is scarcely a city on the Continents, either of Europe or America, that did not pay some tribute to his talents.

Thus the economical and agricultural societies established at Berne, Zurich, Manheim, Celle, Florence, Milan, Copenhagen, Brussels, New York, Philadelphia, and Vienna, all sent him their diplomas.

About the year 1790, Mr. Young commenced a grand national work, on the elements and practice of agriculture, arising out of the experiments of half a century. So various were his writings that they embrace politics, morals, and theology. In the last of these he was somewhat mystical; but his opinions, however odd or eccentric, never soured his mind or diminished his benevolence. He has left behind him an only son, the Rev. Arthur Young, who, after receiving an excellent education at the University of Cambridge, entered into holy orders, and obtained some ecclesiastical preferment in his native county. On the trial of Arthur O'Connor, and some other Irishmen, at Maidstone, in Kent, a few years ago, he wrote a letter, which, having come into the possession of Mr. Capel Lofft, a barrister, and a magistrate, residing at Bury St. Edmunds, in the county of Suffolk, that gentleman transmitted it to the presiding judge, who gave orders to strike off from the list of jurors all the persons dwelling in the same hundred with the Rev. divine. It ought not to be forgotten, however, that this gentleman has since been engaged in nobler occupations. Imitating the career of his respected father, he has addicted himself to the cultivation of the arts connected with rural economy. Accordingly, in 1807, he published a general report on enclosures; and, in 1808, he undertook and completed a survey of the agriculture of the county of Sussex. There is somewhat of romance, indeed, connected with his plans and proceedings as a farmer. Such was his zeal for improvement that, not content with the narrow circuit of his native country, and the circumjacent islands, "studded like jewels in the silver sea," he actually repaired to the Crimea, where he purchased many thousands of acres, most advantageously situated in that fertile and extensive country. As an inducement to British emigrants he informed them that no tax-gatherer is ever seen within those blessed regions, where corn grows almost spontaneously, and requires but little aid from the labours of man. We believe, however, that this scheme, hopeful and promising as it first appeared to the ardent imagination of a young man, has either

failed in whole or in part. But, by the death of his father, he will inherit some property both patrimonial and acquired.

Here follows a list of the works of the late Arthur Young, F.R.S., so far as they can be collected; for so numerous were his literary labours, that the names of some of them were actually unknown to himself: —

1. The Farmer's Letters, 8vo. third edition. 1767.
2. The Southern Tour, 8vo. third edition. 1768.
3. The Northern Tour, 8vo. second edition. 1769.
4. The Expediency of a Free Export of Corn. 1769.
5. The Eastern Tour, 8vo. 1771.

The three Tours were translated into Russian, by the express order of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Catherine.

6. Proposals to the Legislature, for Numbering the People. 1771.
7. Rural Economy, containing the Memoirs of a celebrated Swiss Farmer, 8vo. 1772.
8. Observations on the present State of the Waste Lands. 1773.
9. Political Arithmetic, 8vo. 1774.
10. A Tour in Ireland, 8vo. 2 vols. second edition. 1776.
11. Annals of Agriculture, first published in 1784. 45 vols. 8vo. Price 25*l.*

In the 15th volume of the "Annals," is an interesting account, drawn up by himself, of his life to that period. In the 27th volume of the same work, is an account of his first appointment as Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, and the turn it gave to his future life, as he had just before purchased 4000 acres of waste land in Knaresborough Forest.

12. The Question of Wool stated. 1787.
13. A Speech that might have been spoken. 1788.
14. Travels in France, Spain, and Italy, 2 vols. 4to. second edition. 1791.
15. The Example of France a Warning to Britain, 8vo. fourth edition. 1792.

And various publications printed by the Board of Agriculture.

We cannot take leave of this celebrated agriculturist, without giving a few specimens of his plain and perspicuous style. They are extracted from the tenth edition of his "Farmer's Calendar," a book in general estimation: —

"*Advertisement.* — Gardeners have found great use in calendars of their necessary work for every month in the year; and, if the two employments of the farmer and the gardener be well considered, it will appear that the former wants such a remembrancer, at least as much as his brethren in the garden.

"At the beginning of every month, a good farmer, whether he has or has not a book of this sort, is obliged to reflect on the work he has to perform in that month: he ought to foresee the whole at once, or it is impossible he should make a proper provision for its due performance. I leave it to any one to judge, if such an estimate of monthly business can be gained so easily, completely, or systematically, without such an assistance to the memory as is afforded by this volume; and, even if a book of this sort but once in a year gives intimation of some important work, which might otherwise have been forgotten, its worth must be acknowledged.

"In respect to the calendars which had appeared previously to this publication, they were very slight and imperfect sketches, generally nothing but additions to other books; and their authors omitted at least as many useful articles as they inserted."

We shall, at a venture, make two or three extracts from the month of April: —

"*Barley.* — The barley crops not sown in March, should be in the ground by the middle of this month. The land I suppose to lie as thrown up in the autumn before; so that whenever sown, it is (on the old ploughing system) on the spring earth. This supposition is necessary; because, if there had been previous ploughings in March, or in the end of February, the seed should have been sown then; excepting, however, turnip-land, that broke up at first too rough to be sown, which will sometimes happen. The farmers, in some

parts of the kingdom, will put off their sowing till the last week in this month, and the first or second of May, for the sake of gaining time for giving three spring earths; but they lose more by far from late sowing, than they gain by making their land fine. If clover is a principal object, and they had not the land fine enough before, delays must be made; but if so, that can scarcely be owing to any thing but bad husbandry: for such events should be had in view, and the tillage given before winter, on lands not cropped with plants that stand till the spring. The utmost exertions of good husbandry should be made to reconcile jarring circumstances, when they cannot be totally prevented.

" But in the modern system of avoiding spring ploughings, with a care proportioned to the heaviness of the soil, the main reliance is on frosts for pulverisation, and the object is to keep the surface so gained, for the seed to be deposited in it. If the weather was unfavourable for sowing in March, or, being favourable, the breadth was too great to allow the operation to be finished, and if weeds appeared in the lands laid up for barley, it is to be supposed that they were of course destroyed by the scufflers; and this month the sowing must be finished, whether broad-cast or by drilling. In the latter case, the directions relative to the right breadth of the ridges should have been very attentively executed. The young farmer must have it carefully in memory, that as the summer approaches, with hot suns at intervals, any degree of poaching, or daubing, or trampling, becomes more and more fatal; for the sun binds whatever earth was touched in too wet a state. This caution has little to do with the occupiers of sand, much of which wants adhesion to be given it by art; but here, again, if such land has been amply clayed, it will sometimes be apt to *set*, to bind with heavy rains, so that the temper of it should always be examined before the teams at this season are permitted to go on it."

" *Buck-wheat.* — The lands designed for buck-wheat in May or in June, should be well tilled this month, ploughed and harrowed well at least once. It is not necessary for

that grain, but for the grasses which should be sown with it, and for the important object of making all the seed-weeds grow, in order to kill them by the following tillage. This April preparation marking the land for buck-wheat. I shall therefore take this opportunity to advise the farmers in general to try this crop. Nineteen parishes out of twenty, through the kingdom, know it only by name. It has numerous excellences, perhaps as many, to good farmers, as any other grain or pulse in use. It is of an enriching nature, having the quality of preparing for wheat or any other crop. One bushel sows an acre of land well, which is but a fourth of the expense of seed barley. It should not be sown till the end of May. This is important; for it gives time in the spring to kill all the seed-weeds in the ground, and brings no disagreeable necessity, from bad weather in March or April, to sow barley, &c. so late as to hazard the crop. It is as valuable as barley: where it is known, it sells at the same price; and, for fatting hogs and poultry, it equals it. It is, further, the best of all crops for sowing grass-seeds with, giving them the same shelter as barley or oats, without robbing."

" *Lettuces for hogs.* — If the stock of swine be large, it is proper to drill half an acre or an acre of lettuce this month. The land should have been *well* manured and ploughed before the Christmas frosts, into ridges of the size that suits the drill-machine. It should also have been scuffled in February, and again in March, and well harrowed; and this repeated before drilling. The rows should be equi-distant, one foot asunder.

" The crop which was drilled in March (a succession being essentially necessary) should now be thinned in the rows, by hand, to about nine or ten inches asunder. If this necessary attention be neglected, the plants draw themselves up weak and poor, and will not recover it. Women do this business as well as men. When about six inches high, they should be horse-hoed with a scarifier or scuffler, with the hoe about four inches, or at most five, wide."

" *Siberian melilot.* — ' The *melilotus alba Sibyrica*, from Mons. Thouin, at the King's garden at Paris, makes, in the garden of Mons. Faugas de St. Fond, a most superb figure. Nobody can view its prodigious luxuriance, without commending the thought of cultivating it for cattle. The *coronilla varia* is a common plant here, and of such luxuriance, that it is hardly to be destroyed. The *hedysarum coronarium* does well here.' From this hint (which I extract from my own Travels) I introduced the culture of the melilot in my experiment ground, and found it an object much deserving attention."

" *Yellow-blossomed vetch* (Lathyrus pratensis). — This is a very common plant in many pastures and meadows, and much deserves the attention of the experimental farmer. I have made various attempts to cultivate it, but not with the success I could wish; resulting, in a good measure, from the seed being attacked by an insect, which damages much of it. It does well by transplantation, but the method is too expensive.

" *Coronilla varia.* — Another plant which we shall, some time or other, see in common cultivation, and well merits a careful attention. It roots like couch, and is extremely difficult to destroy. I thought I had clean rooted up a bed of it, for transplantation into a larger piece of ground; but it came again the year following almost as luxuriant as ever.

Since this passage was written, I extended my cultivation of this plant, &c. giving it in the soiling way to some cattle and horses in a farm-yard, to which hogs had access. I was soon informed that they were taken ill, which ended in the death of one or two. Not thinking it likely to be occasioned by their eating this plant, I supposed that it might be occasioned by some unknown cause; but I determined to watch them carefully the following year, when my crop of coronilla should be mown; and this being done, the very same result took place: the hogs were ill, and one or two died. This circumstance, to my great mortification, rendered it necessary to give up all thought of further cultivating this plant, as

it is not easy so to depend on the carefulness of servants, as to rely on the safety of the swine during the consumption of the crop; but the plant well deserves the attention of any cultivator who either keeps no swine, or has them at all times locked securely in a safe system of yards and styes; the produce of the plant being very great."

No. VI.

DANIEL RUTHERFORD, M.D.

PROFESSOR OF BOTANY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

(By Andrew Duncan, Sen. M.D. & P.)

Dr. Daniel Rutherford was born in Edinburgh on the 3d of November, 1749. He was the son of Dr. John Rutherford, one of the eminent founders of the medical branch of the university of Edinburgh. His mother, the second wife of Dr. Rutherford, was Anne Mackay, a descendant of the family of Lord Rae, an ancient peer of Scotland.

The earliest part of Dr. Daniel Rutherford's education was begun at Edinburgh, under his father's roof. When arrived at his seventh year, he commenced the rudiments of the Latin language, at the school of a private teacher, (Mr. Mundell,) who had at that time gained great celebrity in Edinburgh, as an instructor of youth. This was demonstrated by the proficiency of many of Mundell's pupils; for Dr. Rutherford had there, as his school-fellows, several men who afterwards arrived at great and deserved eminence in the northern capital: among others, I may mention Sir Islay Campbell, Baronet, who was afterwards president of the Court of Session; Dr. Monro, *secundus* professor of anatomy; and William Ramsay, Esquire, an eminent banker, who acquired a princely fortune as the fruit of his own judicious efforts. By these men, and, indeed, I may say by all his school-fellows, Dr. Rutherford was uniformly esteemed and beloved.

After finishing the usual grammatical course of Latin and Greek, as then taught by Mundell, Dr. Rutherford was sent for some time to an academy in England, chiefly with a view to the English language.

On his return from that academy, he commenced his studies at the university of Edinburgh, under the tuition of his venerable father, then *Emeritus* Professor of the Practice of Medicine, who, though he had retired from teaching in public, still possessed very great vigour, both of mind and body.

Dr. Rutherford went through the regular academical course, until he obtained the degree of Master of Arts; and he had the good fortune to have for his preceptors several distinguished professors, who were at that time the ornaments of the university. Among others I may mention Mr. George Stuart, Professor of Humanity; Mr. Hunter, of Greek; Mr. Stevenson, of Logic; Mr. Matthew Stuart, of Mathematics; Dr. Ferguson, of Moral Philosophy, and Mr. Russell, of Natural Philosophy.

After finishing a regular course under the professors of the faculty of arts, he entered upon his medical studies at the university. Here he had, for his first preceptor, his *quondam* school-fellow, Alexander Monro *secundus*, who, at a very early period of life, had been conjoined with his illustrious father, Alexander Monro *primus*, long the colleague of the father of Dr. Rutherford. Thus, under both Monros, Dr. Rutherford had an opportunity of studying anatomy. He attended the lectures on chemistry, first as given by Dr. Cullen, and afterwards by Dr. Black, who succeeded Dr. Cullen as professor of chemistry, in the year 1766. He was a pupil at the botanical lectures of Dr. Hope, and at those on the *materia medica* by Dr. Home. He attended the lectures, not only on the theory, but also on the practice of medicine, as delivered both by Dr. Cullen and by Dr. John Gregory; for at that time the professorships of theory and practice of physic were conjoined, and these branches of medical science were taught in alternate years by the conjunct professors; a mode of teaching which was attended with many great advantages, and which ought never to have been relinquished in the university of Edinburgh. By means such as these, the attentive student had not only an opportunity of hearing the sentiments of

different eminent teachers, on those subjects most immediately connected with the successful cure of diseases, but of hearing the philosophy of the human body, and the principles upon which its diseases are to be removed, illustrated, and explained by two different professors, in one connected chain of reasoning.

But if Dr. Rutherford enjoyed peculiar advantages from the plan on which the lectures on the theory and practice of medicine were then conducted, he was no less fortunate in the study of his profession at Edinburgh, from having an opportunity of witnessing actual practice, directed by eminent men, in an extensive and well-regulated hospital. From the commencement of his medical studies at Edinburgh, he became a pupil at the Royal Infirmary. There he had an opportunity of following several surgeons of great eminence, particularly Messrs. Alexander Wood, William Chalmers, and James Rae, men deservedly eminent in their profession, and who, as successful operators, have certainly not been since equalled in Edinburgh. He followed also, with great industry, the career of the ordinary physicians of the infirmary, which was at that time under the charge of Doctors Clerk, Drummond, Hope, and Stedman, all of whom were justly and universally esteemed judicious practitioners and learned men. But as an observer of actual practice, he paid particular attention to the clinical wards of the infirmary, where that practice was then conducted, and the lectures delivered by Doctors Cullen and John Gregory, at the time conjunct clinical lecturers, as well as the conjunct professors of theory and practice. In the clinical wards, I had many opportunities of witnessing the industry of Dr. Rutherford; for I was his fellow-student during several different clinical courses. He justly considered the clinical lectures as the most important course for the student who is anxious to qualify himself for being a practical physician; as the lectures delivered, even by the same professor, and on the same diseases, during different years, and on different patients, do not admit of repetition.

To this branch of medical education at Edinburgh, Dr.

Rutherford very judiciously bestowed particular attention. At the last clinical course which he attended, he was clinical clerk, or, rather, assistant to Dr. Cullen. During that course, and while he discharged the duties of that important office, I was his fellow-student, and had many opportunities of witnessing his care in the superintendence of the patients, and in delineating the histories of their different diseases. But I had much stronger evidence of his abilities in the clinical wards of the hospital, than my own observation could afford; for, although a student, I had the honour and happiness of enjoying the friendship, as well as the instructions, of Dr. Cullen. From him I repeatedly heard, that, although he had long been a clinical professor, he had never been more fortunate in an assistant in the hospital, than in Daniel Rutherford.

The last medical lectures at which Dr. Rutherford was a pupil at Edinburgh, were delivered by myself. But how he should have become my hearer, as we were for three years fellow-students at Edinburgh, may seem surprising. The fate, however, of individuals, and their success in life, often depends on very trivial circumstances; and to such circumstances my becoming a teacher of medicine at Edinburgh owed its origin. In the course of my medical studies, I was, perhaps, as diligent and as active a member of the Medical Society of Students at Edinburgh, as ever belonged to that institution. During the whole period in which I was an ordinary member, I was never absent from one meeting; and I never left the room till the business was concluded. With Doctors Rutherford, Percival, Haygarth, Balfour, Withering, Arnold, and other companions of my studies, who have since distinguished themselves as medical philosophers, I had many pleasant and instructive disputations. I was much flattered by those whom I considered as competent judges, when they told me that I was a distinct speaker, and had several of those qualifications which are necessary in a public lecturer.

By the persuasion of the companions of my studies it was, that, soon after graduating, I not only entered the Royal

College of Physicians, in Edinburgh, but commenced the business also of a public lecturer on medicine. At that time, the professional chairs in the University were filled by those eminent men, Drs. Cullen, John Gregory, Hope, Home, Monro *secundus*, and Black. To any of these men I could entertain no reasonable hope of being a successful rival. But I did not become strictly a rival to any of them. Several of the most discerning of the students had often regretted, that in the class of the institutions of medicine, the branch denominated General Therapeutics, or the *Methodus Medendi Generalis*, from coming at the end of a course of lectures on the philosophy of medicine, was necessarily treated in a manner more brief than its importance merited. This branch of medical science was, therefore, recommended to me, as the subject of a particular course of lectures. And it is now more than fifty years since I published a text-book for these lectures, under the title of Elements of Therapeutics.

Dr. Rutherford, much more, in all probability, with a view of giving countenance to his friend and fellow-student, the young lecturer, than of deriving any important information from what I could deliver, not only entered his name as a student to my first course, but attended it with great regularity. And I have every reason to believe, that the report which he gave of my first essay contributed not a little to my future success.

Dr. Rutherford's attendance on medical lectures at Edinburgh, was concluded by his obtaining the degree of *Doctor of Medicine* from the university. That event took place at the public graduation in 1772; when, after finishing all the stated trials, with great approbation, he was, with fourteen others, promoted to the highest academical honours in medicine.

His inaugural dissertation, which, according to the stated rules of the university, must be published, did him great honour, both at home and abroad. He had always a strong predeliction for chemistry, and he selected a chemical subject. The subject of this dissertation was *De aëre fixo*. It was subjected to the examination of the then eminent professor of

Chemistry, Dr. Black, who, in the public hall, and in the presence of the assembled university, bestowed upon it very high encomiums. It is indeed true that, of late years, very great, unexpected, and important discoveries, have taken place in chemical philosophy. We cannot, therefore, expect to find in Dr. Rutherford's dissertation on fixed air, the name given by Hales, Black, Priestley, and every other eminent philosopher, to what is now called carbonic acid gas, or all that is at present known, respecting that singular combination of carbon and oxygen. His dissertation, however, contained many important observations respecting that fluid. But it was still more distinguished by another particular; it evidently demonstrated, that Dr. Rutherford had discovered a new gaseous fluid, respecting which much has, of late, been said by the most eminent modern philosophers, and which some of them have distinguished by the name of *azote*, and others of *nitrogen*. From these circumstances, it is not wonderful that Dr. Rutherford's inaugural dissertation obtained great approbation from the most eminent chemists, not only in Edinburgh, but also in London and Paris.

After completing his academical course at Edinburgh, Dr. Rutherford prosecuted his studies for some time at other distinguished seminaries for medical education. He went first to England, afterwards to France, and then to Italy. In these countries he contemplated and cultivated with attention, not foreign amusements or luxuries, but the philosophy and medicine of enlightened men, and enlightened nations. After passing about three years abroad he returned to Great Britain, and immediately entered upon the practice of medicine in the city of Edinburgh. He first became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians there, in the year 1776; and after the lapse of one year, the term of noviciate required by the laws of the college, to give a fair opportunity for estimating character, he was by that learned body unanimously raised to the rank of a Fellow, on the 6th of May, 1777.

From his father's celebrity, as well as his own character, it is not wonderful that his practice was soon as extensive as

could reasonably be expected by a young man. But medical practice by no means occupied his whole time or attention. Soon after settling in Edinburgh he was elected a member of the Philosophical Society, as it was then denominated, but which has been since incorporated by a charter from the crown, under the name of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

In the Philosophical Society, which was then presided over by the venerable Lord Kaimes, and which consisted of but a small select number, it was the practice for each of us to furnish papers in rotation. When it came to Dr. Rutherford's turn, probably from his predilection to chemistry, he presented us with a dissertation on a saline body, which had at that time obtained particular notice — Nitre, as it was then denominated, or, as it is now styled, *Nitrate of Potass.* The experiments of Dr. Priestley had pointed out this saline body to philosophers, as furnishing a large portion of what, at that time, was termed vital air, from its being thought essential to the support of life, but which is now denominated *oxygene gas*, from its containing, in a gaseous form, what is perhaps an essential constituent of every acid. In that paper, which was read before the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, in the winter of 1778, long prior to any proper account of the discoveries of the illustrious Lavoisier having reached the country, Dr. Rutherford at least suggested to his fellow-members what the great French philosopher afterwards demonstrated. In the paper, on Nitre and Nitrous Acid, Dr. Rutherford's conclusions (as appears from a note subjoined to the Lectures on the Elements of Chemistry, by Dr. Black, which were, after his death, published in 1803, by his friend and colleague Dr. Robison) in several particulars approximated at least to those which have since given such great celebrity to the French philosopher, and which have produced so great a revolution in the science of chemistry. For, to use Dr. Robison's own words, Dr. Rutherford "even *more than hinted at*" that doctrine respecting acids, which the French chemists afterwards demonstrated. This I can also witness from my own recollection,

for I was then an active and attentive member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, and I was present at the meeting in which Dr. Rutherford's paper, and also at the meeting in which a report on that paper, were read and considered by the society.

In that curious document which, from different reasons, particularly from his own intentions of repeating and extending his experiments, was never published, Dr. Rutherford coincided very much with the present prevailing opinions respecting the constitution of acids. For under the name of vital air, a term at that time employed by every philosopher, he described the same element which has been denominated oxygene gas. He considered its basis as a necessary constituent of every acid. Nay, he even expressed an opinion that it was not unlikely that by this element they were acid. Thus it appears that, at an early period, he at least conjectured what to the philosophical world was afterwards demonstrated by the justly celebrated Lavoisier; whose death will ever mark with eternal infamy the tyranny of the French revolution.

After Dr. Rutherford had continued to practise medicine, and to cultivate philosophy, in Edinburgh, for about ten years, he was, on the 1st of December, 1786, on the death of Dr. John Hope, admitted into the university, as professor of botany, by commissioners both from the crown and from the town-council. He was, at the same time, appointed King's Botanist for Scotland; and, in consequence of that appointment, was entrusted with the charge of the Royal Botanical Garden at Edinburgh.

By his commission from the town-council he was nominated as his predecessors had been, a member of the Faculty of Medicine in the university. By that nomination, he became connected with the Royal Infirmary, as one of the clinical physicians; and besides his botanical lectures, he took regularly a share in the lectures on the cases of patients in the clinical wards, selected from the whole that are admitted into the hospital, as being most instructive to the attentive observer. These clinical lectures, as they have been styled, are, in my

opinion, the most admirable branch of medical education at Edinburgh for an attentive student; and, in the hands of Dr. Rutherford, could not fail to be highly improved. A few years after Dr. Rutherford's admission into the university, he became still more intimately connected with the Royal Infirmary; for, on the death of Dr. Henry Cullen, in 1791, he was elected one of the physicians in ordinary to that extensive establishment. By this appointment, he had constantly under his care nearly one half of the medical patients in that hospital, to whom the duties of his office required a daily visit.

To these important offices, a large portion of his time was necessarily dedicated. It is not, therefore, wonderful that, at this period, he was under the necessity of, in some degree, deserting his favourite study, chemical philosophy. But a regular and due attention, to every duty both public and private, did not prevent him from continuing to be an active member and regular attendant, not only on the Royal Society and on the Royal College of Physicians, but also on societies of a more private nature, which have been accompanied with the most happy effects at Edinburgh, both in promoting social intercourse among medical practitioners, and in improving their knowledge of the profession.

The societies to which I allude, are the Æsculapian, Harveian, and Gymnastic clubs, as they have been denominated. Of all these three associations he was a regular attendant. In the Gymnastic club, which, as well as the Harveian, meets only one day in the year, and which, in imitation of the *Ludi Apollinares* of the ancients, is intended to conjoin rural exercise with social mirth, he held at the time of his death, the distinguished rank of *Gymnasiarchus Magnificus*, an office in which I have had the honour of being elected his successor. At all these meetings, as well as in all his transactions in common life, he uniformly supported the character of a respectable, an honourable, and an amiable man.

Soon after Dr. Rutherford's admission into the university of Edinburgh, a change took place in his domestic life, which added not a little to his happiness. On the 13th of Decem-

ber, 1786, he was married to Miss Harriet Mitchelson, youngest daughter of John Mitchelson, Esq., of Middleton. By that marriage he had several children, three of whom, as well as his widow, still survive him. His only surviving son, having taken to the profession of the law, is now a respectable writer to the signet in Edinburgh.

Dr. Rutherford, during the course of a pretty long life, enjoyed tolerable, but by no means uninterrupted good health. For, as early as the 10th year of his age, when it is not reasonable to suppose that luxurious living could have any influence in inducing disease, he was attacked with distinctly-marked symptoms of gout, a disease which he probably derived from inheritance. For both his father and grandfather had been subjected to it at very early periods of life.

Although he had but little reason to complain of other diseases, yet this can never be said to have left him, and he afterwards suffered from it severely. With the view of combating this distressing complaint, he gave a fair trial, for the space of about two years, to the most abstemious diet, and to a total abstinence from every species of drink, stronger than pure water. But during that period, his gout became more severe than it had ever been before. And, as he found that this mode of living impaired his strength, both of mind and body, he prudently deserted it, deriving his principal relief from patience, flannel, and the attention of friends.

He thought, however, that he in general passed the winter more easily, when he could conveniently dedicate a few weeks in the autumn, to relaxation from business and to the warm baths at Buxton. But, notwithstanding this, the gout still continued frequently to visit, and in all probability at last proved fatal to him; for he died suddenly, on the 15th November, 1819, in the 71st year of his age. On the day of his death, he took his breakfast, in apparently good health. He was preparing to step into his carriage, which stood at the door to carry him in his usual visits to patients, when he was attacked suddenly with pain in his stomach, to which he had often before been subjected. All he said was, *O, my bowels!* He fainted, without a

groan, into the arms of his eldest daughter, and from that he never recovered.

Thus was his useful life happily terminated, by a sudden but not an unprepared death. For although the exit of his immortal soul, from this earth, was not preceded by the ceremonials of religion; yet the whole course and tenour of his existence was a preparation for another and a better world.

No. VII.

PATRICK COLQUHOUN, Esq. LL.D.

The subject of this memoir passed a long and active life under the immediate inspection of the public; and, happily, we are enabled, by means of a memoir drawn up by one of his own family, to give an authentic and copious account both of himself and his writings.

Mr. Colquhoun was a Scotsman by birth. He was born in the borough of Dumbarton, March 14th, 1745, O. S., a memorable period in the history of his native country, as a rebellion was then raging against the illustrious family which now occupies the throne of these realms. He was descended, both by father and mother, from the ancient family of Colquhoun, of which his relation, Sir Robert Colquhoun, a baronet of Nova Scotia, is the elder branch. The estate of Luss is still in possession of Sir James Colquhoun, descended from the heir female.

Mr. Colquhoun's father was a class-fellow of the celebrated Dr. Smollett; and the son received the rudiments of his education at the same seminary. The elder Mr. C. held the office of registrar of the records of the county of Dumbarton, and died at the early age of 44. Bereaved thus of the support and assistance of a parent, young Colquhoun had not attained his 16th year, before he determined to go abroad in search of independence. He accordingly embarked for Virginia, then one of the British colonies, for the express purpose of following commercial pursuits. His residence, while there, was in the peninsula, called the Eastern-shore, comprising two counties, separated by Chesapeake Bay. Our young adventurer was accustomed to cross this piece of water twice every year, in order to be present at the general courts at the seat of government, where all the principal inhabitants were

collected; and such was the confidence entertained of his prudence and abilities, even at this early period of his life, that he was employed by others to transact business of considerable importance. But Mr. Colquhoun did not confine his pursuits to the speculations of trade. Feeling that his education had not been completed, he determined to have recourse to books, and, in addition to this, he was always accustomed to observe, that he derived great benefit from associating with gentlemen of the profession of the law. Thus were his studies finished amidst the wilds and woods of the trans-atlantic continent, so as to be enabled to converse on all subjects, with an uncommon degree of judgment and precision. Yet, although he profited much by these attainments, his health became gradually impaired, and he returned to his native country in 1766, after a residence in America of about five years. Soon after this, he settled in the city of Glasgow, where he formed many useful and respectable commercial connections. In 1775, in imitation of his father, he married a lady of his own name. She was daughter of James Colquhoun, Esq. Provost of Dumbarton; and by her he had seven children, four of whom, a son and three daughters, have survived the father.

Mr. Colquhoun took an active part in politics, at the commencement of the American war. He had beheld our colonies in a happy and flourishing condition; and he paid but little attention to the remonstrances of the Americans, respecting taxation without representation. Uniformly loyal, and greatly attached to the government of that country which had given him birth, he did every thing in his power to assist it during the pending struggle. Accordingly, in the year 1776, he became one of the fourteen principal contributors to a fund for raising a regiment for His Majesty's service. Having, by this time, attained considerable eminence, in 1779 he repaired to London, and transacted business with Lord North, then prime-minister. In 1780 he returned thither, and succeeded in carrying a bill through parliament, of the greatest importance to the trade of the country. Being about this period elected a member of the council of the city of

Glasgow, he conceived the idea, in 1781, of building a coffee-house, and improving the Exchange; in both of which projects he succeeded so as to render these objects of no small degree both of ornament and utility to the community. In January, 1782, so great was the reputation obtained by him, that he was elected chief magistrate. He now devised a plan for a chamber of commerce and manufactures, for which he afterwards obtained a royal charter. So indefatigable was the subject of the present memoir, that he acted, at one and the same time, as Lord Provost of Glasgow, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, Chairman of the Tontine Society, Chairman of the Committee of Management of the Firth and Clyde Canal, besides several other public institutions. In addition to all these pursuits, he repaired to Manchester, to collect information relative to the extent of the manufactures of that place; and thence, in 1785, he proceeded to London, for the express purpose of obtaining legislative relief for the cotton-trade, then in a languishing condition. During the interval from 1785 to 1788, Mr. Colquhoun devoted a large portion of his time to the improvement of the trade and manufactures of North Britain: and, on being delegated once more by his fellow-citizens, he repaired to the capital, and obtained some advantages for them from Mr. Pitt. In 1788, he also visited Ostend, then a depôt for East India goods, to ascertain how far similar British manufactures could enter into competition with the imports of the Flemings.

We shall here enumerate a few of the advantages procured to his native country by the indefatigable exertions of this useful and meritorious citizen. First, in consequence of his efforts in Flanders and Brabant, he rendered the infant manufacture of muslins known throughout the Continent, which, in some measure, laid the foundation for that extensive demand for them which afterwards took place. Secondly, he procured a renewal of the act obtained by him in 1783, allowing a drawback on bleaching materials, which, but for his exertions at this critical moment, would have expired.

Thirdly, he procured certain beneficial amendments to be introduced into the excise tobacco-bill, to the great advantage both of the importers and the manufacturers. Fourthly, he was greatly instrumental in enabling such of the merchants of Glasgow, as had property confiscated in America during the war, to recover a very considerable sum of money. Fifthly, he procured the passing of an act, to exempt piece-goods, exposed to sale by public auction, from duty, so as to place them on the same footing as those sold by the East India Company. Sixthly, he finally arranged the plan of a cotton-hall, for the sale of British manufactures in London, free from auction-duty; and, had not the war with France soon after taken place, many advantages would have arisen from such a great national establishment.

In the month of November, 1789, Mr. Colquhoun brought his family to London, and finally settled there. He now began to cast his eyes around him in search of employment, and soon fixed them on the police of the metropolis, then a subject of reproach, from its notorious inefficiency, as well as from the want of a more intelligent and respectable magistracy. At that period, with an exception to the city of London, the public business was conducted by certain individuals known under the opprobrious name of "Trading Justices." On this subject, he composed several popular treatises, and in 1792, when seven public offices were established, with three justices to each, Mr. Colquhoun was appointed to one of those through the patronage of his countryman, the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, afterwards Viscount Melville. Nor is it to be denied, that his exertions as a magistrate were such as to entitle him to approbation and reward. One of his first proceedings was, the prevention of embezzlements in the silk manufactures of Spital-fields. His next, was the publication of a pamphlet, recommending and pointing out the means of economising food, which, in the article of bread alone, had attained a price that almost prevented the poor from becoming purchasers. He was also one of the earliest in

drawing the attention of the public to the preparation of cheap and wholesome soups for the indigent; a most benevolent institution, which appears to have originated with the Quakers, in the poor and populous neighbourhood of Whitechapel.

In 1795, we find our worthy magistrate employed in detecting and punishing a desperate gang of nefarious coiners, who, to the number of 130, were actually engaged in fabricating base money, not only representing the circulating medium of our own, but also of many foreign states. To prevent, as much as possible, the spread of crime, he prepared a bill for the regulation, and, in some instances, the suppression of *receiving-shops*. Meanwhile, his treatise on the police of the metropolis was eagerly read; it passed through six large editions, and all the reviews were loud in its praise. It also obtained the praise of the Select Committee of Finance, and particular marks of approbation from the late Duke of Portland, then secretary of state for the home-department. While we record these honourable testimonies, it ought not to be omitted that the legislature of the Virgin Isles, after returning him thanks for his meritorious work, immediately nominated him agent for the colony in Great Britain.

In 1800 appeared his treatise on the police of the river Thames, a work fraught with various important information, and containing plans and suggestions for the protection of floating property in the port of London, and all parts adjacent. At this period, our metropolis had become the emporium of the world; but we were utterly destitute of a marine police, so that the plunder from *water-pirates* and *mudlarks* proved to be immense. Not only was sugar, and other West India commodities, stolen to an immense amount, in open day, but the sails and anchors of the ships themselves were not always safe from the arts and stratagems of nightly depredators.

Mr. Colquhoun now submitted a plan for the general

protection of commerce, to the consideration of government, which was afterwards fully carried into effect. In consequence of this, a new police-office was erected at Wapping. Two magistrates were stationed there; several swift boats were fitted out; able crews were provided, and these, with the aid of a party of police-officers, soon cleared the river of the spoilers. In 1797, the subject of this memoir obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws from the university of Glasgow, in consequence of his services in that portion of the kingdom; and in 1798, on being appointed a magistrate of Queen-square office, he removed his residence to the city of Westminster. While there, the distresses of the poor became eminently conspicuous, from the pressure of the war, and the effects of an unproductive harvest in 1800. By his exertions, a large fund was raised for the supply of cheap and nutritious food; substitutes of easy access were dispensed instead of bread; and, on his suggestion, herrings and other fish were supplied, in large quantities, throughout the metropolis. Wishing to meliorate the condition, by improving the morals, of the poor, whose crimes chiefly arise from their ignorance, he became a warm advocate for their education and instruction. It was with this view that, in 1803, he promoted and carried into effect the establishment of a school in Orchard-street, Westminster, in which three or four hundred children of both sexes were taught the first rudiments of human knowledge. He also published, in 1806, a work, entitled, "A New System of Education for the Labouring People," a publication which obtained a wide circulation. In the course of the same year, appeared his "Treatise on Indigence," in which the institution of a provident bank is strongly urged.

After a long period of thirty-nine years, during which Dr. Colquhoun had transacted business with eight or ten successive administrations, in 1817 he tendered his resignation as a magistrate, in consequence of increasing years and infirmities: this, however, was not accepted by Lord Sidmouth,

until the subsequent year, when the secretary of state for the home-department expressed the high sense entertained of his long and faithful services by His Majesty's government. At length old age and infirmities overtook him; and, after lingering for some time, the subject of this memoir died of a schirrous stomach, on Tuesday, 25th of April, 1820, at his house in Westminster, aged seventy-six.

The character of Dr. Colquhoun is justly entitled to our esteem; nor has due praise been denied him by his contemporaries, for no one ever enjoyed more general consideration. It has already been observed, that the university of Glasgow many years ago conferred its academical honours upon him, and it now may be added, that he obtained the freedom of the city of Edinburgh by an unanimous vote; while several public companies also conferred testimonies of their esteem. It is no bad proof of the success of his endeavours, to promote the safe navigation of the river Thames, that the West India merchants presented him with the sum of five hundred pounds; while the Russia Company voted a piece of plate to the value of one hundred guineas. We shall conclude with the following eulogium, drawn up by the late Dr. Lettsom: "When the importance of the morals of the community, with its influence on individual, as well as general happiness, is duly considered, one cannot but contemplate a public character, who, with unceasing exertion endeavours to promote every virtuous and charitable sentiment, with gratitude and reverence; — a magistrate, clothed with power to enforce obedience, but possessing benevolence more coercive than power; who is eminently vigilant to arrest in its progress every species of vice, and commiserates, as a man humanised by Christian amenities, every deviation from rectitude, and reforms, while he pities,—such is a being clothed with robes of divinity. In this point of view, I, indeed, saw my friend Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. whose exertions point to every direction where morals require correction, or poverty and distress the aid of active benevolence. As an indefatigable magistrate, and as an able writer in general, Mr. Colquhoun

is well known throughout Europe. I introduce him in this place, as the founder and promoter of various institutions for supplying the poor, in distress, with cheap and nutritious articles of food, to an extent truly astonishing, and without which famine must have been superadded to poverty. The enumeration alone of my friend's publications, must evince the activity of his benevolence, with which his time and fortune have ever kept pace. May the reader endeavour to emulate his virtues! He will then not only diffuse happiness among the community, particularly the lower classes, but ensure the supreme enjoyment of it in his individual capacity."

Dr. Colquhoun has left four children behind him. His son has succeeded to his office as consul-general for the Hans-Towns; one daughter is married to Dr. Yates, a respectable physician, who practises in London and at Tunbridge Wells; another, is the widow of a field-officer in the British army, who served with great gallantry under Sir John Moore; while a third has been blind from her childhood.

List of the Writings of Dr. Colquhoun.

1. Case of the British Merchants who traded to America previously to the War. 1787.

2. An Important Crisis in the Calico and Muslin Manufactures of Great Britain explained. London, April, 1788.

3. Observations relative to the Resources of the East India Company for productive Remittances and National Loss sustained by the Importation of the same species of Goods which can be manufactured in Great Britain. London, April, 1788.

4. Observations on the Means of extending the Consumption of British Calicoes and Muslins, and other Cotton Goods, and of giving pecuniary Aids to the Manufacturers. London, June, 1788.

5. Consideration relative to a Plan of Relief for the Cotton Manufactures, by the Establishment of a General Hall in

the City of London, for the Sale by Auction of British Cotton Goods at stated periods of the year, &c. London, July, 1788.

6. A Short Representation of Facts and Circumstances relative to the Sufferings and Losses of the Merchants residing in Great Britain, who carried on Trade with the United States previous to the late War. London, July, 1789.

7. A Representation of Facts relative to the Rise and Progress of the Cotton Manufactures in Great Britain, with Observations on the Means of extending and improving this valuable Branch of Trade. London, July, 1789.

8. An important National Question relative to the Principle of Legislation introduced into the present Corn Bill. London, May, 1790.

9. Reflections on the Causes which have produced the present Distress in Commercial Credit; with Suggestions relative to the Means of remedying the Evil in future. 1793.

10. An Account of the Rise and Progress, and present State of the Charity School in the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch. London, 1793.

11. Observations and Facts on Public Houses, interesting to Magistrates in every Part of Great Britain, &c. London, 1794.

12. A Plan for affording extensive Relief to the Poor, by raising a moderate Sum of Money by Subscription, to be laid out in redeeming the Pledges of honest and industrious Families, who have been compelled to pledge their Goods and Working-Tools for Subsistence. London, 1794.

13. Suggestions favourable to the Comfort of the Labouring People, showing how a small Income may be made to go far in a Family, so as to produce a considerable saving in the Article of Bread. London, 1795.

14. Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis, explaining the various Crimes and Misdemeanors which at present are felt as a Pressure on the Community, and suggesting Remedies. 1st Edition, 1795. 2d Ed. 1796. 3d Ed. 1797. 4th Ed. 1798. 5th Ed. 1799. 6th Ed. 1800.

15. Treatise on the Commerce and Police of the River Thames, containing an Historical Account of the Trade of the Port of London, and suggesting Means for preventing the Depredations committed thereon, by a Legislative System of River Police, &c. &c. 1800.

16. Reports of the Proceeding of the Committee at Lloyd's Coffee House, for the Relief of the Poor of the Metropolis, from its first origin in 1795, to December 1799, containing Addresses to the Benevolent and Humane on Behalf of the Poor. 1800.

17. Treatise on the Duties of a Constable, containing Details interesting to the Public, as they relate to the Corruption of Morals and the Protection of the peaceful Subject against penal and criminal Offences. 1803.

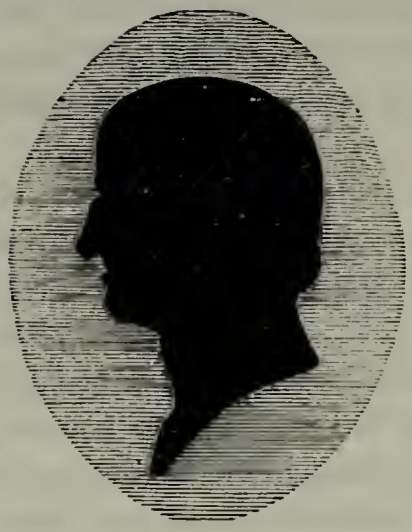
18. A new and appropriate System of Education for the Labouring People, elucidated and explained according to the Plan which has been established for the religious and moral Instruction of the male and female Children admitted into the Free School at Westminster; containing an Exposition of the Nature and Importance of the Design, as it respects the General Interest of the Community, &c. &c. 1806.

19. A Treatise on Indigence; exhibiting a General View of the National Resources for Productive Labour; with Propositions for ameliorating the Condition of the Poor, and improving the moral Habits, and increasing the Comforts of the labouring People, particularly the rising Generation, by Regulations of political Economy, calculated to prevent Poverty from descending into Indigence; to produce Sobriety and Industry; to reduce the parochial Rates of the Kingdom, and generally to promote Happiness and Prosperity of the Community at large, by the Diminution of moral and criminal Offences, and the future Prevention of Crimes. 1808.

20. A Treatise on the Population, Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire, in every Quarter of the World, including the East Indies; the Rise and Progress of the British Revenue, and the funding System, with Observ-

ations on the national Resources for the beneficial Employment of a redundant Population, and for rewarding the naval and military Officers and Seamen for their Services to their Country during the late War; with statistical Tables constructed on a new Plan, exhibiting a collected View of the different Subjects discussed in this work. 1st Ed. 1814. 2d Ed. 1815.

No. VIII.



BENJAMIN WEST, Esq.

PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The life of this celebrated artist exhibits a rare instance of the progress, and, it may be almost said, of the discovery, of the fine arts. In him we behold a native of America by birth, and a Quaker by religion, while yet an untutored boy, copying the lineaments of the human face, and obtaining a skill and facility in design that would not have disgraced the age of puberty. At an early epoch of the Italian school, we indeed find surprising instances of human ingenuity; but, although genius was not wanting, we do not recollect one single instance in which the art itself was invented, or even carried to that degree of perfection, which has been evinced in the singular instance now before us.

Benjamin West, the youngest son of John West and Sarah Pearson, was born near Springfield, in Chester County, in the

State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1738. His family, on both sides, sprung from England. His paternal ancestors had settled at Long Crandon, in the county of Bucks, on an estate, now appertaining to the head of the Grenville family, so early as the reign of Richard the Second. Their origin does not appear to have been exactly known, until the subject of these memoirs learned that this branch of the West family was descended from the Lord Delawarre, a warrior who distinguished himself at the battle of Cressy, under the immediate command of the Black Prince. About the year 1667, they embraced the tenets of the quakers, during the civil wars, and appear to have been zealous for the Commonwealth; Colonel James West having fought by the side of Hampden. As they did not emigrate to America until 1699, during the reign of William and Mary, when religious bigotry had ceased to alarm, they do not appear to have been driven thither by the scourge of persecution. On the other hand, Thomas Pearson, the maternal grandfather of our artist, was the friend and companion of William Penn; and it is not at all unlikely that he was urged, by a wish to enjoy his religious opinions in freedom and security, to repair to the trans-atlantic continent. It ought to be recorded to the honour of the elder Mr. West that, having obtained a slave, as part of the marriage-portion of his wife, he was so convinced, at that early period, that it was contrary to the laws of God and nature that any man should retain his fellow-creatures in bondage, that he actually gave the negro his freedom, and afterwards hired him as his servant. This event, which occurred about the year 1752, made a great noise in North America; and, after much debate, the Annual General Assembly at Philadelphia established it, as one of the tenets of the quakers, that no person could remain a member of their community who held a human creature in captivity.

In the month of June, 1745, when young Benjamin West had not yet attained his seventh year, he was intrusted with the care of his niece, then a child in the cradle. The baby happened to smile in its sleep, and its beauty and innocence

attracted his attention. This little incident, however trivial and unimportant it may appear, developed the precious talents of our infant artist, and gave a decided turn to his future destiny. Observing some paper on an adjoining table, together with pens, and red and black ink, he seized on them with an instinctive genius, and, wonderful to relate! attempted to delineate a portrait. In some ages this would have been deemed inspiration; for he had never seen a picture or an engraving; far less had he beheld any one attempting to copy the lineaments of nature. The enraptured mother, on her return from a walk in the garden, instantly discovered the likeness of little Sally, and kissed her beloved son with much fondness and satisfaction. Soon after this occurrence, Benjamin was sent to school. Pen and ink still constituted the objects of his amusement, until better materials were obtained from a party of Indians, who taught him to prepare the red and yellow colours with which they painted their ornaments and war-belts. A piece of indigo, from his affectionate parent, at length put him in possession of the three primary colours. Still, however, he was destitute of brushes to lay on his paint; and, as camel's hair pencils were not to be obtained in that remote part of the world, he supplied their loss by means of the fur on the tail of a favourite black cat.

The joy and surprise of Mr. Pennington, a merchant of Philadelphia, who was related to the West family, on beholding the apartment of a quaker hung with the drawings of birds and flowers, induced him to present the young artist with a box of paints and pencils. To these were added several pieces of canvas prepared for the easel, and six engravings, by Grevling. Such a rich treasure as this, while it prevented sleep for some nights, formed the means of attaining future excellence. At Philadelphia, whither young Benjamin West had repaired, on a visit to a relative, the sight of the shipping, an object entirely novel to him, attracted his admiration, and he composed a landscape which exhibited a picturesque view of a river, with vessels floating on the surface, and cattle pasturing on its banks. A picture, by

one Williams, of Philadelphia, was beheld by him with great wonder; and the perusal of the works of Fresnoy and Richardson decided his future destiny. He tried a new style of painting, by means of drawings with ink, chalk, and charcoal on some poplar boards. He afterwards attempted the portraits of a lady and her children, and that, too, with such effect as to obtain much employment for him in this line. The "Death of Socrates," was his first historical painting; and the fame arising from the execution of this work procured for him the patronage and instructions of Dr. Smith, then provost of the college of Philadelphia.

At the age of sixteen, it was determined among the Friends, after long deliberations, that Benjamin should be allowed to cultivate the art of painting. At Philadelphia, where he now settled, the future President acquired new facilities in the progress of his favourite art; and here, too, he met with full employment as a portrait-painter. His prices were two guineas and a half per head, and five guineas for half-lengths. But he did not confine himself entirely to these, for he copied a St. Ignatius. "The Trial of Susannah," an original work, was also undertaken by him,; and in this, as in "the Death of Socrates," the principal figures were carefully copied from living models. After passing eleven months at New York, during which he painted the picture of "A Student reading by Candle-light," young West determined to visit the classical shores of Italy, in order to extend his views, promote his taste, and obtain a knowledge of all that had been effected by the great masters. He accordingly embarked, in 1760, on board a vessel destined for Leghorn; after which he immediately proceeded to Rome, which he entered on the 10th of July, 1760. He was immediately introduced to Cardinal Albani, who, although blind, was still a great connoisseur; and also to Mengs, a celebrated painter of that day. To please this artist, our young American gave him a specimen of his proficiency in a portrait of Mr. Robinson, afterwards Lord Grantham. At his recommendation also he visited Florence, Bologna, and Venice. On his return to the Roman capital, he who had

formerly exclaimed, on beholding the Apollo of Belvidere, "that it was the exact resemblance of a young Mohawk warrior," now discovered, on the Egyptian obelisk, exactly the same hieroglyphics which appear on the wampum-belts of the Indians.

Animated with a noble spirit of emulation, he determined to rival his fellow-students by painting two pictures, one of Cymon and Iphigenia, and another of Angelica and Medora. After this, he resolved to return to America. At Parma he completed a copy of the St. Jerome of Corregio: and, on being presented at court, at the express invitation of the prince, to the astonishment of all, he kept his hat on during the whole of the audience.

Having passed through Savoy into France, he resided some time in Paris. Mr. West at length arrived in England, on the 20th of August, 1763; and here, after due consideration, he determined to settle. His first excursion was to Hampton-court; and he afterwards inspected the collections of art at Stour Head, Font Hill, and Wilton House. On his return, he visited Sir Joshua Reynolds: and he also formed an acquaintance with Mr. Richard Wilson, the celebrated landscape-painter. He was introduced by Dr. Markham, afterwards archbishop of York, to Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Burke; in the latter of whom he recognised the features of the chief of the Benedictine monks at Parma, and afterwards discovered that they were brothers. In 1765, Dr. Newton, bishop of Bristol, engaged him to paint "the parting of Hector and Andromache;" while, for Dr. Johnson, then bishop of Worcester, he undertook "the return of the Prodigal Son." During his residence in America he had formed an attachment to a young lady, and it was now his intention to return to his native country, in order to be united to her. But this was prevented by the kind interposition of his father, who came over to this country with the bride, and the marriage was solemnised on the 2d of September, 1765.

Dr. Drummond, then archbishop of York, now became one of the most zealous patrons of our artist, who painted for him

the story of "Agrippina landing with the ashes of Germanicus." After hearing that passage of Tacitus read, in which he describes all the circumstances of this mournful affair, and listening to the remarks of the prelate, he returned home, and composed a sketch for the picture, which was finished before going to bed. Next morning, he carried to it His Grace, who was equally surprised and delighted to find his own conceptions so happily embodied in a visible form. Archbishop Drummond now became one of the warmest admirers of our American artist, whom he determined to introduce to the King. Accordingly, when the Agrippina was finished, His Majesty determined to send for both the artist and the picture. After admiring it for some time, the Queen entered, and our painter was introduced to Her Majesty. The King then proposed "the final departure of Regulus from Rome," as a magnificent subject; and having ordered an attendant to bring a volume of Livy, he was pleased to add: "I will now read the subject of my picture," a sketch of which was commanded with all possible haste. When this was submitted to His Majesty, the monarch was greatly pleased; and, from this moment His Majesty began to exhibit a partiality for Mr. West, which continued uninterrupted during the long term of forty years. He was frequently invited to spend the evening at Buckingham-house, where he generally remained, conversing on the best means of promoting the study of the fine arts in this kingdom. It was in these conversations, that the plan of the Royal Academy was first canvassed and digested. When the scheme was fully concocted, Reynolds was declared president, and the whole completed on the 10th of December, 1768. The approbation which "Regulus" received at the first exhibition, gratified the Royal Patron in no small degree, who now determined to give Mr. West still further marks of his princely encouragement. Accordingly, he commanded him to paint another picture, the subject of which was "Hamilcar making his son Hannibal swear implacable enmity against the Romans." Mr. West had now finished his "death of Wolfe," and was

he first painter of his time, who exhibited modern heroes in coats, breeches, and cocked hats. Sir Joshua, Dr. Drummond, and even the King seemed to disapprove of this violation of the ancient *costume*; but they all appeared convinced that Mr. West had treated the subject not only with great truth, but even with great dignity; and the monarch, after lamenting that Earl Grosvenor had got the original, immediately ordered a copy for himself. As a companion to this composition, "the death of Epaminondas," was suggested by the artist and approved of by His Majesty, to which was afterwards added, "the death of the Chevalier Bayard," as serving to illustrate the heroism of the middle ages. Two remaining pannels in the same apartment, which was intended to be decorated with the paintings just alluded to, were soon afterwards filled up with the story of "Cyrus liberating the family of the King of Armenia," and of "Segestus and his Daughter brought before Germanicus."

After consulting with several dignified ecclesiastics, His Majesty at length formed the design of erecting a magnificent oratory, or private chapel at Windsor castle, for the express purpose of illustrating the history of revealed religion. A grand flight of stairs was ordered to be executed by Wyatt, the royal architect; while the building itself was proposed to be ninety-feet in length by fifty in breadth, and this was to be adorned with thirty-five paintings, by the pencil of the subject of this memoir.

On the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in 1791, Mr. West was unanimously elected president of the Royal Academy, a choice immediately confirmed by the King. His first discourse was merely complimentary: but he afterwards delivered several orations on the principles of painting and sculpture; of embellishments and architecture; on the taste of the ancients; on the errors of the moderns; and on composition in general. He concluded one of these by observing: "That our annual exhibitions, both as to number and taste, engrafted on nature and the fruit of mental conception, are such, that all the combined efforts in art on the continent of Europe in the

same time have not been able to equal. To such attainments, were those in power but to bestow the crumbs from the national table, to cherish the fine arts, we might pledge ourselves, that the genius of Britain would, in a few years, dispute the prize with the proudest periods of Grecian or Italian art."

During the peace of Amiens the President visited Paris, for the express purpose of contemplating the noble series of statues and pictures contained in the splendid galleries of the Louvre. On this occasion he obtained a distinguished reception, not only from the French artists, but the French government. The honours paid to Mr. West, in France, appear to have given umbrage in England; and Mr. Wyatt, at the next election, was seated in the president's chair: but, in due time, our worthy and respectable artist was restored to his former seat in the academy, with the approbation of all. Another affair, of still greater moment, occurred in 1801, when the court was at Weymouth; for the Queen sent him directions, by Mr. Wyatt, to suspend all the pictures then painting for His Majesty's chapel at Windsor, until further orders. He was thus, in a single moment, deprived of that honourable provision which was to support his declining years, as well as to dignify his increasing fame. A very able letter, addressed, but never delivered, to the King, was now written; he, however, soon after found means to obtain a private audience at Windsor, on the conclusion of which His Majesty was most graciously pleased to say, — "Go on with your work, West; go on with the pictures, and I will take care of you." — This proved his last personal intercourse with the monarch; and he continued to execute the pictures, and receive the usual quarterly payments, until His Majesty's final superannuation, when, without any previous intimation, he was informed that these pecuniary resources had been stopped, and that the design of the chapel of "revealed religion" was suspended.

Having thus lost the royal patronage, the President determined to appeal to the public; and the appeal was not made

in vain. The several large pictures now painted by him, were exhibited with great eclât, and proved highly productive. The British Institution presented him with a sum of three thousand guineas, for the celebrated composition of "Christ healing the Sick," while a copy, gratuitously transmitted by him to the hospital at Philadelphia, actually enabled the committee to enlarge the building for the reception of no less than thirty additional patients.

Here follows an account of the sums received from His Majesty, for pictures on various subjects. From 1769 to 1779 he obtained 4126*l.* for seventeen compositions, seven of which were historical, the remainder being family portraits. For the religious subjects, thirty-six in number, 21,705*l.* were paid. The subjects, eight in number, painted for the state-rooms in Windsor Castle, to elucidate the history of Edward the Third, produced 6930*l.*; while some miscellaneous works were estimated at 1426*l.*

The death of Mrs. West, on the 10th of December, 1817, proved a melancholy event in the life of our artist. After an union of more than half a century she was snatched away, at a period when his own health began to decline, and death itself was but too truly anticipated by his friends at no very distant period. Accordingly, on the 10th of March, 1820, this great painter expired, without a struggle, at his house in Newman-street. His body was afterwards transferred to one of the saloons of the Royal Academy, and interred, with great funeral pomp, in St. Paul's cathedral. This ceremony was rendered more august, not only by the presence of nearly all the academicians and students, but also by the attendance of some of the most distinguished individuals in the kingdom.

A few years before his demise Mr. West declined the honour of knighthood; it appears, however, that he was not averse from distinctions of this kind; and, had circumstances allowed, he would have no objection to transmit hereditary honours to his posterity. Our artist has been happy in finding a biographer who has done ample justice to his merits.

The materials were furnished, and the last proof examinedby himself, but a very short time before his death. Mr. Galt, the author of a life of Cardinal Wolsey, has enabled us to enter into details without which this composition must have been meagre and incomplete. Here follows his account of the artist, as drawn up at the conclusion of his very able and interesting work : —

" The last illness of Mr. West was slow and languishing. It was rather a general decay of nature, than any specific malady ; and he continued to enjoy his mental faculties in perfect distinctness, upon all subjects, as long as the powers of articulation could be exercised. To his merits as an artist and a man I may be deemed partial, nor do I wish to be thought otherwise. I have enjoyed his frankest confidence for many years, and received from his conversation the advantages of a more valuable species of instruction, relative to the arts, than books alone can supply to one who is not an artist. While I, therefore, admit that the partiality of friendship may tincture my opinion of his character, I am yet confident, that the general truth of the estimate will be admitted by all who knew the man, or are capable to appreciate the merits of his works.

" In his deportment Mr. West was mild and considerate : his eye was keen, and his mind apt; but he was slow and methodical in his reflections, and the sedateness of his remarks must often, in his younger years, have seemed to strangers singularly at variance with the vivacity of his look. That vivacity, however, was not the result of any peculiar animation of temperament, it was rather the illumination of his genius ; for when his features were studiously considered, they appeared to resemble those which we find associated with dignity of character, in the best productions of art. As an artist, he will stand in the first rank. His name will be classed with those of Michael Angelo, and Raphael ; but he possessed little in common with either. As the former has been compared to Homer, and the latter to Virgil; in Shakspeare

we shall perhaps find the best likeness to the genius of Mr. West. He undoubtedly possessed, but in a slight degree, that peculiar energy and physical expression of character in which Michael Angelo excelled; and, in a still less, that serene sublimity which constitutes the charm of Raphael's great productions. But he was their equal in the fulness, the perspicuity, and the propriety of his compositions. In all his great works, the scene intended to be brought before the spectator, is represented in such a manner that the imagination has nothing to supply. The incident, the time, and the place, are there as we think they must have been; and it is this wonderful force of conception which renders the sketches of Mr. West so much more extraordinary than his finished pictures. In the finished pictures we naturally institute comparisons in colouring, and in beauty of figure, and in a thousand details, which are never noticed in the sketches of this illustrious artist. But although his powers of conception were so superior, — equal in their excellence to Michael Angelo's energy, or Raphael's grandeur, still, in the inferior departments of drawing and colouring, he was one of the greatest artists of his age; it was not, however, till late in life that he executed any of those works in which he thought the splendour of the Venetian school might be judiciously imitated. At one time, he intended to collect his works together, and to form a general exhibition of them all. Had he accomplished this, the greatness and versatility of his talents would have been established beyond all controversy; for unquestionably he was one of those great men whose genius cannot be justly estimated by particular works, but only by a collective inspection of the variety, the extent, and the number of their productions."

The following communication is taken from Mr. Galt's Life of West; a work already quoted, and which transcends our feeble praise. It would be unpardonable not to notice it here, although wholly unproductive of any favourable result, as it reflects great honour on the literary talents of the President:—

" *The following is the substance of a letter I had the honour of writing to His Majesty, when at Weymouth, by the conveyance of Mr. James Wyatt.*

" To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

" GRACIOUS SIRE, Newman St. Sept. 26. 1801.

" On the fifteenth of last month Mr. Wyatt signified to me Your Majesty's pleasure, —'That the pictures by me now painting for His Majesty's chapel at Windsor, should be suspended until further orders.' I feel it a duty I owe to that communication, to lay before Your Majesty, by the return of Mr. Wyatt to Weymouth, a statement of those pictures which I have painted to add to those for the chapel, mentioned in the account I had the honour to transmit to Your Majesty in 1797, by the hands of Mr. Gabriel Mathias. Since that period I have finished three pictures, began several others, and composed the remainder of the subjects for the chapel, on the Progress of Revealed Religion, from its commencement to its completion; and the whole arranged with that circumspection, from the Four Dispensations, into five-and-thirty compositions, that the most scrupulous amongst the various religious sects in this country, about admitting pictures into churches, must acknowledge them as truths, or the Scriptures fabulous. Those are subjects so replete with dignity, character, and expression, as demanded the historian, the commentator, and the accomplished painter, to bring them into view. Your Majesty's gracious complacency and commands for my pencil on that extensive subject stimulated my humble abilities, and I commenced the work with zeal and enthusiasm. Animated by your commands, gracious Sire, I renewed my professional studies, and burnt my midnight lamp to attain and give that polish at the close of Your Majesty's chapel, which has since marked my subsequent scriptural pictures. Your Majesty's known zeal for promoting religion, and the elegant arts, had enrolled your virtues with all the civilized world; and your gracious protection of my pencil had given to it a celebrity

throughout Europe, and spread a knowledge of the great work on Revealed Religion, which my pencil was engaged on, under Your Majesty's patronage: it is that work which all Christendom looks with complacency for its completion.

"Being distinguished by Your Majesty's benignity at an early period as a painter, and chosen by those professors highly endowed in the three branches of the fine arts to fill their highest station, and sanctioned by Your Majesty's signature in their choice; — in that station, I have been, for more than ten years, zealous in promoting merit in those three branches of art, which constitutes the views of Your Majesty's establishment for cultivating their growth. The ingenious artists have received my professional aid, and my galleries and my purse have been open to their studies and their distresses. The breath of envy, nor the whisper of detraction, never defiled my lips, nor the want of morality my character, and, through life, a strict adherer to truth; a zealous admirer of Your Majesty's virtues and goodness of heart, the exalted virtues of Her Majesty the Queen, and the high accomplishments of others of Your Majesty's illustrious family, have been the theme of my delight; and their gracious complacency my greatest pleasure and consolation for many years, with which I was honoured by many instances of friendly notice, and their warm attachment to the fine arts.

"With these feelings of high sensibility, with which my breast has ever been inspired, I feel with great concern the suspension given, by Mr. Wyatt, to the work on Revealed Religion my pencil had advanced to adorn Windsor Castle. If, gracious Sire, this suspension is meant to be permanent, myself and the fine arts have to lament. For to me it will be ruinous, and, to the energetic artist, in the highest branches of his professional pursuits — a damp in the hope of more exalted minds, of patronage in the refined departments in painting. But I have this in store, for the grateful feeling of my heart, that, in the thirty-five years by which my pencil has been honoured by Your Majesty's commands, a great body of historical and scriptural compositions will be found in Your Majesty's posses-

sion, in the churches, and in the country. Their professional claims may be humble, but they have been produced by a loyal subject of your Majesty, which may give them some claim to respect, similar works not having been attained before in this country by a subject; and this I will assert as my claim, that Your Majesty did not bestow your patronage and commands on an ungrateful and a lazy man, but on him who had a high sense of Your Majesty's honours and Your Majesty's interests in all cases, as a loyal and dutiful subject, as well as servant, to Your Majesty's gracious commands; and I humbly beg Your Majesty to be assured that

"I am,
"With profound duty,
"Your Majesty's grateful
"BENJAMIN WEST."

No. IX.

The Right Hon. HENRY GRATTAN,

LATE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

Henry Grattan, a name second to none in the annals of Irish eloquence, was a native of the sister-kingdom. He was born in Dublin, in or about the year 1750, and after receiving the rudiments of his education at a neighbouring school, soon evinced the most favourable presages of future celebrity. His father was a barrister, who obtained his promotion in life rather by the aid of industry and prudence, than by any blaze of oratory, or, indeed, shining abilities of any kind. Being a zealous protestant, he was patronised by the corporation of the capital, by which he was elected in the two-fold capacity of a representative in parliament, and recorder of the city. The emoluments of the latter office did not, at that time, exceed 500*l. per annum.* His mother, whose maiden name was Marley, was sister to Doctor Marley, who had been promoted to an Irish deanery during the viceroyalty of Lord Townsend. Being a man of great humour, that nobleman, himself a man of wit, was remarkably attached to his company: and, while thus honoured at the Castle, the Dean made himself known to the public by a work, called "The Bachelor, or, Speculations of Geoffrey Wagstaff;" a book much read at that time, but which is now scarcely known or heard of. After performing his school-exercises, with a degree of reputation astonishing for a boy of fifteen years of age, in 1765 the subject of this memoir was entered a fellow-commoner in the university of Dublin: and, notwithstanding the great and acknowledged merit of his contemporaries, who afterwards became the chief ornaments, both of the senate and the bar, young Grattan ob-

tained a premium at every public exhibition. To the honour of that establishment, the examinations there are not matters of mere form; the questions put to the youthful *Typo* require infinite labour and study to answer: they consist of queries arising out of the principles of government and the circle of the sciences; while belles lettres are not forgotten. It was, at one time, the intention of Mr. Grattan to have studied for a fellowship; but the necessary application is so severe, that many candidates have actually died from intensity of application. Dissuaded from so honourable, but so perilous an attempt, other views, and those, too, of a more brilliant nature, now occupied his attention. Accordingly, by the persuasion of his family and friends, he removed to England, and entered himself as a student at the Middle Temple. After keeping the usual number of terms, our student returned to his native country, and in 1772 received a call to the Irish bar. At Dublin he remained for some time in the most complete obscurity, and was solely distinguished, if distinction it may be called, by carrying a blue bag, constantly empty, to the purlieus of the Four-courts.

Mr. Grattan is indebted, for his seat in parliament, for his early celebrity, and, perhaps, also, for his future fame and fortune, to a mere accident.

A number of gentlemen, some eminent for their rank, and others for their talents, were accustomed to assemble once a-week at a tavern in Dublin, for the laudable purposes of investigation and debate, as even at this period, the affairs of Ireland began to occupy the attention of the most distinguished natives; a circumstance which proved a prelude to the emancipation and comparative independence that was soon destined to ensue. Among these was Lord Charlemont, a nobleman justly celebrated for his worth and patriotism; who, after spending a considerable portion of his life in Italy, returned to the beloved country that gave him birth, and became a patriot in consequence of its supposed wrongs. His brother, the Hon. Colonel Caulfield, was also a member, and with these were conjoined Counseller Doyle, a barrister

noted for his facetiousness; Mr. Richard Sheridan, a lawyer and a man of wit; Drs. Achmet and Jebb, Mr. Caldbeck, &c. &c. A melancholy event deprived this institution of one of its most amiable members; for Lord Charlemont's brother was drowned in his passage from Park-Gate, by the wreck of a vessel, on board of which happened to be the celebrated Theophilus Cibber, and many other passengers. As Colonel Caulfield represented the borough of Charlemont, a vacancy was accordingly produced, and the head of this illustrious family, who was the sole proprietor, deemed no one more fitting to be returned for the place whence he derived his title, than the subject of the present memoir, then an amiable, a promising, but obscure young man. An extensive field was thus opened for Mr. Henry Grattan's ambition and his eloquence. Indeed, from the first moment of his political career, he evinced an ardour of sentiment, and displayed a rare felicity of language and of talent, that could not fail, in due time, to insure both fame and celebrity. The following quotation will exhibit the opinion of a contemporary writer: — "Instantly on his taking his seat, that spirit of opposition flew from him, that, in the course of two years, armed and disciplined eighty thousand men, and that, too, in a country oppressed by a foreign legislature; divided by three different religions inimical to each other, groaning under taxes, and exhausted in wealth. The consequence was, that England, then nearly overwhelmed by three great powers in Europe, and carrying on a civil war in America, after a few convulsions of pride, was obliged to give up the contest with the sister-kingdom, by repealing the statute of the 6th of George I., which enacted, that the crown of Ireland was inseparably annexed to the crown of Great Britain; that Ireland was bound by British acts of parliament, if named; that the House of Lords of Ireland had no jurisdiction in matters of appeal: and that the *dernier resort*, in all cases of law and equity, was to the Lords of Great Britain. The services of Mr. Grattan, in bringing about this great event, were so eminent, that the gentlemen of the bar resolved to erect a statue to perpetuate

the remembrance of the saviour of their country: but Mr. Grattan modestly declined the honour. Meanwhile, addresses were presented to him from counties, boroughs, corporate bodies, and the different corps of volunteers. The parliament also took his services into consideration, and voted 50,000*l.* to purchase a house and lands for him and his heirs for ever. In short, the annals of history cannot show an instance of any individual receiving so many and such distinguished honours from his country."

A much larger sum was intended and actually proposed to Parliament, but the modesty of Mr. Grattan prompted him, by means of the interposition of his friends, to decline a vote which, to his enemies, might appear excessive.

Meanwhile, a rival started up in the person of the Right Honourable Mr. Flood, a great statesman and a celebrated orator, whose mind was fraught with energy, while his bosom glowed with the strongest passions. He is supposed, on this occasion, not to have been actuated by the noblest sentiments. If we are to believe some, he could not behold Mr. Grattan's blaze of glory without envy and regret; and, wishing to arrest him midway in his progress to fame, he quitted his long assumed habits of taciturnity, and dared the young patriot to the test of pre-eminence. A wondering senate proved the scene of contest: there the rival giants met, and, like combatants of a more vulgar kind, descended to scurrility, which was emblazoned, however, by flashes of wit and eloquence worthy of a better subject. Mr. Flood contended, that but little had been effected towards the emancipation of Ireland by his rival. The repeal of the statute of the 6th of George I. by which the British parliament declared its claim to bind Ireland in all cases whatsoever, was only declaratory of a previous right; and that, therefore, the simple repeal did not involve a renunciation of the claim, which the sister nation might resume and exercise at any time. It is not a little wonderful, how eagerly this opinion was adopted by the people, and how warmly it was supported in both houses of parliament. Mr. Henry Grattan's popularity was, by this

time, actually in the wane; and, while he animadverted, with no common degree of personal severity, on "the broken beak and disastrous countenance of his adversary," the other broadly insinuated, "that he had betrayed his country for gold, and for prompt payment had sold himself to the minister." It is truly lamentable that such great men should have disgraced both themselves and the senate by condescending to such vulgarity. Mr. Grattan, notwithstanding, continued to pursue the career he had chalked out for himself; and, in 1785, he opposed, with equal violence and success, Mr. Ord's celebrated propositions; more particularly that one by which it was agreed that the Irish legislature should, from time to time, adopt and enact all such acts of the British parliament as related to the regulation or management of commerce.

From this period the character of Mr. Grattan became fully re-established. He now began to be considered as the leader of the country-party in the house of commons: he might also be deemed the head of the Irish Whig-club. This association came to a resolution, by which all the members pledged themselves not to accept offices under any administration which should not concede certain measures to the people. These consisted of a bill to make the great officers of the crown responsible for their measures; a bill to prevent revenue-officers from voting at elections, together with a place and a pension bill. Among other objects, which at this time engaged our orator's attention, was the establishment of a provision for the clergy, independent of tithes; he also brought in a bill to encourage the improvement of barren lands, by exempting reclaimed wastes from the payment of all ecclesiastical dues during the space of seven years. The heads of the established church opposed these innovations with all their influence; and the two measures in question were, of course, rejected by the legislature.

Whatever might have been Mr. Grattan's original opinions, he now stood up an able and active advocate for the extension of Catholic rights: he wished to concede the elective

franchise; he was desirous to gratify and encircle those men called "Papists" with all the rights and privileges appertaining to their fellow-subjects. But the administration of the day thought fit, at that period, to reject their petitions with scorn.

When Earl Fitzwilliam repaired to Ireland, in the character of Viceroy, happier times were expected; he accordingly attached himself to that nobleman; and, under his auspices, originated many plans for the peace and prosperity of that country which had given him birth. But this popular nobleman was doomed to become a sacrifice to the policy of the British cabinet of that day, which revoked its concessions the moment that the supplies had been granted. The recall of his lordship, and the restoration to power of all those whom he had displaced, added not a little to the universal discontent. This was increased by the creation of new sinecures, the lavish profusion of titles, and a marked hostility to every thing in the shape of melioration. The society of United Irishmen, who had combined under the pretext of reform, and from the first aspired at the independence of Ireland, which they now wished to convert into a republic, derived new vigour from these dissensions. Their principles were adopted by a large portion of the population of the country; associations of a military kind were formed; arms were procured; the peasants were mustered and disciplined; while the chiefs of this discontented party actually opened an intercourse with France, and obtained the promise of succour and assistance.

Mr. Grattan advised measures of conciliation; measures which, in his opinion, would have placed every moderate and good man in Ireland on the side of the throne. But all his efforts proved unsuccessful. The ministry, which must be allowed to have had sufficient cause for alarm, deemed it more proper to adopt measures of severity and coercion: this led at length to military law and free quarters. Many indescribable horrors ensued; and the wisest and best men appertaining to all parties were appalled at the crimes committed on both sides. Mr. Grattan, finding all opposition in

vain, seceded from parliament, and retired to his country seat, where he did all that was left for an honest man; that is, he cultivated the private and domestic virtues, and wept over the crimes perpetrated during the existence of that civil war, which at once disgraced and devastated his country.

At length, however, bursting from retirement, no sooner did Mr. Pitt propose his grand project of an union with Great Britain, than Mr. Grattan once more courted a seat in parliament, for the express purpose of opposing a measure which, in his opinion, would prove fatal to the best interests of Ireland. Notwithstanding this, when that measure had been carried, he did not decline to advocate the interests of both countries in the imperial parliament. In 1805, he was chosen to represent Malton; and, in 1806, he obtained the honour of being elected one of the members for Dublin.

In this capacity, notwithstanding the marked and uniform opposition of the corporation, he continued, with his accustomed zeal, to support the cause of the Catholics. Accordingly, notwithstanding his increasing years and declining health, he complied with an unanimous requisition on the part of the Catholics of Ireland, to carry their petition to England, and present it to, as well as support it in, the British parliament. On this measure being represented by some of his friends as incompatible with his health, he nobly replied, that "He would be happy to die in the discharge of his duty." This event accordingly took place soon after his arrival in London, having expired at his house in Baker-street, Portman-square, on Sunday, May 14. 1820.

The most prominent part of Mr. Grattan's character consisted of his eloquence. A volume of his speeches has been published; and, although incorrectly reported, those at least afford indubitable proofs of his various excellence as an orator. As a specimen, we shall insert one, in favour of the independence of Ireland: —

"I have intreated an attendance of the House on this day, to protest against the usurpations of the parliament of Great Britain, and to join with me in lifting up their hands and

voices against such usurpations. Two millions of people out of doors were to be satisfied; and, had I a son, I would, like the father of Hannibal, bring him to the altar to swear the sacred maintenance of the people's rights. I would move them to as full and ample a declaration, as could be done without shaking the pillars of the state. It is impossible to stop the voice of millions; the public mind was not at ease: enough was not done. You are the guardians of the public liberty; you owe your country that liberty, and she calls upon you to restore it; she calls upon you to make Great Britain revoke the injustice of her laws, and to restore your political, as she has your commercial, freedom. In passing the bills for liberating your trade, the British minister has made use of the words, *that it was expedient to allow Ireland to export her own products*. *Expedient* is a word of great reserve. Expedient is a word fatal to Great Britain: by such a word she lost America, and plunged her country in scenes of blood. By this reservation your trade is in the power of England, whenever she may think proper to take it away. We were allowed a moment of satisfaction, but not a relief from slavery. God has afforded you an opportunity to emancipate yourselves and your posterity: wait not the issue of a general peace, when the direction of her power on this fated island may again lay you in bondage. For the honour of your country; for the honour of human nature: by the memory of your sufferings; by the sense you feel of your wrongs; by the love you owe your posterity; by the dignity and generous feelings of Irishmen, I beseech you to seize the auspicious occasion, and let this be the hour of your freedom! The doctrine of parliamentary supremacy, Great Britain now finds to be nonsense. Parliamentary supremacy has been the bane of Great Britain: her enemies are on all sides pouring it on her. The sea is not hers; the honour of her councils and arms is tarnished. She has no army, no fleet, no admirals, no generals; a supineness pervades her measures, and distractions attend her councils. Parliament is the only spring to convey the native voice of the people; never this or any other country beheld a senate possessed

of so much public confidence. There is an ardent combination among the people, a fire which animates the nation to its own redemption; a sacred enthusiasm, unconveyed in the language of antiquity, and which only belongs to the national confidence of freedom. Forty thousand men in arms look up to the result of this day's deliberation. Let the lovers of freedom rejoice at that martial spirit which has operated to natural happiness. If you refuse to comply with the resolution of this day, you belie the desire of your constituents. A providential conjunction, and the hand of God, seem to demand and direct it: grasp at a blessing which promises independence and happiness. Yesterday the servants of the crown were asked, whether a standing army of fifteen thousand Irishmen were to be bound in this kingdom by English laws: and the servants of the crown have asserted that they shall. The servants of the crown have dared to avow that they shall be bound by English laws. This is the consequence of your rejoicing at a partial repeal of the laws which oppressed you: your exultation betrayed your rights. The courtier may have his salary; the landed gentleman may have his rent; you may export the commodities of your country, and bring the returns of another: but liberty, liberty, the consummation of all trade, is wanting. The superstructure is left without a base: you have commerce without a full trade, and a senate without a parliament. When I found a prohibition upon glass, and other commodities; when I found an act of the 6th of George the First, which expressly claimed a power of binding this kingdom, — the King, without its parliament, enacted a law to bind the people of Ireland, by making laws for them, — it was time to call the authority of England a rod of tyranny. I call upon the judges of the land, the justices of the peace, and officers of the army, to say whether they do not act under the direction of English statutes? A present and explicit declaration of rights must remove all this. Three millions of people must feel how necessary it is to be as free as the people of England. They must behold, with veneration, a parliament superior to every other, and equal to that which passed the Bill of Rights; a

senate composed of men that would do honour to Rome, when Rome did honour to human nature.

" The enemies of Ireland may call the efforts of the people the proceedings of a mob. A mob stopped your magistrates in their obedience to English laws, and vindicated your abdicated privileges. I shall be told this was the turbulence of the times; and so may every effort for freedom in the history of mankind be called. Your fathers were slaves, and lost their liberties to the legislature of England: the kingdom became a plantation; the spirit of independence was banished. The fears of parliament made it grant, in a strain of trembling servility, whatever was demanded. Men of overgrown fortunes became the very jobbers of corruption; they voted an embargo, which brought bankruptcy on the prince, and misery on the people. The people saw nothing but starving manufacturers, a corrupt senate, and a military combination. The courtier was glad to petition for a free trade, and England to grant it; but the unconstitutional power of an English attorney-general, and an English parliament, still remains. Eighteen or nineteen counties deserving to be free, and who are your legal constituents, have petitioned for this redemption. You may lull the public with addresses; but the public mind will never be well at ease until the shackles are removed. The maxims of one country go to take away the liberties of another: nature rebels at the idea, and the body becomes mutinous. There is no middle course left: win the heart of an Irishman, or else cut off his hand. A nation infringed on as Ireland, and armed as Ireland, must have equal freedom; any thing else is an insult. The opportunity prompts; the spirit of the people prompts; the opinion of the judges prompts. No arguments can be urged against it, but two; one is, the real belief that the British nation is a generous one — witness the contribution sent to Corsica, and the relief afforded Holland; and the other, their uniform hatred of an administration that brought destruction on the British dominions. If England is a tyrant, it is Ireland made her so, by obeying. The slave makes the tyrant. What can prevent the completion of our demands?

It is not in the power of England to resist: can she war against ten millions of French, eight millions of Spaniards, three millions of Americans, three millions of Irish? England cannot withstand accumulated millions, with her ten millions: with a national debt of two hundred millions, a peace establishment of twenty-one millions, can she pretend to dictate terms? She offered America the entire cession of her parliamentary power, and can she refuse the Irish the freedom of fellow-subjects? Every thing short of total independence was offered to the Americans; and will she yield that to their arms, and refuse it to your loyalty? Nothing but a subjugation of mind can make the great men of Ireland tremble at every combination for liberty. When you possess this liberty, you will be surprised at your situation; and, though jobbers may deem your ardour phrenzy, it will be a fortunate madness; a declaration will be the result. Your constituents have instructed, and they will support you; for public pride and public necessity will find resources. What will your judges and your commissioners, who have refused to abide by English laws, say? Will you abdicate; will you bring them into contempt? Eighteen counties have declared against it, and no man in this house dare defend the claims of the English. It is the sense of this side of the house, not to give an assent to the money-bills until we obtain this declaratory act. The mock moderators, who go about preaching peace, are the really factious, and the worst enemies of this country. Have you been for a century contending against the power of an English attorney-general, and dare not conquer, though lying at your mercy? The great charter has not been confirmed, as often as our rights have been violated. You may be told, indeed, you are ungrateful: I know of no gratitude which can make me wear the badge of slavery. Insatiable, we may be told we are, when Ireland desires nothing but what England has robbed her of. When you have emboldened the judges to declare your rights, they will not be afraid to maintain them. His Majesty has no title to his crown, but what you have to your liberty: if your exertions in that cause are condemned, the revolution was an

act of perjury, and the petition of right an act of rebellion. The oaths made to the House of Stuart were broken for the sake of liberty; and we live too near the British nation to be less than equal to it. Insulted by the British parliament, there is no policy left for the English, but to do justice to a people who *are otherwise determined to do justice to themselves.* Common trade and common liberty will give strength to our constitution, and make both nations immortal: the laws of God, the laws of nature, and the laws of nations, call loudly for it. Let not that supremacy, which has withered the land, remain uncontroverted. Do not, by opposing the present opportunity, give that destructive blow to the balance of the constitution, which shall weigh it down beyond the power of recovery. Do not let the curses of your children, and your reflections in old age, weigh you down to the grave with bitterness. Forgetful of past violation and present opportunity, let nobody say the parliament was bought by a broken ministry and an empty treasury; that, having made a god of self-interest, you kneeled down to worship the idol of corruption. Your exertions now will be the basis for erecting a temple to liberty. By the inspiration of the present opportunity; by the affection you owe posterity; by all the ties which constitute the well-being of a people, assert and maintain the liberties of your country. I have no design, I ask for no favour, but to breathe in common in a nation of freedom; but I never will be satisfied, as long as a link of the British chain is clanking to the heels of the meanest peasant."

Mr. Grattan's political life was uniform. In the conduct of this statesman there was nothing dubious.

The following extracts are from his speeches, which have been collected, as was before observed, in one volume: —

"*Invective against Mr. Corry, in reply to his aspersions.*

"My guilt or innocence have little to do with the question here. I rose with the rising fortunes of my country; I am willing to die with her expiring liberties. To the voice of the people I will bow; but never shall I submit to the calum-

nies of an individual, hired to betray them and slander me. The indisposition of my body has left me, perhaps, no means but that of lying down with fallen Ireland, and recording upon her tomb my dying testimony against the flagitious corruption that has murdered her independence. The right honourable gentleman has said that this was not my place; that, instead of having a voice in the councils of my country, I should now stand a culprit at her bar — at the bar of a court of criminal judicature, to answer for my treasons. The Irish people have not so read my history — but let that pass: if I am what he has said I am, the people are not therefore to forfeit their constitution. In point of argument, therefore, the attack is bad; in point of taste or feeling, if he had either, it is worse; in point of fact, it is false — utterly and absolutely false; as rancorous a falsehood as the most malignant motives could suggest to the prompt sympathy of a shameless and a venal defence. The right honourable gentleman has suggested examples which I should have shunned, and examples which I should have followed. I shall never follow his, and I have ever avoided it. I shall never be ambitious to purchase public scorn by private infamy: the lighter characters of the model have as little chance of weaning me from the habits of a life spent, if not exhausted, in the cause of my native land. Am I to renounce those habits now for ever, and at the beck of whom? I should rather say, of what? — half a minister — half a monkey; a 'prentice politician, and a master-coxcomb. He has told you that what he said of me here, he would say any where. I believe he would say thus of me in any place where he thought himself safe in saying it. Nothing can limit his calumnies but his fears. In parliament he has calumniated me to-night; in the King's courts he would calumniate me to-morrow: but, had he said or dared to insinuate one-half as much elsewhere, the indignant spirit of an honest man would have answered the vile and venal slanderer with — a blow!"

"*On the necessity of reform.*

"Against this inundation of evil we interposed reform; we

were convinced of its necessity from the consideration of corruption at home; we were confirmed in that conviction from the consideration of revolutions abroad: we saw the regal power of France destroyed by debts, by expense, and by abuses; we saw the nobility interfere for these abuses, only to encumber the throne with their ruins, and to add revolution of property to revolution of government: we saw in the American revolution, that a people determined to be free cannot be enslaved; that British government was not equal to the task even in the plenitude of empire, supported by the different governments of the provinces, and by the sad apostacy of the hapless loyalist: — that loyalist is a lesson to the rich and great to stand by their country in all situations; and that, in a contest with a remote court, the first post of safety is to stand by the country, and the second post of safety is to stand by the country, and the third post of safety is to stand by the country. In that American contest we saw that reform, which had been born in England and banished to America, advance like the shepherd lad in Holy Writ, and overthrow Goliath. He returned riding on the wave of the Atlantic, and his spirit moved on the waters of Europe. The royal ship of France went down; the British man-of-war labours; your vessel is affected: 'Throw your people overboard,' say your ministers, 'and ballast with your abuses!'—Throw your abuses overboard, we said, and ballast with your people."

"*Panegyric on the Irish constitution of* 1782.

"Well, the minister has destroyed this constitution; to destroy it is easy: the edifices of the mind, like the fabrics of marble, require an age to build, but ask only minutes to precipitate; and, as the fall is of no time, so neither is it the effect of any strength — a common labourer and a pick-axe, a little lawyer, a little pander, and a wicked minister. The constitution, which, with more or less violence, has been the inheritance of this country for six hundred years; that *modus tenendi parliamentum* which lasted and outlasted of Plantagenet the wars,

of Tudor the violence, and of Stuart the systematic falsehood; the condition of our connection — yes; the constitution he destroys, is one of the pillars of the British empire. He may walk round it and round it; and, the more he contemplates, the more he must admire it. Such a one as had cost England, of money a million, and of blood a deluge, cheaply and nobly expended: dear in its violation, dear in its recovery; whose restoration had cost Ireland her noblest efforts, and was the habitation of her loyalty. — We are accustomed to see the kings of these countries in the keeping of parliament — I say of her loyalty as well as of her liberty; where she had hung up the sword of the volunteer: her temple of fame as well as of freedom; where she had seated herself, as she vainly thought, in modest security and a long repose."

" *Situation of Irish representatives in an English parliament.*

" I will not say that one hundred Irish gentlemen will act ill where any man would act well; but never was there a situation in which they had so much temptation to act ill, and so little to act well: great expense, and consequent distresses — no check. They will be in situation a sort of *gentlemen of the empire;* that is to say, gentlemen at large, unowned by one country, and unelected by the other; suspended between both; false to both, and belonging to neither. The sagacious English secretary of state has foretold this. ' What advantage,' says he, ' will it be to the talents of Ireland, this opportunity in the British empire thus opened!' That is what we dread: the market of St. Stephen's opened to the individual, and the talents of the country, like its property, dragged from the kingdom of Ireland to be sold in London: these men, from their situation, — man is the child of situation — their native honour may struggle; but, from their situation, they will be adventurers of the most expensive kind; adventurers with pretensions; dressed and sold, as it were, in the shroud and grave-clothes of the Irish parliament, and playing for hire their tricks upon her tomb, the only repository the

minister will allow to an Irish constitution; the images of degradation; the representatives of nothing. Come, he has done much: he has destroyed one constitution, he has corrupted another; and this corrupted constitution he calls a *parental parliament*. I congratulate the country on the new baptism of what was once called the representative body of the nation: instead of the plain august language of the constitution, we are here saluted with the novel and barbaric phraseology of empire. With this change of name we perceive a transfer of obligation, converting the duty of the delegate into the duty of the constituent, and the inheritance of the people into the inheritance of their trustees."

"*Peroration to his speech on the union.*

"But if this monster of political innovation is to prove more than the chimera of a mad minister rioting in political iniquity — away, with the Castle at your head, to the grave of a Charlemont, the father of the Irish volunteers, and, rioting over that sacred dust, exult in your completed task, and enjoy all its consequent honours. Nor yet will the memory of those who opposed you wholly die away: the gratitude of the future men of Ireland will point to their tombs, and say to their children, 'Here lie the bones of those honest men, who, when a venal and corrupt parliament attacked that constitution which they fought for and acquired, exerted every nerve to maintain, to defend, and to secure it.' This is an honour which the King cannot confer upon his slaves; it is an honour which the crown never gave the King."

"*On the claim of the clergy to tithes.*

"Tithes are made more respectable than, and superior to, any other kind of property. The high-priest will not take a parliamentary title; that is, in other words, he thinks they have a diviner right to title.

"Whence? None from the Jews: the priesthood of the Jews had not the tenth; the Levites had the tenth, because

they had no other inheritance; but Aaron and his sons had but the tenth of that tenth; that is, the priesthood of the Jews had but the hundredth part; the rest was for other uses: for the rest of the Levites, and for the poor, the stranger, the widow, the orphan, and the temple.

" But, supposing the Jewish priesthood had the tenth, which they certainly had not, the Christian priesthood does not claim under them. Christ was not a Levite, nor of the tribe of Levi, nor of the Jewish priesthood; but came to protest against that priesthood, their worship, their ordinances, their passover, and their circumcision.

" Will a Christian priesthood say it was meet to put down the Jewish, but meet, likewise, to seize on the spoil; as if their riches were of divine right, though their religion was not? as if Christian disinterestedness might take the land, and the tithes given in lieu of land; and, possessed of both, and divested of the charity, exclaim against the avarice of the Jews?

" The apostles had no tithe; they did not demand it: they, and He whose mission they preached, protested against the principle on which tithe is founded. — ' Carry neither scrip, nor purse, nor shoes: into whatsoever house ye go, say, Peace!'

" Here is concord, and contempt of riches; not tithe. — ' Take no thought what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor, for your bodies, what ye shall put on:' so said Christ to his apostles. Does this look like a right in his priesthood to a tenth of the goods of the community?

" ' Beware of covetousness: seek not what ye shall eat, but seek the kingdom of God.'

" ' Give alms: provide yourselves with bags that wax not old — a treasure in Heaven which faileth not.' This does not look like a right in the Christian priesthood to the tenth of the goods of the community, exempted from the poor's dividend.

" ' Distribute unto the poor, and seek treasure in Heaven.'

" ' Take care that your hearts be not charged with surfeiting and drunkenness, and the cares of this life.'

" One should not think that our Saviour was laying the foundation of tithe, but cutting up the roots of the claim, and prophetically admonishing some of the modern priesthood. If these precepts are of divine right, tithes cannot be so; the precept which orders a contempt of riches, the claim which demands a tenth of the fruits of the earth for the ministers of the Gospel.

" The peasantry, in apostolic times, had been the object of charity; not of exaction.

" Those to whose cabin the tithe-farmer has gone for tithe of turf, and to whose garden he has gone for the tithe-potatoes, the apostles would have visited likewise; but they would have visited with contribution; not for exaction: the poor had shared with the apostles, though they contribute to the churchman.

" The Gospel is not an argument for, but against the right divine of tithe; so are the first fathers of the church.

" It is the boast of Tertullian, ' *Nemo compellitur sed sponte confert hæc quasi deposita sunt pietatis.*'

" With us, men are not under the necessity of redeeming their religion; what we have is not raised by compulsion; each contributes what he pleases: *modicum unusquisque stipendium vel cum velit, et si modo velit, et si modo posset;* what we receive, we bestow on the poor, the old, the orphan, and the infirm.

" Cyprian, the Bishop of Carthage, tells you, the expenses of the church are frugal and sparing, but her charity great: he calls the clergy his *fratres sportulantes*; a fraternity living by contribution.

" ' Forsake,' says Origen, " the priests of Pharaoh, who have earthly possessions, and come to us who have none: we must not consume what belongs to the poor; we must be content with simple fare, and poor apparel.'

" Chrysostome, in the close of the fourth century, declares, that there was no practice of tithes in the former ages; and

Erasmus says, that the attempt to demand them was no better than tyranny.

" But there is an authority still higher than the opinions of the Fathers: there is an authority of a council — the council of Antioch, in the fourth century; which declares, that bishops may distribute the goods of the church, but must take no part to themselves, nor to the priests that lived with them, unless necessity required them justly: — ' Have food and raiment; be therewith content.'

" This was the state of the church in its purity. In the fifth century, decimation began, and Christianity declined; then, indeed, the right of tithe was advanced, and advanced into a style that damned it. The preachers who advanced the doctrine, placed all Christian virtue in the payment of tithe. They said, that the Christian religion, as we say the Protestant religion, depended on it. They said, that those who paid not their tithes, would be found guilty before God; and, if they did not give the tenth, that God would reduce the country to a tenth. Blasphemous preachers! Gross ignorance of the nature of things! Impudent familiarity with the ways of God! audacious, assumed knowledge of his judgment, and a false denunciation of his vengeance. And yet, even these rapacious, blasphemous men, did not acknowledge to demand tithe for themselves, but for the poor: alms! the debt of charity! the poor's patrimony! — ' We do not limit you to a precise sum; but you will not give less than the Jews:' — *decimæ sunt tributa egentium animarum, redde tributa pauperibus.* Augustine goes on, and tells you, that as many poor as die in your neighbourhood for want, you not paying tithe, of so many murders will you be found guilty at the tribunal of God: — *tantorum homicidiorum reus ante tribunal eterni Judicis apparebit.* ' Let us,' says St. Jerome, ' at least follow the example of the Jews, and part of the whole give to the priest and the poor.' To these authorities we are to add the decrees of two councils; the provincial council of Mascon, in the close of the sixth century, and the decree of the council of Nantz, in the close of the ninth. The first orders, that tithes may be brought in by the

people, that the priest may expend them for the use of the poor, and the redemption of captives; the latter decrees, that the clergy are to use the tithes, not as a property, but a trust: —*non quasi suis sed commendatis.*

" It was not the table of the priest, nor his domestics, nor his apparel, nor his influence, nor his ambition; but a Christian equipage of tender virtues: the widow, the orphan, and the poor. They did not demand the tithes as a corporation of proprietors, like an East-India Company, or a South-sea Company, with great rights of property annexed, distinct from the community, and from religion; but as trustees, humble trustees to God, and the poor, pointed out, they presumed, by excess of holiness and contempt of riches. Nor did they resort to decimation, even under these plausible pretensions, until forced by depredations committed by themselves on one another. The goods of the church, of whatever kind, were at first in common distributed to the support of the church, and the provision of the poor; but, at length, the more powerful part, — those who attended the courts of princes, they who intermeddled in state affairs, — the busy high-priest, and the servile, seditious, clerical politician; and particularly the abbots who had engaged in war, and had that pretence for extortion, — usurped the fund, left the business of prayer to the inferior clergy, and the inferior clergy to tithe and the people.

" Thus the name of tithe originated in real extortion, and was propagated by affected charity; at first, for the poor and the church; afterwards subject to the fourfold division, the bishop, the fabric, the minister, and the poor; this in Europe!

" *Gradual Corruption and Restoration of Christianity.*

" See the curate: he rises at six to morning prayers; he leaves company at six for evening prayers; he baptizes, he marries, he churches, he buries, he follows with pious offices his fellow-creatures from the cradle to the grave, for what immense income! — what riches to reward these inestimable services? Do not depend on the penury of the laity. Let his

own order value his deserts; 50*l.* a-year; 50*l.* for praying, for christening, for marrying, for churching, for burying, for following with Christian offices his fellow-creatures from cradle to grave! so frugal a thing is devotion, so cheap religion, so easy the terms on which man may worship his Maker, and so small the income, in the opinion of ecclesiastics, sufficient for the duties of a clergyman, as far as he is connected at all with the Christian religion!

"I think the curate has by far too little; bloated with the full tenth, I think the church would have abundantly too much.

"The provision of the church is not absolute property, like an estate, but payment for a duty: it is salary for prayer, not the gift of God independent of the duty. He did not send his Son to suffer on earth, to establish a rich priesthood, but to save mankind. — It is the donation of the laity, for the duty of prayer. The labourer deserves hire for doing his duty — he is paid not as a high-priest, but a pastor in his evangelic, not his corporate capacity: when he desires to live by his ministry, he demands his right; when he desires the tenth of your wealth, he demands your right; and he presumes riches to be the right of the church, instead of supposing, what he ought, the Gospel to be the right of the people, and competency for preaching the Gospel — not luxury, to be the right, as it is the profession, of the church. A provision for the ministry of the Gospel on its own principles, keeping clear of the two extremes, poverty on the one side, and riches on the other; both are avocations from prayer; poverty, which is a struggle how to live, and riches, which are an occupation how to spend. But of the two extremes I should dread riches; and, above all, such indefinite riches as the tenth of the industry, capital, and land of 3,000,000*l.* would heap in the kitchens of nine hundred clergymen — an impossible proportion; but if possible, an avocation of a very worldly kind, introducing gratifications of a very temporal nature; passions different from the precepts of the Gospel, — ambition, pride, and vain glory. Add to this acquisition of the tenth, the litigation which must

attend it, and the double avocation of luxury and law. Conceive a war of citations, contempts, summonses, civil bills, proctors, attorneys, and all the voluminous train of discord, carried on at the suit of the man of peace; by the plaintiff in the pulpit, against the defendants, his congregation. It is a strong argument against the tenth, that such claim is not only inconsistent with the nature of things, but absolutely incompatible with the exercise of the Christian religion. Had the Apostles advanced, among the Jews, pretensions to the tenth of the produce of Judea, they would not have converted a less perverse generation; but they were humble and inspired men; they went forth in humble guise, with naked foot, and brought to every man's door, in his own tongue, the true belief; their words prevailed against the potentates of the earth; and on the ruin of the barbaric pride, and pontific luxury, they placed the naked majesty of the Christian religion.

"This light was soon put down by its own ministers, and on its extinction, a beastly pompous priesthood ascended:—political potentates, not Christian pastors; full of false zeal, full of worldly pride, and full of gluttony; empty of the true religion. To their flock oppressive; to their inferior clergy brutal; to their king abject, and to their God impudent and familiar: they stood on the altar, as a stepping-stool to the throne, glozing in the ear of princes, whom they poisoned with crooked principles and heated advice, and were a faction against their king, when they were not his slaves; ever the dirt under his feet, or a poniard in his heart.

"Their power went down; it burst of its own plethory, when a poor reformer, with the Gospel in his hand, and in the inspired spirit of poverty, restored the Christian religion."

"*Appeal to the House for Redress of Tithe Grievances.*

"Let bigotry and schism, the zealot's fire, the high-priest's intolerance, through all their discordancy, tremble, while an enlightened parliament, with arms of general protection, overarches the whole community, and roots the Protestant as-

cendancy in the sovereign mercy of its nature. Laws of coercion, perhaps necessary, certainly severe, you have put forth already, but your great engine of power you have hitherto kept back; that engine, which the pride of the bigot, nor the spite of the zealot, nor the ambition of the high, nor the arsenal of the conqueror, nor the inquisition, with its jaded rack and pale criminal, ever thought of: the engine which, armed with physical and moral blessings, comes forth, and overlays mankind by services; — the engine of redress — this is government: and this the only description of government worth your ambition. Were I to raise you to a great act, I should not recur to the history of other nations; I would recite your own acts, and set you in emulation with yourselves. Do you remember that night, when you gave your country a free trade, and with your hands opened all her harbours? — that night when you gave her a free constitution, and broke the chains of a century — while England, eclipsed at your glory and your island, rose as it were from its bed, and got nearer to the sun? In the arts that polish life, the inventions that accommodate, the manufactures that adorn it, you will be for many years inferior to some other parts of Europe: but, to nurse a growing people; to mature a struggling, though hardy community; to mould, to multiply, to consolidate, to inspire, and to exalt a young nation; — be these your barbarous accomplishments!

"I speak this to you, from a long knowledge of your character, and the various resources of your soil; and I confide my motion to those principles not only of justice, but of fire, which I have observed to exist in your composition, and occasionally to break out in a flame of public zeal, leaving the ministers of the crown in eclipsed degradation. It is therefore I have not come to you furnished merely with a cold mechanical plan; but have submitted to your consideration the living grievances; conceiving that any thing in the shape of oppression made once apparent, — oppression, too, of a people you have set free, — the evil will catch those warm susceptible

properties which abound in your mind, and qualify you for legislation.

" *Reproof of the Irish Protestant Bishops.*

" Here are the sovereign pontiff of the Catholic faith, and the Catholic king of Spain, distributing one-third of a part of the revenues of their church for the poor, and here are some of the enlightened doctors of our church deprecating such a principle, and guarding their riches against the encroaching of Christian charity; I hope they will never again afford such an opportunity of comparing them with the Pope, or contrasting them with the Apostles. I do not think their riches will be diminished; but if they were to be so, is not the question directly put to them, — which will they prefer, their flock or their riches? for which did Christ die, or the Apostles suffer martyrdom, or Paul preach, or Luther protest? Was it for the tithe of flax, or the tithe of barren land, or the tithe of potatoes, or the tithe-proctor, or the tithe-farmer, or the tithe-pig? Your riches are secure; but if they were impaired by your acts of benevolence, does our religion depend on your riches? On such a principle your Saviour should have accepted of the kingdoms of the earth, and their glory, and have capitulated with the Devil for the propagation of the faith. Never was a great principle rendered prevalent by power or riches; low and artificial means are resorted to for the fulfilling the little views of men, their love of power, their avarice, or ambition; but to apply to the great design of God such wretched auxiliaries, is to forget his divinity, and to deny his omnipotence. What! does the word come more powerfully from a dignitary in purple and fine linen, than it came from the poor Apostle with nothing but the spirit of the Lord on his lips, and the glory of God standing on his right hand? What! my lords, not cultivate barren land; not encourage the manufactures of your country; not relieve the poor of your flock, if the church is to be at any expense thereby! Where shall we find this principle? not in the Bible. I have adverted to the Sacred Writings without

criticism, I allow, but not without devotion: there is not in any part of them such a sentiment; not in the purity of Christ, nor poverty of the Apostles, nor the prophecy of Isaiah, nor the patience of Job, nor the harp of David, nor the wisdom of Solomon! No, my lords; on this subject your Bible is against you; the precepts and practice of the primitive church against you; the great words *increase and multiply;* the axiom of philosophy, that nature does nothing in vain; the productive principle that formed the system, and defends it against the ambition and encroachments of its own elements; the reproductive principle which continues the system, and which makes vegetation support life, and life administer back again to vegetation; taking from the grave its sterile quality, and making death itself propagate to life and succession; the plenitude of things, and the majesty of nature, through all organs, manifest against such a sentiment: this blind fatality of error, which, under pretence of defending the wealth of the priesthood, checks the growth of mankind, arrests his industry, and makes the sterility of the planet a part of its religion."

Mr. Grattan was a warm friend, and, in early life, a bitter enemy; but years, which did not bereave him of his best affections, at length mellowed and softened down his animosities, so as to supply the place of rancour with benevolence. The following character of him was drawn up by one of his contemporaries, during his life-time: — "No man, perhaps, was ever raised to such an astonishing height of popularity as Mr. Grattan. Perhaps the unblemished character of his acknowleged patron* was not a little instrumental towards uplifting him in the opinion of the idolatrous multitude, inasmuch as a part of the highly venerable properties of the good old peer, was collaterally reflected upon himself; and the public gave him credit for a participation of those laudable opinions, which were *known* so purely to exist in the bosom of his illustrious protector.

* The Earl of Charlemont.

" As a public speaker, Mr. Grattan's voice was thin, sharp, and far from powerful; not devoid of a variety of tones, but these neither rich nor mellow; and though not harsh, its want of an harmonious modulation is often striking. Unequal to impassioned energy, it is shrill when it should be commanding, and in its lower notes is sometimes scarcely audible, from its hollowness of sound. His management of it is but ill adapted to remedy its natural defects or to supply its deficiencies, as he allows it to expatiate at large unrestrained by any curb from rule; now raising it to an elevation that it cannot bear, and then sinking it to a depth where its distant murmurs can be barely guessed at.

" His language is lofty, magnificent, copious, and peculiarly his own. Not tricked out with the gaudy dress of poetic phrases, nor fatiguing the attention with pompous terms, high-sounding and unmeaning; but familiarly combining strength with beauty, conciseness with ornament, and sublimity with elegance. Adapted to the exigence of the occasion, it is now a wide-spreading conflagration, and anon, a consecrated fire: now abundant and splendid, then brief and pointed; equally fitted to instruct, delight, and agitate; to soothe the soul to peace, or to awaken and arouse all its exalted and elevated energies.

" His delivery admirably accords with the style of his oratory; never languid, insipid, or cold, but always possessing a pleasing warmth, expressive of feeling and imparting spirit: whilst his pronunciation, generally correct, though frequently rapid, is never crowded or redundant, but distinct and articulate, leaving ample space for strength and propriety of emphasis. In his manner, life, animation, and ardour predominate, and that to such a degree that they fascinate the prejudiced, and invigorate the torpid.

" To the praise of grace his action has few pretensions; always forcible, and often expressive, it is seldom elegant: with much of that vehemence which all must condemn, it has little of that delicacy which the judicious can admire, and when it offends not, is hardly pleasing. With comprehensive in-

telligence embracing a great object, not catching at its parts by retail, he takes in the whole at one glance, and sees instantly the pivot whereon it turns with almost intuitive acuteness. In argument he is strong, pointed, close, and conclusive, never deviating from his subject, never straying in search of extraneous matter, but explaining with success what he understands with facility. He conducts not the mind to the conclusion he aims at by a long train of abstruse disquisition, but guides it with seeming ease through the pleasing path of natural illustration. Every man thinks he could reason like him, but when attempted, it is found to be the bow of Ulysses. In the refutation of his opponents, he puts forth all his might, and accumulates his force to overwhelm and oppress them; but his superior greatness is most apparent when he enforces what cannot be denied; when he defends the rights of a nation; when he pourtrays the hopes, the fears, the expectations of a magnanimous people; when he threatens the vicious and appals the proud; when he pronounces the panegyric of departed excellence; — then, indeed, he is magnificent, sublime, and pathetic.

" In invective, a species of elocution, in our opinion, ill-suited to the purposes of public deliberation, he has endeavoured to excel, and, we think, very unsuccessfully; as his weapons, though sufficiently sharp, were totally destitute of polish; and the composition of his famed phillipic had much more of the broad and coarse ribaldry of the bar, than of the pointed, elegant, and witty raillery of the senate; whilst his reproaches had a sting that refused to be healed, which Cicero must have told him the orator should avoid.

" His fund of knowledge is great, and his diligence of acquisition still greater; hence the matter of his speeches is ever of the first impression. Early in life distinguished as one of the best scholars in the university of Dublin, which had the honour of his education, no time since has been lost to increase his first acquirements, and to add to classic and scientific lore a competent skill in the law, a profound acquaintance with the constitution, and a mastery of polite

literature. Thus, to every subject of discussion he comes perfectly prepared, familiar with what it requires, and instantly bringing it forth as the contingence demands; instructing the youthful, and delighting the aged, with the mature fruits of a capacious mind, rich in its native produce, and richer from careful cultivation."

Another contemporary has expressed himself as follows:

"When the war with France took place, Mr. Grattan approved of it, or rather he affected to consider Ireland as bound, with all its might, to assist Great Britain when once engaged in the contest. This, at least, was the opinion entertained by him during the short administration of Lord Fitzwilliam; and in this opinion he remained, until he found that the continuation of hostilities threatened the empire with ruin, either from the incapacity of those by whom it was conducted, or the murmurs which it occasioned. In Ireland, indeed, discontent had been spreading with incalculable velocity, and deepening as it spread. The pertinacity and insolence with which administration had rejected the petitions of the Catholics, and the rapidity and inconsistency with which they granted the prayer of those petitions, at the first suggestion of the British cabinet; the obstinacy with which they refused ever to hear of a reform, the advocates of which were blackened with abuse, and calumniated as traitors; the enormous increase of court-influence, by the shameless and wanton increase of sinecure offices; the lavish profusion of titles; and, above all, the trick which it was supposed the British cabinet had played off on Ireland, by sending Lord Fitzwilliam with concessions which were revoked when the supply was voted; all these causes had already generated a degree of discontent in the country, of which no instance had been known in former times.

"The celebrated Society of United Irishmen, who associated (whatever their real principles might have been) under the pretext of reform, derived from these discontents new vigour: they had disseminated their principles through the

island, and they were already embraced by a great portion of the population of the country.

" Mr. Grattan, perceiving the danger in which the state was involved by this system of ministers, constantly resisted it with all his power. He was seconded by a small, but active and able opposition, which left no exertion untried to reconcile the court and the country, by advising measures which would have ranged every moderate and good man on the side of parliament and the throne, and thus have weakened the republican and French factions, which had now become so powerful. These efforts were, unfortunately, not successful. Instead of conciliating, administration continued to exasperate; and scorning to resort to lenitives, applied the most powerful caustics: for every measure of moderation, or concession, which was proposed by Mr. Grattan and his party, one of severity and coercion was substituted, until the cabinet ultimately arrived at military law and free quarters! At that critical moment, Mr. Grattan, who could no longer hope, by his presence in the senate, to serve his country, seceded; and, at the close of the parliament, published a very eloquent and spirited address to his former constituents, accounting for his past conduct, and formally declining to accept of a seat in the legislature.

" Such are the leading facts which have marked the life of one who, whatever may be thought of him by his opponents, while the fever of politics continues to agitate the human mind, will have his merits and defects examined fairly by posterity, and, in all probability, be acknowledged by them as a great man.

" Of his private life there is but little generally known, because little has occurred in it to interest attention. It has passed on in a smooth manner, marked equally by the practice of every conjugal and domestic virtue. If there be any of his good qualities which verge on the confines of vice, it is his economy, of which it has been asserted, that it approaches towards penuriousness, if it does not reach that point. It has been often said, that though he received, in early life, from

the liberality of his country, a very handsome addition to his patrimony, he never displayed, either in private or public, a munificent disposition. * But it should be remembered, that the fortune which Mr. Grattan obtained then, constituted nearly the whole of his acquisitions: he practised in no profession, he accepted no place, and he soon saw a young family rising around him, for which the whole was not a very ample provision: for he has four children; the eldest a boy of fifteen years of age.

" In private life, Mr. Grattan displays manners that are in a high degree pleasing. Wit he seems not to possess, and he has a cast of mind too lofty for humour; but if he does not 'set the table in a roar,' or dazzle with the radiance of fancy, he diffuses over the convivial hour the mild charms of good-humour, and softens society with unassuming gentleness.

" In conversation he appears to great advantage; for, with a mind well stored with useful learning, and conversant on every topic which occurs, he has a felicity of expression, which communicates his meaning in the most concise and impressive manner: he is not argumentative, but when an argument is instituted, his opinions are urged with great modesty, but with great strength; and, if victor in the contest, he generously relinquishes the field to the vanquished.

" Of Mr. Grattan's political opinions, the complexion may be known from the measures which he has supported, and the tenor of his parliamentary conduct. As they have struck the mind of the writer, they appear to be strongly *monarchical*, and *democratical* only so far as our constitution requires them to be; at the same time leaning towards a perpetuity of union between the two countries, and yet decidedly adverse to the existence of any British influence in Ireland, distinct from that which the union of the two crowns on the head of a British prince renders indispensable. That he should, therefore, be

* " It is but candid here to state, in opposition to the above, that Mr. Grattan has patronised and assisted a painter of great expectation, now in Italy, who had no other claims on his generosity, than his merit, his youth, and his poverty."

connected with a society of men whose aim was separation from England, and the establishment of an Irish republic, seems, in the highest degree, improbable. The lustre of his name, however, suffered a temporary eclipse; and so short-lived is municipal gratitude, that it was actually expunged from a city which he has rendered flourishing *, at the very same time that it was struck from the list of privy-counsellors. †

"As a public speaker, Mr. Grattan ranks in the highest class. In his orations there is a grandeur which marks a mind of superior order, and enforces, at once, reverence and admiration. On every subject which he treats, he throws a radiance that enlightens without dazzling; and while it assists the judgment, delights the imagination. His style is always peculiar, for it varies its character with the occasion. At one time close and energetic, it concentrates the force of his argument, and compels conviction; at another, diffuse, lofty, and magnificent, it applies itself to every faculty of the mind, charms our fancy, influences our will, and convinces our understanding. At all times his manner is animated with a pleasing warmth, which renders it impossible to hear him without interest; but on some occasions he exerts a power which is irresistible."

Mr. Grattan, early in life, courted a young lady, of the name of Fitzgerald, who afterwards became his wife. His marriage produced thirteen children; one of whom lately became a candidate to represent the city of Dublin in the Imperial Parliament.

We cannot better conclude the life of this orator, than by the following speech, on the Regency Bill: a measure, in which the parliament of Ireland differed from that of England — a fatal difference, in the opinion of many of the natives of the

* "Cork, Sept. 29. —'By order of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the city of Cork, the public are desired to take notice, that the street hitherto named Grattan-street, is, in future, to be called Duncan-street.'"

† "Since the agitation of the important question respecting an Union, the enemies of Mr. Grattan seem to have been ashamed of their conduct towards him; and he actually, at this moment, bids fair to be as popular as ever."

sister-kingdom, as it engendered, and finally produced, the union.

" Mr. Speaker ;

" The Right Honourable Secretary has stated the plan of the castle, which, it seems, is limitation and a bill. He proposes to name, for the Regency of this realm, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; — in this we are perfectly agreed; — but I must in this add, that he only follows the most decided wishes of the people of Ireland. We are clear, we have been so from the first, that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales ought, and must be regent; but we are also clear, that he should be invested with the *full* regal power— plenitude of royal power.

" The limitations which the member proposes to impose, are suggested with a view to preserve a servile imitation of the proceedings of another country — not in the choice of a regent, which is a common concern, but in the particular provisions and limitations, which are not a common concern, and which ought to be, and must be, governed by the particular circumstances of the different countries. The bill, or instrument, which he calls a bill, is suggested on an opinion that an Irish act of parliament might pass without a king in a situation to give the royal assent, and without a regent appointed by the Irish houses of parliament to supply his place. The idea of limitation, I conceive to be an attack on the necessary power of government; the idea of this bill is an attack on the King of Ireland. We have heard the Castle dissenting, as we must, from their suggestion. It remains for us to take the business out of their hands, and confide the custody of this great and important matter to men more constitutional and respectable. The lords and commons of Ireland, and not the Castle, should take the leading part in this great duty. The country gentlemen, who procured the constitution, should nominate the regent. I shall submit the proceedings we intend in the discharge of this great and necessary duty.

" We propose to begin by a resolution declaring the incapacity of the King, for the present, to discharge the personal functions of the regal power. It is a most melancholy truth, but a truth, notwithstanding, so fully proved, and so generally admitted, that no man who does not proceed on the principle of affected stupidity, can entertain a doubt of it; the recovery of the Sovereign, however, the object of every man's wishes, is that uncertain event on which no man will presume to despair or to decide. Having, then, by the first resolution, ascertained the deficiency in the personal exercise of the regal power, the next step which I shall submit is, the supply of that deficiency: this melancholy duty falls on the two houses of the Irish parliament; whether you consider them as the only surviving estates capable of doing an act, or as the highest formed description of His Majesty's people of Ireland. The method whereby I propose these great assemblies shall supply this deficiency is, by address. There are two ways of proceeding to these august bodies, perfectly familiar; one is by way of legislation; the other by way of address. When they proceed by way of legislation, it is on the supposition of a third in a capacity to act; but address is a mode exclusively their own, and complete without the interference of a third estate; it is that known parliamentary method by which the two houses exercise those powers to which they are jointly competent; therefore, I submit to you, that the mode by address, is the most proper for supplying the present deficiency; and though the address shall, on this occasion, have all the force and operation of law, yet still that force and operation arise from the necessity of the case, and are confined to it. We do not profess to legislate in the ordinary forms, as if legislation was your ordinary province; we propose to make an efficient third estate in order to legislate, not to legislate in order to create the third estate, the deficiency being the want of an efficient third estate. The creation of such an estate is the only act that deficiency makes indispensable; so limiting

your act, you part with your present extraordinary power the moment you exercise it, and the very nature of your act discharges and determines your extraordinary authority.

" But as the addresses of parliament, though competent, on the event of such a deficiency, to create an efficient third estate, yet do not, and cannot with propriety annex to their act the forms of law and the stamps of legislation, it is thought advisable, after the acceptance of the regency, that there should be an act passed, reciting the deficiency in the personal exercise of the regal power. And of

" ' His Royal Highness's acceptance of the regency of this realm, at the instance and desire of the two houses of the Irish parliament; and further, to declare and enact, that he is and shall be regent thereof during the continuance of His Majesty's present indisposition.' — The terms of the act are to describe the powers of the regent; and the powers intended, is the personal exercise of the full regal authority; and the reason why plenitude of the regal power is intended by the address, and afterwards by the bill, is to be found in the nature of the prerogative, which was given, not for the sake of the King, but of the people, for whose use kings and regents, and prerogatives, were conceived. We know of no political reason, why the prerogatives in question should be destroyed, nor any personal reason why they should be suspended.

" I have stated the method to be pursued — indeed the method almost states itself; most undoubtedly it is not the method pursued by Great Britain; but the diversity arises from obvious causes. The declaration of right is omitted in our proceedings; why? because we know of no claim advanced against the privileges of the people. A declaration of right, in such a case, would be a declaration without a meaning — it would bespeak an attack which has not been made, and would be a defence against no invasion — it would be a false alarm, and hold out false signals of public danger, in times of perfect safety, confounding and perplexing the public mind; so that, in the moment of real attack, the people would not be forthcoming. I object to a declaration of right in Ireland,

therefore, as bad husbandry of popular artillery. I object to it also, as attempting to convey to posterity historic evidence against the constitutional principles of the second person in His Majesty's dominions, without any ground or pretence whatsoever. For these two reasons, I have not adopted the declaration of right; conceiving it would, in this country, be no more than a protestation against a claim which has not been made, and, therefore, would be a false alarm and a false suggestion.

" Our method differs also from that pursued by Great Britain, inasmuch as we give the full exercise of the regal power; whereas the parliament of Great Britain has imposed limitations: but I have assigned a general principle why limitations are omitted; and, I may add, that whatever reasons may have been supposed to exist in England for those limitations, they are not so much as pretended here. I have, therefore, thought it unnecessary and improper to enfeeble a government which we profess to restore, as I thought it also improper to defend a constitution which we acknowledge to be uninvaded. As the substance of our proceedings is different, the mode is different also; and it is impossible, even though we wished it, that the mode should be the same. The mode proposed by the Castle differs from Great Britain more than that which I have submitted: that which I have submitted departs from the model of England, but does not commit you with England, nor cast the least reflection on the wisdom of her measures. We concur in the great object, the Regent; in the proceedings necessary to form the regency, the deliberation of the two countries are governed by their respective circumstances. In the proceedings which I have submitted, it is sufficient to affirm, that all the great objects which can attract the care of a nation, are punctiliously attended to; and, first, your constitution: in every stage of this business, you exercise the power of a free and an independent house of parliament: the incapacity of the King to the personal exercise of the regal power, you discuss and decide; the deficiency thereby declared, you supply; and, having

supplied that deficiency, you proceed to legislate, and give your own work the clothing and stamp of law. As to your government, you restore it, and restore it to all its energies, that the concern of the people for the indisposition of their King, may not be aggravated by a tottering and impotent administration of public affairs. You also manifest attachment to the royal family, not only by renewing the government in the person of the heir-apparent, but by renewing it in a manner honourable both to prince and people.

" In this great measure, I have not relied on my own judgment: I have had recourse to history; I have looked for the highest land-mark in the British annals, and have found it in the period of the Revolution.

" The address which will be moved, in part of its phraseology, is copied from an address voted by the Convention parliament to the Prince of Orange, desiring him to take upon himself the conduct of public affairs. The idea of proceeding by address, is taken also from those addresses which declared the Prince and Princess of Orange King and Queen of Ireland; and the idea of an act is also taken from the same period. In the second session of the Convention parliament, an act passed, containing the substance of the addresses last-mentioned, and giving the whole the clothing and form of law.

" There are points in which the Revolution bears a near resemblance to the present period, as there are other points, in which it is not only different, but opposite. The throne being full, and the political capacity of the King existing, the power of the two houses cannot be applied to that part of the monarchical condition; but the personal capacity of the King, or, rather, the personal exercise of the royal power, being deficient, and the laws of the land not having, in the ordinary course of law, made provision for that deficiency, and one of the estates being incapable, it remains with the two others to administer the remedy by their own authority. The principle of your interference is established by the Revolution; the operation of that principle limited by

the contingency; the power of the houses of parliament in the one case extended to remedy a defect in the personal and political capacities of the monarch; in the present case, it extends only to remedy a defect in the personal capacity; but, in both cases, it is the power of the houses of parliament called upon to interfere by their own authority, where the ordinary course of law has made no provision, and where the three estates cannot supply the defect. I have, therefore, had recourse to the precedent of the Revolution, in the mode of supplying the present deficiency.

" Gentlemen have called this an important day: I will add to the expression — I will call it a proud day for Ireland; she has deserved it; she has struggled hard for her independency, and she is now disposed to make a most judicious use of it. It is not a cold, deliberate act, supplying a deficiency in the regal function; it is not a judicious, but languid nomination of a substitute for the exercise of monarchical power: — this country *annexes a passion to her proceeding*, and kindles in love and affection to the house of Brunswick; and by the effect of her exertions, and the great labour of years, in restoring her constitutional rights and privileges, she now gathers in a harvest which she shares with her princes.

" I shall therefore move the following resolution: —

" ' Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the personal exercise of the royal authority, by His Majesty's indisposition, is for the present interrupted.'

" The question being put on the resolution, it passed without a division.

" Mr. Connolly then rose in his place, and moved the following resolution: —

" ' Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that an humble address be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, humbly to request His Royal Highness to take upon himself the government of this realm, during the continuation of His Majesty's present indisposition, and no longer; and, under the style and title of Prince Regent of Ireland, in the name of His Majesty to exercise and administer, according to the laws and constitution of this kingdom, all

regal powers, jurisdiction, and prerogatives to the crown and government thereof belonging.' "

Letter from Francis Hargrave, Esq., King's Counsel and Recorder of Liverpool, to the Right Hon. Henry Grattan. (Now published for the first time.)

" SIR, New Boswell Court, near Lincoln's Inn, London, Dec. 13. 1811.

" Formerly I had the honour of being introduced to you, by my dear friend the late Mr. Hugh Macaulay Boyd. But when his adversities forced him into the situation of assistant-secretary to Lord Macartney, at Madras, it took from me all opportunity of cultivating what he knew to be invaluable. Thus, for many, many years, I have been in a manner excluded from access to you, except as I resort to the *principes* of the great patriots and orators, who animated and adorned Rome in the last stage of her republic, and perished in the noble effort to prevent its being absorbed in an imperial tyranny. In this, my mind chiefly points at Cicero, for the sublimity of his eloquence in the senate and forum, and for his philosophical energies every where. But the parallel I look to, would be very incomplete, if Cicero's accomplished, though comparatively young associate in the same cause, the Marcus Brutus of the same eventful time, was not brought into view. At length, under a sense of fast hastening to the close of a long and inauspicious life, I determine upon an attempt to be recognised as one of the numberless admirers of a character irrevocably devoted, by a pure combination of eloquence, philosophy, and patriotism, exerted to preserve our state, both against the general aggregate of its perils from all points of the compass, and against the more immediately impending danger, from not fulfilling what has been in effect pledged to be granted to the Catholics in Ireland, and what, in reference to both islands, your splendour of reasoning hath repeatedly evinced to be essential to our character and honour, to our political strength,

nay even to our political salvation. For that purpose, I entreat your acceptance of the accompanying volume, which, exclusively of the late Sir William Jerningham's prefixed petition to the crown, is an argumentative opinion by me, involving a consideration of the case of Viscount Stafford's attainder of treason for being concerned in the alleged Popish plot in the reign of king Charles the Second, and so including a review, as well of that base imposition upon public credulity, as of the transaction of the legal murder of that most injured Catholic Lord. The argumentative opinion was composed by me above ten years ago. It was printed with my consent, and under my inspection. But it was intended for private use; and so only about seventy copies were worked off. The plot part of the volume must chiefly excuse me for offering it as a present to you. Indeed that part is made one of the articles in the second of my recently published two volumes of *Jurisconsult Exercitations*, and is accompanied with some annotations, which relate to Mr. Fox's most exemplary candour on the same subject in the Introduction to his History of the Reign of James the Second, and include the extract from a communication I was honoured with by that most eminent statesman and orator. But in the volume, of which I now ask your acceptance, you have the whole of my consideration of the New Stafford Barony Case, as it passed from me originally.

Sir, I have the honour to be,
with the sincerest respect, your most obedient,
and most humble servant,

FRANCIS HARGRAVE.

The Right Hon. Henry Grattan,
&c. &c. &c.

Here follows a list of Mr. Grattan's works: —

1. Speech on Tithe. 8vo. 1788.

2. Speech on the Address to His Majesty, at the opening of the Irish Parliament; with an Appendix, containing the Public Papers, and Resolutions of the United Irish. 8vo. 1792.

3. Speech on the Bill for the Emancipation of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, presented to the House of Commons, April. 24. 1795. 8vo.

4. Address to his Constituents, the Citizens of Dublin, on his Determination to retire from the Parliament of Ireland. 8vo. 1797.

5. Speech in the Irish House of Commons against the Union with Great Britain. 8vo. 1800.

6. Answer to a Pamphlet entitled "The Speech of the Earl of Clare, on the Subject of a Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland." 8vo. 1800.

7. Speeches on the Catholic Petition in the House of Commons, May 18. and June 1. 1810. 8vo.

8. Speech on his own Motion, respecting the Petition of the Catholics of Ireland. 8vo. 1812,

N. B. His speeches have been collected in one volume, 8vo.

No. X.

His Grace CHARLES Duke of RICHMOND, LENOX, and AUBIGNY;

EARL OF MARCH AND DARNLEY; BARON SETTRINGTON AND METHUEN OF TORBOLTON; KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER; A GENERAL IN THE ARMY; COLONEL OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF FOOT; GOVERNOR OF PLYMOUTH; GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF ALL HIS MAJESTY'S NORTH-AMERICAN POSSESSIONS; LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX, AND HIGH STEWARD OF THE CITY OF CHICHESTER, &c. &c,

Charles II. founded several families of ducal rank; and the first of these is the house of Lenox, by a French lady, Louisa de Queronaille, created Duchess of Portsmouth by this gay monarch. Her son Charles, born in 1662, was created Duke of Richmond in 1675; and the antecedent Duke was his grandson. The estate of Aubigny, in France, has been lately restored to this family.

Charles, the subject of this memoir, was the son of Lord George Lenox, by Lady Louisa Kerr, a daughter of the Marquis of Lothian; and was born in 1764. After finishing his studies, Mr. Lenox, like his father and uncle, the latter of whom obtained the rank of field-marshal, declared for a military life; and, accordingly, obtained a commission in the Coldstream regiment of guards, soon after commanded by His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

A company, which includes the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, was in due time attained. In 1795, he became colonel; in 1803, he was nominated to the command of the 35th regiment; and in 1814, after passing through the intermediate gradations of major-general and lieutenant-general,

he obtained that of full general, with the colonelcy of the 35th regiment of foot.

While in the guards, a dispute unhappily took place between Colonel Lennox and the Commander-in-chief. This produced a duel; on which occasion the present Marquis of Hastings acted as second to the Duke of York, while the Earl of Winchelsea was selected by his opponent. At the meeting, which took place on Wimbledon-common, His Royal Highness received the fire of his adversary, but declined to return it; and, although no blood was spilt, yet it has been said, that the shot grazed one of the side-curls of the Duke of York's hair. Unfortunately, however, another affair of honour arose out of this; for Mr. Swift, a collateral descendant of the famous Dean Swift, having reflected on the conduct of Colonel Lenox, a duel ensued, and the former was wounded in the body.

Soon after this period, Lord George Lennox having retired from parliament, a seat for Sussex became vacant. On this occasion, Colonel Lenox was elected, and continued for many years to represent that county. His politics, like those of his uncle, the late Master-general of the Ordnance, were favourable to Mr. Pitt's administration; and that minister accordingly obtained their invariable support.

In 1783, Mr. Lenox married Lady Charlotte Gordon, daughter of the Duke of Gordon. By this lady he has had fourteen children, thirteen of whom are still living: the other, Lord Henry Adam Lennox, a midshipman in His Majesty's ship Blake, fell overboard, and was drowned, as the vessel was sailing into Port-Mahon, in 1812.

In 1808, his Grace (for he had now succeeded his uncle,) was appointed Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, where he remained during the almost unexampled period of six years. On this occasion the present Duke of Wellington superintended the political department, as secretary of state; and, as the Viceroy was not averse from the pleasures of the table, his administration, notwithstanding the critical nature of the times, was not unpopular.

So hospitable, indeed, was his Grace's style of living while in the sister island, that he was ever after rendered incapable of living at Goodwood. He accordingly retired to Brussels with his family, and, while there, frequently entertained the Duke of Wellington and suite, in a most splendid manner; while preparing for the campaign of the Low Countries. It was at his hotel, indeed, that his Excellency first heard of the sudden and impetuous irruption of Bonaparte. Both he and his son, Lord March, (now Duke of Richmond,) were present at the battle of Waterloo; and the subject of this memoir accompanied his old friend through all the dangers of that day, even into the very squares of infantry, while under the fire of the enemy.

Soon after this event, the Duke of Richmond was gratified with the appointment of Governor-general of the British settlements of North-America. On this occasion, part of his family accompanied him; and his son-in-law, Sir Charles Maitland, was, at the same time, nominated Lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada.

His Grace, immediately on his arrival, expressed the most zealous attachment to the prosperity of the provinces entrusted to his care. He encouraged fresh settlements; received a multitude of emigrants with kindness and hospitality, and prepared, by new fortifications, for the defence of the British colonies, in case of any future attack. But a most unfortunate and unexpected event suddenly put an end to the hopes of the province, by shortening the career of a governor, to whom they were taught to look up for a variety of blessings.

Having left Quebec, his Grace repaired to his summer residence at William Henry, where he spent some time. While there, he was bitten by some rabid animal — either a tame fox or a lap-dog, (for the truth is not exactly known;) but, as no symptoms appeared for a long time after, and the accident was entirely forgotten, his Excellency set forward on his intended journey to the upper country. We learn from an official dispatch, that " on the morning of the 23d of

August, the Duke dined with a detachment of officers stationed at Perth; and it was only on the 25th that the first symptoms of that cruel disorder presented themselves, which, three days afterwards, terminated in death. Early on that morning, his valet found his Grace alarmed at the appearance of some trees, which were near a window where he slept, and which he insisted were people looking in; and, shortly afterwards, when a basin of water was presented to him, he exhibited evident abhorrence at the sight of it; and, on several other occasions on that day and on the 26th, the same symptoms were but too obvious whenever any liquid was presented, and which, it now appeared, his Grace partook of with extreme reluctance. On this day, at dinner, he had requested Lieutenant-colonel Cockburne to take wine with him; but his Grace had no sooner lifted the liquid to his lips, than, unable to controul the violence of his disease, he replaced the glass on the table, observing, 'Now, is not this excessively ridiculous? Well, I'll take it when I don't think of it.' The same evening, an assistant-surgeon, the only one in the vicinity, was sent for, who bled him; and his Excellency found, apparently, so much relief from it, that he rose early the next morning, and proposed walking through Richmond-wood to the new settlement of that name. He had, in his progress through the wood, started off at hearing a dog bark, and was with difficulty overtaken; and, on the party's arrival at the skirts of the wood, at the sight of some stagnant water, his Grace hastily leaped over a fence, and rushed into an adjoining barn, whither his dismayed companions eagerly followed him. The paroxysm of his disorder was now at its height. It was almost a miracle that his Grace did not die in the barn. He was with difficulty removed to a miserable hovel in the neighbourhood; and, early in the morning of the fatal 28th, the Duke of Richmond expired in the arms of a faithful Swiss, who had never quitted his beloved master for a moment. Whilst in this miserable log-hut, reason occasionally resumed her empire; and his Grace accordingly availed himself of these lucid intervals to address a letter to Lady Mary Lennox; in

which he reminded her that a favourite dog, belonging to the household, being in a room at the castle of St. Louis, at a time (five months before,) when the Duke, shaving, cut his chin, the dog was lifted up to lick the wound, when the animal bit his Grace's chin. The recollection of this circumstance gave his Grace but too sure a presentiment (the dog having subsequently run mad) of his approaching fate; and his Grace, therefore, in his letter to Lady Mary, expressed his conviction, (which, indeed, appears an irresistible conclusion,) that his disorder was hydrophobia. His Grace recommended the line of conduct to be observed by his children, in the painful situation in which they would be placed at his death; and, it is said, requested to be buried in Quebec, on the ramparts, like a soldier, there to remain. His Grace's sufferings were extreme; yet his mind soared above agony. He directed Colonel Cockburne not to attend to his orders any longer; 'For you see,' said the great man, 'the state I am reduced to:' and, during a paroxysm of pain, he exclaimed, 'For shame, Richmond! Shame, Charles Lennox! Bear your sufferings like a man!'"

The Duke died August 27th, 1819, in the 55th year of his age. The corpse was conveyed, first to Montreal, and then to Quebec by water. From the 2d to the 4th of September, the body lay in state at the *Chateau de St. Louis*, on which last day it was interred in the cathedral church.

"The death of his Grace," observes a Canadian, "was felt by the inhabitants of Canada as a sensible calamity; for his Grace's benevolent and ingenuous disposition had endeared him to the people, and the general tone and character of his administration met with the cordial concurrence of those who were best capable of appreciating its effects.

"From the system which his Grace has pursued since his arrival, there can be no doubt of his ardent desire to elevate these colonies to a rank worthy his great ambition. To agriculture he has given an additional impulse by his liberal patronage and co-operation with existing societies. The husbandman is now pursuing his art with the zeal of an

impatient rival: what was before a dull and laborious routine of unproductive duties, has now become the pleasing and lucrative employment of laudable competition. Canals have been projected, and were already in progress, under the auspices of this great man; and there can be little doubt of his intention to have intersected the whole country, and improved the advantages which nature has bestowed with a bountiful liberality. While thus employed in laying the basis for an elegant superstructure, he has been diligent in adopting the necessary precautions to secure it from the grasp of omni-voracious ambition. The various fortifications which border its threshhold already bid defiance to the most determined aggressor; and, while happiness is smiling within, she enjoys the peaceful repose of conscious security. His benevolence was an object of general admiration, and his amiable endowments and conciliating manners had endeared him to his family and friends.

" In public life he was steady, firm, and decisive in his measures. He was accessible to all who chose to prefer their complaints to him; and, when he was compelled to refuse their prayers, he anxiously studied to convey that refusal in terms the least unpleasing to the feelings of the applicant. In private life, his affable condescension was gratifying to all around him; and, although he could descend to the social intercourse of the domestic circle, he never lost sight of that native dignity which repelled improper liberties, and checked the forward. In early life, devoted from choice to the profession of arms, he evinced that most valuable of all qualities in an officer, the power of securing the attachment of those under him. And when he afterwards came to be employed in the more difficult and complex duties of a ruler, he performed the office so as to secure him the esteem and confidence of his sovereign, and the ardent attachment of those people over whom he was placed. A striking instance of this was evinced in his appointment as Lord-lieutenant of Ireland. At a time when contending parties, and discontented individuals, distracted the public mind in that country, his Grace's behaviour

soon produced the happiest result. His affable condescension pleased all parties; his confidence gained their esteem; and they soon discovered, that the chief aim of his administration was to relieve their distresses and promote their happiness. At the present time, though twelve years have elapsed since his appointment to that office, the anniversary of the arrival of the Duke of Richmond in Ireland still continues to be celebrated in that country, with the warmest enthusiasm, and most gratifying recollection of the event. And this we consider a higher tribute to his memory than 'storied urns or monumental epitaph' can ever perpetuate.

"It was resolved by the magistrates at Montreal, in consequence of the death of this lamented nobleman, that the public should be requested to wear mourning thirty days."

His Grace's title, as Duke of Aubigny, in France, had been disputed, and, we believe, cancelled during the Revolution; while the estate to which it had been annexed, was seized and confiscated.

In 1816, the subject of this memoir visited France, in company with his son and successor, then Lord March. They were received with great attention by Louis XVIII., who immediately ordered the chateau and lands to be restored; while his Grace was, at the same time, admitted to the honours of the Louvre. Soon after this, they set out to visit their newly-acquired possessions, with which they seemed greatly delighted, and then returned to England; whence the Duke of Richmond, soon after, took his departure for America, where he was destined to close his career.

No. XI.

Right Hon. CHAS. WM. SCOTT DOUGLAS,

DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH AND QUEENSBERRY IN SCOTLAND, AND EARL OF DONCASTER IN ENGLAND.

Motto — "Amo."

The Dukes of Buccleugh are descended, in the male line, from that very unfortunate nobleman James Duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II. by the celebrated Mrs. Lucy Walters. Having opposed his uncle, James II., he was taken prisoner, tried, condemned, and beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15. 1685, in the 37th year of his age. Both himself and descendants were enriched by his marriage with a great Scottish heiress, Lady Anne, daughter and heir of Francis Earl of Buccleugh; on which occasion he assumed the surname of Scott; and he and his lady were created Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh, by his royal father, in 1673.

Notwithstanding the attainder of her husband, this high-bred dame retained her princely possessions near Edinburgh, and attained the age of 81. Her younger son, Lord Henry Scott, was created Earl of Deloraine, in Scotland; Francis, the third earl and duke, was, by act of parliament, restored to the earldom of Doncaster, which had been forfeited by the attainder of his ancestor, and died in 1743, leaving behind him, by Lady Caroline Campbell, daughter and co-heir of John Duke of Argyle, Henry, Duke of Buccleugh, father of the subject of the present memoir.

The late William Scott Douglas, Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, of whom we now treat, was born in 1772, and called up to the house of peers, in his father's life-time, in 1807. He married Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Viscount

Sydney, by whom he had several children, particularly W. F. Earl of Dalkeith, born in 1796, and now Duke of Buccleugh.

This nobleman succeeded to the family honours and estates in 1812. He was educated at an English university *, and, soon after his studies were finished, made the *grand tour*, with Mr. Gartshore, son of the late Dr. G. as his travelling tutor. They visited every court of Europe, and appear to have sustained the honour of the family by the splendid manner in which they lived.

His Grace, of late years, had been threatened with a pulmonary consumption, and died on the 20th of April, 1820, at Lisbon, whither he had repaired to try the benefit of a milder air.

The following character of the Duke has been penned by a celebrated Scottish Poet, who knew him well, and was, indeed, patronised for many years by his family: —

"It is so lately as the year 1812, that Scotland was deprived of one of the best patriots and most worthy men to whom she ever gave birth, by the death of Henry Duke of Buccleugh, who was succeeded in his rank and titles by his eldest son, whom also his country has now lost. To fill the place of his excellent father was a task of no small difficulty, for there never lived a man in a situation of distinction so generally beloved, so universally praised, and so little detracted from or censured. The unbounded generosity of Duke Henry, his public munificence, his suavity of disposition, the sound and excellent sense, enlightened patriotism, and high spirit of honour, which united in that excellent person, rendered him the darling of all ranks, and his name was never mentioned without praises by the rich, and benedictions by the poor. The general sorrow of all classes at the news of his death, the unfeigned tears which were shed at his funeral, cannot yet be forgotten.

"Bred up under such a father, and a mother worthy of him, and living with those excellent parents in the strictest ties of

* Christ Church, Cambridge.

mutual affection, the late Duke came to the honours and estates with the anxious wish to tread in his father's paths, and to follow the same course of public patriotism and private benevolence, in which he had so eminent an example before him. His country and friends might, to all human appearance, have promised themselves long to enjoy the benefits arising from such dispositions in a person so eminent. He was in the prime of life, of a constitution strong to outward appearance, and seasoned by constant exercise, both on foot and horseback — he was the father of a promising family — the husband of one whom it was impossible to know without loving, or even to look upon without admiring. All seemed to promise a course of life long and happy, as that which his father had just closed. But it has pleased God to show us upon what a slight foundation all earthly prospects rest. Some symptoms of delicate health had already displayed themselves in 1814. But in the succeeding year, the Duke, in the loss of his excellent partner, sustained a wound from the effects of which he never recovered. 'Come to me as soon as you can,' was his affecting expression to a friend, 'and do not fear the excess of my grief — you will find me as much composed as I shall be for the remainder of my life.' And he was so — from a desire that the dearest objects of his affection might not have their own grief augmented by witnessing his. But the early and continued exertions which he made, from a high sense of duty, to suppress his sorrow, had an unfavourable influence upon his own health, which became gradually more and more impaired, until the late catastrophe. The few years during which he possessed his high situation, and the comparative retirement which his state of health required, have combined to render the character of the late Duke less correctly and generally known than that of his father, who filled for so many years a conspicuous part in the public eye. We therefore insert, as a tribute to his memory, the following particulars, which are derived from an authentic source.

"The late Duke so far differed from his father, Duke

Henry, that his temper was more quick, and, for the moment, more easily susceptible of resentment, when undeserved injury was offered to him, or an ungrateful return made to his favours. He had perceived, with indignation, that his father's kindness did not uniformly meet with a suitable return, and he placed, or rather desired to place, for he sometimes forgot the restriction, the noble and generous disposition which he derived from him, under the regulation of reciprocal justice. He was, upon principle, an enemy to that species of beneficence which has its source as much in negligence as in philanthropy, and gives, merely because it is painful to withhold. His first anxiety in every case was to discover what the party with whom he transacted had a right to expect; his next was not only to render him his full due, but to make those additions to it which his own bountiful nature suggested. In a settlement of accounts, which had become somewhat perplexed by the illness and death of an ancient friend of the family, the Duke first employed himself in minutely ascertaining the amount of the balance due to him, which was considerable, and then, by a stroke of his pen, carried a similar sum to the credit of the family of his deceased friend. The accuracy he thought was due to himself, the liberality to the memory of a most excellent man, long attached to his family. As no man's heart was ever so readily opened by an appearance of attachment and kindness, the Duke never, on the other hand, permitted his sense of indifferent usage to hurry him into vindictive measures. At the close of a contested election, in which the usual subjects of irritation had occurred, his first expression was, that 'every thing was now to be forgotten excepting the services of his friends.' Owing to the same sense of justice we know it has happened more than once, that when applied to for his influence with government to grant pensions in cases of private distress, the Duke declined to recommend the imposition of such burthen on the public, and himself made good the necessary provision. His acts of well-considered and deliberate generosity were not confined to the poor, properly so termed,

but sought out and relieved the less endurable wants of those who had seen better days, and had been thrown into indigence by accidental misfortune; nor were they who received the relief always able to trace the source from whence it flowed.

"As a public man, the Duke of Buccleugh was, like his father, sincerely attached to the principles of Mr. Pitt, which he supported on every occasion with spirit and energy, but without virulence or prejudice against those who held different opinions. He held that honour, loyalty, and good faith, although old-fashioned words, expressed more happily the duties of a man of rank, than the newer denominations which have sometimes been substituted for them. He was a patriot in the noblest sense of the word, holding that the country had a right to the last acre of his estates, and the last drop of his blood; a debt which he prepared seriously to render to her, when there was an expectation that the country would be invaded. While Lord Dalkeith, he sat in the House of Commons: we are not aware that he spoke above once or twice in either House of Parliament; but as president of public meetings he often expressed himself with an ease, spirit, and felicity, which left little doubt that his success would have been considerable in the senate. His Grace was for many years colonel of the Dumfries-shire regiment of militia, the duties of which situation he performed with the greatest regularity, showing a turn for military affairs as well as an attachment to them, which would have raised him high in the profession, had his situation permitted him to adopt it. That it would have been his choice was undoubted, for the military art, both in theory and in practical detail, formed his favourite study.

"The management of the Duke's very extensive estates was conducted on the plan recommended by his father's experience, and which is peculiarly calculated to avoid the evil of rack-renting, which has been fraught with such misfortune to Scotland, and to secure the permanent interest both of tenant and landlord. No tenants on the Buccleugh estate, who continued worthy of patronage, were ever de-

prived of their farms; and scarce any have voluntarily relinquished the possession of them. To improve his large property by building, by plantations of great extent, by every encouragement to agriculture, was at once his Grace's most serious employment, and his principal amusement. The estate of Queensberry, to which he succeeded, although worth from 30,000*l.* to 40,000*l.* yearly, afforded to the Duke, owing to well-known circumstances, scarce the sixth part of the lesser sum. Yet he not only repaired the magnificent castle of Drumlanrig, but accomplished, during the few years he possessed it, the restoration, with very large additions, of those extensive plantations which had been laid waste during the life of the last proprietor. We have reason to think that the Duke expended, on this single estate, in repairing the injuries which it had sustained, not less than eight times the income he derived from it. He was an enthusiastic planter, and personally understood the quality and proper treatment of forest-timber. For two or three years past, his Grace extended his attention to the breed of cattle, and other agricultural experiments — a pleasure which succeeded, in some degree, to that of field-sports, to which, while in full health, he was much addicted. Such were the principal objects of the Duke's expense, with the addition of that of a household suitable to his dignity; and what effect such an expenditure must have produced on the country, may be conjectured by the following circumstance: — In the year 1817, when the poor stood so much in need of employment, a friend asked the Duke why his Grace did not propose to go to London in the spring? By way of answer, the Duke showed him a list of day-labourers, then employed in improvements upon his different estates, the number of whom, exclusive of his regular establishment, amounted to *nine hundred and forty-seven persons*. If we allow to each labourer two persons whose support depended on his wages, the Duke was, in a manner, foregoing, during this severe year, the privilege of his rank, in order to provide with more convenience for a little army of near three thousand persons, many of whom

must otherwise have found it difficult to obtain subsistence. The result of such conduct is twice blessed, both in the means which it employs, and in the end which it attains in the general improvement of the country.

" In his domestic relations, as a husband, a son, a brother, and a father, no rank of life could exhibit a pattern of tenderness and affection superior to that of the Duke of Buccleugh. He seemed only to live for his family and his friends; and those who witnessed his domestic happiness, can alone estimate the extent of the present deprivation. He was a kind and generous master to his numerous household, and was rewarded by their sincere attachment.

" In the sincerity and steadiness of his friendship he was unrivalled. His intimacies, whether formed in early days, or during his military life, or on other occasions, he held so sacred, that, far from listening to any insinuations against an absent friend, he would not with patience hear him censured, even for real faults. The Duke of Buccleugh also secured the most lasting attachment on the part of his inmates, by the value which he placed upon the sincerity of their regard. Upon one occasion, when the Duke had been much and justly irritated, an intimate friend took the freedom to use some expostulations with his Grace, on the extent to which he seemed to carry his resentment. The Duke's answer, which conceded the point in debate, began with these remarkable words: — ' I have reason to thank God for many things, but *especially for giving me friends who will tell me truth.*' On the other hand, the Duke was not less capable of giving advice than willing to listen to it. He could enter with patience into the most minute details of matters far beneath his own sphere in life, and with strong, clear, unsophisticated good sense, never failed to point out the safest, most honourable, and best path to be pursued. Indeed, his accuracy of judgment was such, that, even if a law point were submitted to him, divested of its technicalities, the Duke generally took a view of it, founded upon the great principles of justice, which a professional person might have been benefited by listening to. The

punctilious honour with which he fulfilled every promise, made the Duke of Buccleugh cautious in giving hopes to friends, or others, applying for his interest. Nor was he, though with such high right to attention, fond of making requests to administration. But a promise, or the shadow of a promise, was sacred to him; and though many instances might be quoted of his assistance having been given farther than his pledge warranted an expectation, there never existed one in which it was not amply redeemed.

"Well educated, and with a powerful memory, the Duke of Buccleugh was both a lover and a judge of literature, and devoted to reading the time he could spare from his avocations. This was not so much as he desired; for the active superintendence of his own extensive affairs took up much of his time. As one article, he answered very many letters with his own hand, and never suffered above a post to pass over without a reply, even to those of little consequence; so that this single duty occupied very frequently two hours a-day. But his conversation often turned on literary subjects: and the zeal with which he preserved the ancient ruins and monuments which exist on his estates, showed his attachment to the history and antiquities of his country. In judging of literary composition, he employed that sort of criticism which arises rather from good taste, and strong and acute perception of what was true or false, than from a vivacity of imagination. In this particular, his Grace would have formed no inadequate representative of the soundest and best educated part of the reading public; and an author might have formed, from his opinion, a very accurate conjecture how his work would be received by those whom every author is desirous to please. The Duke's own style in epistolary correspondence was easy, playful, and felicitous, or strong, succinct, and expressive, according to the nature of the subject.

"In gayer hours, nothing could be so universally pleasing, as the cheerfulness and high spirits of the Duke of Buccleugh. He bore his high rank (so embarrassing to some others) as easily and gracefully as he might have worn his sword. He himself seemed unconscious of its existence; the guests re-

spected, without fearing it. He possessed a lightness and playfulness of disposition, much humour, and a turn for raillery, which he had the singular tact to pursue just so far as it was perfectly inoffensive, but never to inflict a moment's confusion or pain. There are periods in each man's life which can never return again; and the friends of this illustrious person will long look back, with vain regret, on the delightful hours spent in his society.

" In his intercourse with his neighbours, the Duke was frank, hospitable, and social, and ready upon all occasions to accommodate them, by forming plantations, by exchanging ground, or any similar point of accommodation and courtesy. To the public his purse was ever open, as appears from his Grace's liberal subscriptions to all works of splendour or utility.

" We have one trait to add to this portrait — it is the last and the most important. As the Duke of Buccleugh held his high situation for the happiness of those around him, he did not forget by whom it was committed to him. Public worship was at all proper seasons performed in his family; and his own sense of devotion was humble, ardent, and sincere. A devout believer in the truths of religion, he never, even in the gayest moment, permitted them to be treated with levity in his presence; and to attempt a jest on those subjects, was to incur his serious reproof and displeasure. He has gone to receive the reward of these virtues, too early for a country which will severely feel his loss, for his afflicted family and his sorrowing friends, but not too soon for himself, since it was the unceasing labour of his life to improve to the utmost the large opportunities of benefiting mankind, with which his situation invested him. Others of his rank might be more missed in the resorts of splendour and of gaiety frequented by persons of distinction; but the peasant, while he leans on his spade, age sinking to the grave in hopeless indigence, and youth struggling for the means of existence, will long miss the generous and powerful patron, whose aid was never asked in vain, when the merit of the petitioner was unquestioned."

No. XII.

The very Rev. ISAAC MILNER, D.D. F.R.S.

DEAN OF CARLISLE, PRESIDENT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, AND LUCASIAN PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS IN THAT UNIVERSITY.

This is no ordinary character. In Dr. Milner, we contemplate an obscure man, equally destitute of birth and fortune, overcoming every difficulty incident to such privations, and rising solely by the original vigour and energy of his own mind, to the first honours of an university.

Isaac Milner was a native of Yorkshire, having been born near Leeds, January 11th, 1751. His parents could neither boast of rank nor property; for his father was a poor weaver, who died in great distress at an early period of life, leaving behind him Isaac, the subject of this memoir, an elder brother, Joseph, and their aged and infirm mother, whom, greatly to their credit, they maintained for many years by means of their spinning-wheels. To unceasing labour they superadded, what is very uncommon for persons in their situation, an ardent love of study. Having no books of their own, they were supplied with a few by their neighbours, who, perceiving all these good qualities united with sobriety and discretion, prognosticated the future advancement of the family. Such, at length, was their reputation, that their fame extended to Leeds, where, greatly to their credit, some of the most opulent and public-spirited of the inhabitants undertook to educate and send to college one of these young men. The elder brother, Joseph, was accordingly pitched upon, and under their patronage he became a day-scholar, at the grammar-school at Leeds, for the period of three years. On his return home at night, he constantly imparted to his brother Isaac the

lessons he had learned during the day. Thus, the subject of this memoir, who appears to have had a great aptitude for learning, soon obtained a tolerable acquaintance with the Greek and Latin languages. Notwithstanding this, he was now apprentice to a weaver; but he softened the rigour of his fate by means of the Muses, whom he courted with renewed assiduity.

Meanwhile, his elder brother had finished his studies at Cambridge with great reputation. After this, he entered into holy orders, obtained the curacy of Trinity-church, Hull, and was nominated master of the free grammar-school of that place. Isaac, disgusted at the inglorious toils of a mechanic, was now sent for, and obtained the office of assistant, for the purpose of teaching the lower classes. He was then nineteen years of age, and had been accustomed to work at the loom with a Tacitus by his side. The prospects of this young man were soon turned towards the church; and, after assisting his brother for some time as an usher, he removed to Queen's College, Cambridge, where he was entered a sizar. For his new station Mr. Isaac Milner was admirably fitted; and before he went to the university, he was allowed to have attained a senior *optime*'s knowledge in algebra and mathematics. Possessed of useful ambition, he now aimed at the first honours of his college, and had talents and perseverance sufficient to obtain them. Accordingly, in the year 1774, he became senior wrangler, with the honourable distinction of *incomparabilis*. He also gained the first mathematical prize. In 1782 he served the office of proctor, and in 1792 was honoured with the vice-chancellorship.

Intense study, however, had secretly laid the foundation of a nervous disorder, which undermined the sources of existence, and occasionally embittered the remainder of his life.

While at Cambridge, Mr. Isaac Milner became acquainted with Mr. Wilberforce, and is said to have tinctured his mind with the peculiar opinions since evinced by that gentleman on religious subjects. After a short acquaintance, the two friends proceeded on a tour to the Continent, accom-

panied by Mr. Pitt, but had not travelled far before the last of these gentlemen was recalled, in consequence of some political changes which afterwards elevated him to the premiership. The others accompanied him on his return, and an intimacy ensued, which continued for life. This occurred in 1788, in which year Mr. Milner was elected president of Queen's College. He now commenced some salutary reforms, and, recollecting that, when he was an under-graduate, it was the custom of the sizars to wait behind the chairs of the fellows at dinner, he had spirit and good sense enough to abolish those servile distinctions, which were coeval with the days of monkish ignorance and superstition. In 1792 he took out his doctor's degree, and was presented with the deanery of Carlisle. At Hull he retained lodgings during the life of his brother. This became a favourite residence; and here he had a complete workshop, where he was accustomed to relax his mind daily from the fatigues of study. He found manual labour a great source of happiness, and spared no expense in obtaining the most perfect and expensive machinery. As a proof of this, his lathe and appendages for turning cost him no less than one hundred and forty guineas.

On the death of Dr. Waring, in 1798, Dr. Milner was nominated Lucasian professor of mathematics, an office worth about 350*l.* a-year.

Here follows an account of the subject of this memoir, drawn up by the hand of a friend:

" The literary productions of Doctor Milner are but few; but, as they bear the stamp of genius, they have procured him much reputation, and a fellowship in the Royal Society. They consist of communications to that respectable body; the first of which, dated February 16. 1778, respects the communications of motions by impact and gravity. Another paper treats of the limits of algebraical equations, and contains a general demonstration of Des Cartes' rule for finding the number of affirmative and negative roots; this is dated February 26th. In the following June, we find another communication on the precession of the equinoxes, &c.

" Dr. Milner ranked also very high as a chemist; and the French are said to have availed themselves of his discovery concerning the composition of nitre, which has enabled them to supply, without foreign assistance, the vast consumption of that article, used in the manufacture of gunpowder.

" On the death of Dr. Waring, Dr. Milner, in 1798, was made Lucasian professor of mathematics, worth about 350*l.* a-year. Thus we see, with no other advantages but those of ability and merit, a person rising from the obscurest rank of life, and, together with all his other literary distinctions, filling the chair of the immortal Newton, with credit to himself, and honour to the university. Desert, crowned with success, must, to every generous mind, afford a high degree of satifaction; while, at the same time, it holds out a fostering encouragement to those seeds of genius which otherwise might lie dormant in the bosom of indigence and obscurity. Although a considerable portion of the early life of Dr. Milner was employed in the laborious occupation of a mechanic, yet, untinctured by any former habits, his manners and sentiments eminently displayed the refined taste of the scholar and the gentleman: so that the very disadvantages under which he laboured in the former part of his life, only so much the more enhance our admiration of his subsequent attainments.

" The Dean also published a new edition of his brother's History of the Christian Church, with a vindication of it from some remarks of Doctor Haweis; and his brother's Sermons, with an account of his life prefixed.

" The continued residence in Cambridge of the late Principal of Queen's College, was a great public benefit to that University; and it will be generally allowed, that he and his friend, the Rev. Charles Simeon, of King's College, in the same University, have been the honoured instruments of introducing into the ministry of the church of England, a greater number of pious, learned, industrious, and useful clergymen, than any other two individuals in Great Britain. And no two men of equally good and upright intentions ever encountered more calumny and reproach than they have met

with in the conscientious execution of their duties. They have been stigmatised with much opprobrium, yet they have meekly held the quiet tenor of their way. However obnoxious were the epithets which have been fastened to their names, their exemplary lives have, long since, borne down all opposition; while they have not ceased to demonstrate, that piety is no enemy to sound learning, but that, together, both piety and learning conduce to the formation of a complete Christian minister, whose faith and practice are equally remote from the undue warmth of fanaticism, and the frigid torpor of lukewarmness.

"Before we separate these two able champions, whose union death has severed for a season, it becomes us briefly to advert to their joint efforts in the establishment of an auxiliary Bible Society in the University of which they were such distinguished members; and when that measure was so successfully carried, we rejoiced: it was, indeed, a complete conquest over specious intolerance, arrogant dogmatism, and learned ignorance!

"Before we conclude our notice of this great man, we must be permitted to allude to his humility, which imparted additional lustre to his other excellencies. Throughout life he was never ashamed of his former lowly situation; and when he visited Leeds, which he usually did in his journey to the North, he never failed to call on the obscure friends of his boyish days, and, by his well-timed acts of generosity among them, "he delivered the poor and the fatherless, and caused many a widow's heart to sing for joy." Isaac Milner, the fatherless weaver, and Dr. Milner, the Lucasian professor, did not appear in their eyes as two different men; they were both appropriately personified under one character. In his deportment he manifested the same unaffected simplicity of manners and affability of disposition, which were befitting his early station in society, and which equally adorned that to which, by the Providence of God, he was subsequently raised.

"On Saturday, March the 1st, 1820, at the house * of his

* Kensington Gate, near London

esteemed friend, William Wilberforce, Esq. M.P., and in the 70th year of his age, died this venerable scholar, and exemplary Christian; and the final close of such a life must not be announced without a farewell tribute, however trifling, to his memory. He was in every respect an extraordinary man. In early youth he rose superior to difficulties, with which few could have successfully contended: and his academical career was eminently distinguished. By the splendour of his reputation while in the vigour of life, and by uncommon zeal and activity in the cause of science, he gave a strong impulse to the study of mathematical and philosophical learning in his University. With him, indeed, the season of vigour and activity was not of long duration; a morbid constitution of body, acted upon by a mind wounded by severe domestic affliction, deprived the world of his exertions at a period when they were the most valuable. The latter part of his life, and that a very considerable portion of the whole, he passed in retirement; but it was the retirement of a man of talents and of learning. The range of his inquiries was surprisingly extensive: — abstract science; philosophy, theoretical and experimental; ancient literature; history; theology; by turns occupied his attention.

" With regard to the intellectual faculties of this great man, he was most remarkable for the strength of his understanding: his mind seemed capable of grasping whatever was fairly within the sphere of human knowledge. At the same time, it may be doubted whether he possessed in a high degree that most spendid of mental endowments, invention — the power of forming new combinations of ideas: and, in matters of taste and imagination, he certainly discovered little sensibility.

" To this very imperfect notice of the life and character of Dr. Milner, we shall only add, that the remembrance of his friendly disposition and many virtues, as well as the never-failing delight which his conversation afforded, can cease only with the existence of those who knew him living, and lament him dead."

No. XIII.

M. JOHN COURTOIS.

The subject of this article affords an extraordinary instance of what may be effected by persevering industry. To this was superadded an economy, bordering on extreme penury, and a passion, or rather, *rage* for accumulation, that, after the lapse of half a century, actually converted a French barber into a great English capitalist!

John Courtois is said to have been a native of Picardy, where he was born, about the year 1737 or 1738. He repaired to this country while yet young, in the character of *valet de chambre* to a gentleman who had picked him up in his travels; and, as he came from one of the poorest of the French provinces, he "took root," and throve wonderfully on his transplantation to a richer soil.

On the death of his master, he removed to the neighbourhood of the Strand; and St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square, became the scene of his industry and success. At a time when wigs were worn by boys, and a Frenchman was supposed the only person capable of making one fit "for the *grande monarque*," he commenced business as a *perruquier*, and soon acquired both wealth and celebrity. To this he joined another employment, which proved equally lucrative and appropriate, as it subjected both masters and servants to his influence. This was the keeping of a register-office, one of the first known in the metropolis, whence he drew incalculable advantages. He is also said to have been a dealer in hair, which he imported largely from the continent. And yet, after all, it is difficult to conceive how he could have realised a fortune exceeding 200,000*l.*! But what may not be achieved by a man who despised no gains, however small, and in his own ex-

pressive language, considered " farthings as the seeds of guineas !"

The following appears to be a true description of this extraordinary man, whom we ourselves have seen more than once: — " Old Courtois was well known for more than half a century in the purlieus of St. Martin's and the Haymarket. His appearance was meagre and squalid, and his clothes, such as they were, were pertinaciously got up in exactly the same cut and fashion, and the colour always either fawn or marone. For the last thirty years, the venerable *chapeau* was uniformly of the same cock. The principal feat, however, in which this fervent votary of Plutus appeared before the public, was his nearly fatal affair with Mary Benson, otherwise Mrs. Maria Theresa Phepoe. In April, 1795, this ill-fated woman projected a rather bungling scheme, in order to frighten her old acquaintance and visitor, Courtois, out of a considerable sum of money. One evening, when she was certain of his calling, she had her apartment prepared for his reception in a species of *funereal* style — a bier, a black velvet pall, black wax candles lighted, &c. No sooner had the friend entered the room, than the lady, assisted by her *maid*, pounced on him, forced him into an arm chair, in which he was forcibly held down by the woman, while the hostess, brandishing a case-knife or razor, swore with some violent imprecations, *that instant should be his last*, if he did not give her an order on his banker for a large sum of money. The venerable visitor, alarmed at the gloomy preparations and dire threats of the desperate female, asked for pen, ink, and paper; which being immediately produced, he wrote a check on his banker for two thousand pounds. He immediately retired with precipitation, happy to escape without personal injury. The next morning, before its opening, he attended at the Banker's, with some police-officers; and on Mrs. Phepoe's making her appearance with the check, she was arrested, and subsequently tried at the old Bailey, on a capital charge, grounded on the above proceedings. However, through the able defence made by her counsel (the late Mr. Fielding), who took a legal

objection to the case as proved, and contended that she never had or obtained *any property* of Mr. Courtois, on the principle that possession constituted the first badge of ownership, she was only sentenced to twelve months imprisonment.

" The following anecdote is generally credited: — Some years since, the late Lord Gage met Courtois, at the court-room of the East India House, on an election business. " Ah, Courtois !" said his Lordship, " what brings you here ?" — " To give my *votes*, my Lord," was the answer. — " What ! are *you* a proprietor ?" — " Most certainly." — " And of more votes than one ?" — " Yes, my Lord, I have FOUR !" — " Aye, indeed ! Why, then, before you take the book, pray be kind enough *to pin up my curls !*" With which modest request the proprietor of *four* votes, equal to *ten thousand pounds*, immediately complied !"

M. Courtois married a few years since, and has left several children. On reflecting that his widow's *thirds* would amount to an immense sum, with his usual prudence he made a handsome settlement on her during his lifetime. As his sons were not of very economical habits, he has bequeathed them small annuities only; and vested the bulk of his fortune in trustees on behalf of his daughters, who are infants.

Until his death, he invariably adhered to the costume of the age in which he was born. A three-cocked hat, and a plum-coloured coat, both rather the worse for wear, in which we have seen him frequently, invariably designated his person and habits; while a penurious economy, that bid defiance to all vulgar imitation, accompanied him to his grave. His death occurred in 1819, in the 80th or 81st year of his age.

No. XIV.

BENJAMIN MOSELEY, M.D.

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON; PHYSICIAN TO THE ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL AT CHELSEA, AND ALSO TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK.

Few professional men have undergone more bodily fatigues in the early, or exposed themselves to more mental exertions in the latter part of their existence than the subject of the present memoir. Obliged to fight his way through life, he left England, and repaired to an island situate between the tropics, where an extensive and indeed lucrative practice, in some degree rewarded his labours. There, at the imminent danger of his own life, he frequently restored health to others; and had he not been desirous of revisiting the country which gave him birth, there is no doubt but he would have obtained an ample fortune. On his return, he soon engaged in professional controversies, and gave and received many deadly blows, in the course of a long and vituperative conflict.

Benjamin Moseley is said to have been descended from an ancient family in the duchy of Lancaster. He himself, however, was born in the county of Essex, at no great distance from London, and received a good education, at a school in the vicinity, which was afterwards greatly improved by diligent application. Being destined for the practice of medicine, the vicinity of the capital afforded ample scope for his professional avocations. Accordingly, after serving a regular apprenticeship, he pursued the usual career of hospital practice; and to anatomy, surgery, and physic, superadded the kindred art of chemistry, then indeed in a languishing state, in comparison to what it now is. Our student also repaired to Paris, a city which, at that period, was celebrated for the number of its learned physicians, and still more for its surgeons, who had introduced many improvements into the art, and, in particular,

obtained no inconsiderable degree of fame, on account of certain new and successful operations in calculous diseases.

After attaining considerable professional knowledge, without being at the trouble or expence of obtaining a degree as M. D., Mr. Moseley, finding no situation in England adequate to the hopes and expectations of an ambitious young man, determined to push his fortune in the West Indies. He accordingly repaired to Jamaica, and, settling at Kingston, the commercial capital, in the situation of surgeon and apothecary, soon acquired considerable practice. The numbers of his patients increasing apace, he perceived the necessity of taking a partner, and accordingly practised for many years in conjunction with a gentleman * from Scotland.

At this period, the unfortunate contest with our colonies still raged with unabated violence, and the troops quartered in Jamaica were uncommonly unhealthy. Indeed, in that, as in the other islands, there are periodical returns of tropical diseases, that sweep all away before them, more especially during war; but it was reserved for the present day to behold contagion and desolation spreading all around in the piping times of peace and plenty. The abilities of Mr. Moseley, on this occasion, were called into action; and he had to contend among others, with two of the most terrible diseases †, that either civilians or soldiers can be attacked with. These considerations, of course, led to investigation and inquiry; and he not a little increased his reputation by an essay, printed and published at Kingston, on the best modes of treatment and cure. This work was afterwards reprinted in England, and has passed through several editions. The subject of this memoir having succeeded so far in his professional avocations, as to acquire a certain degree of celebrity, and a portion of wealth, that rendered him nearly if not wholly independent, determined to

* Mr. Macglashen. The firm was either Moseley and Macglashen, or Macglashen and Moseley.

† The dysentery, and bloody flux. The subject of this memoir, about the same period, obtained the appointment of surgeon-general to the island, and during the period of martial law, presided over the hospitals destined for the king's troops, and the militia.

return to Europe. He accordingly took leave of his friends and patients, both of whom were pretty numerous; and, embarking at Port Royal, sailed for the coast of North America. The war with the colonies had now ceased, and their independence was solemnly recognised, by a treaty with the mother-country. Having visited New York and Philadelphia, Mr. Moseley was well received by his professional brethren in the New World, who were intimately acquainted both with his writings and his merits. He was accordingly elected a member of the Philosophical Society, and visited most of the States, for the purpose of making himself familiar with the existing state of practice, and the principal medical men resident there.

On his arrival in Europe, the subject of this memoir determined to devote his time and attention to the further acquirement of medical knowledge. Accordingly, after observing the current practice in England, he repaired to the Continent, and took his first degree as M. D. at Leyden, a city celebrated for its medical school ever since the days of Boerhaave. The Doctor also visited the principal cities and hospitals of Europe, for the purpose of attaining an accession of medical knowledge. After this, he determined finally to settle in England, and accordingly repaired to London, about the year 1785, for the express purpose of practising as a physician. But, as a previous step, it was necessary to obtain the sanction of the College; and accordingly, after the usual examination, he was permitted to visit patients as a licentiate. But, as he was an entire stranger in the capital, it became necessary to make himself known by his writings. He accordingly published a treatise on coffee, one of the indigenous plants of Jamaica. This recommended him to the planters; and the committee of merchants of that island are said to have presented him with a puncheon of rum, in return for a pamphlet, calculated to render the beverage produced from that berry more extensively known and used. In the course of the same year, he published a treatise on the tropical diseases, and it is almost unnecessary to add, that none of his contemporaries, perhaps,

possessed a larger share of experience, or were better acquainted with the maladies prevalent in the vicinity of the equator.

Our physician now began to be known by his writings, which were, indeed, so popular, as to be generally read; and so widely circulated, that several editions were called for in succession within a very short space of time. This fortunate event of course led to practice; and it was a circumstance highly favourable to his future fortunes, that the notice of the late earl of Mulgrave being attracted by his publications, he first became his patient, and next his patron. This nobleman, who occupied a high situation in the state, was then languishing under a nervous disease, which, if not cured, was at least palliated by the bold and successful prescriptions of his favourite physician. Nor did he suffer him to pass unrewarded; for, on the death of the celebrated Dr. Monsey, the subject of this memoir was nominated his successor, as physician to Chelsea Hospital. This proved to be, if not a very lucrative, at least a very desirable appointment. In the first place, he obtained a suite of most excellent furnished apartments in the College, with an ample allowance of coals and candles, and a small salary; in all, according to the late regulations, amounting to between five and six hundred a-year. But it was rendered doubly advantageous in another point of view; for the Doctor had sufficient time to make professional visits in the vicinity, and even to repair daily to London, for the sake of practice. He accordingly took apartments on the basement story of the Albany, where he received patients at certain specified hours, and then returned home to a late dinner, that he might be at hand, in case of any sudden occurrence in the royal military hospital. There, the subject of this memoir, although not always on the best terms with some of his colleagues, exhibited great skill and patience. Indeed his humanity was exemplary; and a circumstance soon occurred, that rendered him extremely popular among the old pensioners. A leg of one of these having been consigned to amputation, he forbade the knife, and, taking the poor invalid under his immediate care

and protection, speedily restored him to health, without undergoing the pain and disability incident to an operation of this kind. This raised him high in the estimation of the little community to which he belonged; but is said, with what truth we cannot determine, to have aroused the jealousy, and even the envy, of some of the profession. In 1799, Dr. Moseley added not a little to his reputation, by a treatise on sugar, which again recommended him to the notice and gratitude of his old West Indian friends and connections.

But a remarkable epoch had now occurred in the history and practice of medicine; and, unfortunately, the Doctor took an active part, and declared himself publicly against the new mode. Deeming the Jennerian system of inoculation not only an innovation, but one of a most dangerous tendency, he opposed it with all his might, and supported his opinions by publications, abounding with some little degree of asperity, which shall be noticed hereafter. Notwithstanding his opposition, which was indeed almost solitary, and somewhat invidious, vaccination has rapidly increased, not only throughout England, but even in the remotest parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Although a few mishaps, arising from ignorance or inattention, may have occurred, the cow-pox is now in general use and estimation: indeed, the patients in the capital have been so multiplied, as almost to exceed credibility.

The Doctor who, as has already been hinted, was a bold practitioner, towards the latter end of his life, supposed he had attained that great *desideratum* in medicine, a remedy for the most frightful of all maladies, perhaps, with which suffering humanity can be afflicted: this is the hydrophobia, to the prevention and cure of which he now dedicated a treatise. In this work we find a history of the disease, with a complete series of the different stages of canine madness, illustrated with a variety of cases.

Dr. Moseley was a Whig in politics, and it was this circumstance, perhaps, that led him to an intimate acquaintance with many of the opposition members. He attended at the sick bed of Mr. Fox, and administered to him, throughout the

whole course of a long and excruciating disease, which finally proved mortal to that great statesman, during his second short administration. This event led to a controversy with the nephew of the Bishop of Killala, who was accustomed to read favourite passages from the classics to the dying senator, and who very ignorantly dated the commencement of the crisis which proved fatal, from the moment "that certain white draughts," with the nature and effect of which he appears to have been entirely unacquainted, were administered to the illustrious patient. In this contest with Mr. Trotter, he proved victorious, and vindicated his own character, and that of his colleagues, with the most unequivocal success.

Dr. Moseley himself had, by this time, reached and passed his grand climacteric, and was hastening fast to that "bourne whence no traveller returns." Whether it was from the desire of amassing a fortune for his descendants, or the want of a sufficiently extensive practice for himself, certain it is, that he never kept a carriage. This circumstance rendered it necessary for him, not unfrequently, to walk to his apartments in Piccadilly. But, of late, he was unable to do this as heretofore, and therefore was accustomed to be conveyed occasionally in the Chelsea stage.

For several years past, the subject of this memoir was in the habit of visiting his native country once a-year. The period chosen was during the summer months, and the place Southend, which must be allowed to be very pleasantly situated, with a noble river on one side, the sea in front, and woods, or rather beautiful little copses, all around. Of this place he was not only fond himself, but in the constant habit of recommending it to all his patients: and at this favourite spot, worn out by age, rather than infirmities, he died on the 15th of June, 1819, having attained the age of eighty. His remains were removed to his apartments in Chelsea Hospital, whence they were carried with all due funeral pomp to the burying-ground appertaining to the college.

Thus died Benjamin Moseley, M. D. after attaining a good old age. As a private gentleman, he could be very entertaining and engaging; so that, at an earlier period of life, his company was greatly courted.

When Dr. Moseley entered the lists against the whole of the Jennerian school, he was seconded by one physician and two surgeons, Dr. Rowley, and Messrs. Birch and Lipscombe, as he tells us, in the second edition to his work on the Cow-pox. They all busied themselves in collecting cases tending to render the new mode odious; and it will be seen, by the following passage from the Commentaries, that our author has treated the practice itself with no small degree of asperity: —

" Future ages will read, with wonder, the history of the cow-pox credulity of our nation; and of the headlong precipitancy, with which the children of this country were committed to a medical experiment, at the risque of their lives.

" This modern *exposing* of children, sinks our boasted human tenderness beneath the guardian spirit of instinct.

" That a people should be found to contaminate their offspring with a poison taken from the brute creation, of the origin, nature, and effects of which they had not the smallest knowledge, will stand among the incredible tales of some future Pliny.

" Grease in horses! If it had that origin, — what a principle of venomous filth to carry into the tender and delicate system of a child!

" When I first published my opinion of the cow-pox, respecting its inefficacy as a preventive of small-pox, and the probable consequences of introducing a bestial humour into the human frame, I erected my superstructure on the basis of theory.

" A considerable time elapsed before sufficient facts were seen by mine own eyes, to confirm the theory I had advanced; and I did not choose to hazard its support on rumours, or on the accounts of others.

" When uncontrovertible demonstration came to my own knowledge, I proved my theory; and the learned, and all reasonable persons, were satisfied."

So certain was he of triumph, that he asserts, the fate of the cow-pox was decided in 1805, when he engaged in the controversy; and that the monster had expired on its *natale solum!*

" I shall now recall to memory," adds he, " the axioms I established before these calamities had reached the earth; before Pearson or Jenner had their boasted ' lights and perfections,' their cow-pox institutions, or their stations; and before any man, Jenner in his first publication excepted, had written a line in support of the subject; nay, before any man had the slightest experience to encourage the proceedings, that, at the time I wrote, were, through the means of Jenner's imprudent friends, beginning to trouble the waters; which, so soon after, rose to an ungovernable height, and overwhelmed the common sense of the people of England, in a foaming maniacal torrent.

" I took my stand, foreseeing the approaching inundation, on the high ground of analogy and pathology. My voice was drowned by the tempest. Yet still I preached to the winds; and, like the children of Seth in the land of Siriad, I registered, on antediluvian anti-cow-pox pillars, all my knowledge, for the benefit of generations after the deluge.

" Aphorism I. — The cow-pox, from the nature of things, cannot be a security against the small-pox.

" Aphorism II. — The consequences cannot be *foreseen*, of introducing a bestial humour into the human frame.

" Aphorism III. — The small-pox being an atmospheric disease, though people may be proof against variolous exposure, and repeated inoculation, after the cow-pox, yet they will not be proof against small-pox infection when it is very malignant, and rages epidemically, through some peculiar disposition of the air; by which the measles and small-pox, when epidemical, always prevail.

" Therefore, extermination is as vain as the flight of Icarus, or the toil of Sisyphus." *

Soon after, the Doctor observes as follows: —

" The small-pox inoculation, in the hands of those who understand it, never produces diseases, and often removes them. In the hands of those who do not understand it, the body may be so loaded with pustules, or with the confluent sort, that the habit may be so vitiated, reduced, and disorganized, as to be subject to scrophula, and many other disorders.

" The cow-pox inoculation has brought with it disorders that were never known before, and which have no affinity to common cutaneous diseases, or to scrophula; neither in situation, form, or pathognomic character.

" I. The *facies bovilla*, or cow-pox face, is a new disease.

" II. The *scabies bovilla*, or cow-pox itch, or mange, is a new disease.

" III. The *tinea bovilla*, or cow-pox scald-head, is a new disease.

" IV. The *elephantiasis bovilla*, or cow-pox farcy, of which there are several species, is a new disease.

" The above distempers have distinguished themselves in new appearances.

" I. The face swollen, with the eyes distorted by strabismus; tumefaction, or abscesses about the zygoma, orbits of the eyes and cheeks; the nose flattened, the front tauriform, and the countenance so changed, that people have, with much reason, given this sort of face the appellation of *ox-face*.

" II. Pustules, or ulcerations, in various parts of the body, with painful, unremitting, and intolerable itching; in which the afflicted tear their flesh into bleeding sores, and have no rest by day or night.

" III. The head covered with scabs and incrustations. Some dry and hard; some issuing a corroding rotting matter,

* See " Treatise on the Cow-Pox," 2d ed. pages 9, 10, 11. 89. and 111; and Dr. Rowley's work on the same subject, 2d ed. page 86. and Mr. Lipscombe's " Dissertation on the Failure and Mischiefs of Cow-Pox," page 100.

destroying the parts about the ears in its course, and sometimes the ears themselves; and ulcerating the neck, face, and temples.

" IV. Green, offensive discharges from sores; sometimes of a blue colour; sometimes of a peculiar bright yellow, terminating in squamous, or furfuraceous desiccations, and breaking out in fresh places; black, brown, or livid knobs, difficult to maturate; some almost as hard as wood; some burst and running; the ulcers sometimes discharge blood; others resemble the cow-pox pustule, with a widely-extended florid area.

" The bright green matter, generally excessively offensive, resembling the discharge which sometimes issues from the farcy, and from the grease in horses, was first observed by me *: I have seen it often."

In the preface to another pamphlet on the *Lues Bovilla*, we find the following passage: —

" In the former edition of this treatise † I selected only a few of the many communications, relative to the mischief, and failure of the cow-pox as to its security against the small-pox, which I had received since the year 1798; when the cow-pox inoculation was first brought into practice; and when I first gave it my decided opposition.

" I thought then, as I do now, that experience is not necessary, to know the cow-pox cannot be a preventive of the small-pox. For, on the principles of pathology, and analogy; from the laws of the animal œconomy, and the want of reciprocity between the two diseases, it is impossible to believe, without an entire subversion of our reason, that either should render the human frame unsusceptible of the other.

" The small-pox is not only destitute of affinity to the cow-pox, but it has no affinity to any other disease whatever.— And the small-pox, can only be mentioned with the cow-pox, to illustrate their mutual dissimilarity.

* Treatise on the Cow-Pox, 2d ed. page 93.

† Published in December, 1804. Which, though the first edition as a detached essay, it was the fourth time my sentiments had been before the public against cow-pox inoculation.

" The introducing a bestial humour into the human frame, besides, was not in my mind, in the most favourable constitutions, a matter of indifference, in respect to future health; and from analogous circumstances, I was not without apprehension, that, in some habits, the most dreadful consequences might ensue.

" Time and experience have at length proved, that I was not influenced by erroneous conjectures.

" Blindness, lameness, and deformity have been the result in innumerable instances; and its fatal venom has removed many an infant untimely from the world.

" The security of the cow-pox against the small-pox, the great boon held out to the credulous English novelists, has been so fully overset, under every variety of circumstances, that I thought a few well-authenticated cases, to confirm the theory on which I opposed the practice, would satisfy all people of unbiassed judgment, and put a stop to this destructive insanity.

" In my first expectation I have succeeded; but among the unthinking mass, there are many who have ascended in their delirious flights, far beyond the lure of reason; and can only be recalled by means, preposterous as their own ideas; or as theirs, by whom they have been perverted." —

" It unfortunately happens for exterminators, that the small-pox is an atmospheric disease. It appears, and disappears, like other epidemics. It never visits the same person twice. The measles, and the hooping-cough, are also atmospheric diseases, in their original nature, and are bounded by the same law. *

" Distempers depending solely on the local application of virus, such as the itch, the lues venerea, the cow-pox, or any other bestial humour from diseased cattle, may be revived as often as the respective virus is insinuated into the system." †

* " Morbi, ab aëre contagioso homines infestantes, idem corpus bis raro, aut nunquam afficiunt." Dodonæus, Prax. Med.

† I know a woman who had the cow-pox always when the dairy where she lived was infected; which was three times. She had it each time in a very troublesome manner.

The next article we shall notice, is entitled "An Oliver for a Rowland; or, a Cow-pox Epistle to the Reverend Rowland Hill, 'under the Wing of Surrey-Chapel.'" It begins in the following ludicrous manner: —

"ROWLAND, — I bought your pamphlet, entitled, "Cow-Pock Inoculation Vindicated;" dated the 25th of March, 1806. I paid a shilling for it, Rowland; it is not dear. The same quantity of folly, falsehood, and impudence, could not have been bought for twice the money of any other Cow-poxer, from the Ganges to the Mississippi. But let me ask you, Rowland, what could induce you to take up your pen to attack me on the subject of physic, who never attacked you on the subject of religion?

"Would it not have been more prudent in you to have continued to expose yourself only in your own trade, in your own shop?" —

After this, he attacks this celebrated clergyman on his "bad English;" his "false concordance;" his "faulty spelling;" his "slip-slop;" and terms these "pure and genuine morsels of ignorance." His "Old Wife," and "Extraordinary Dream," also came in for a share of the Doctor's ridicule.

We believe, that it was the zeal alone of Mr. Rowland Hill, in behalf of the new theory, that drew down the vengeance of our physician; for we learn, from a letter of the former, "that he had inoculated, with his own hands, upwards of four thousand six hundred persons, and never yet met with a single failure, or one disastrous event."

In reply, however, to the 1100 letters of enquiry dispatched by the College of Surgeons to various practitioners residing in different parts of the empire, to which only 426 answers were received, it appears, that out of 164,381 persons vaccinated by the respondents, the number of failures, diseases, and deaths, amounted to 149. Of these, fifty-six patients were affected by the cow-pox after small-pox; and on quoting this, the Doctor triumphantly maintains, that this failure has been the cause "which has retarded the general adoption of vaccination." These returns, according to him, completely overthrow the

unqualified assertion published by a committee of the College of Physicians, " that those persons who have had the cow-pox, are perfectly secure from the infection of the small-pox." On the contrary, the inference is, " that the cow-pox is not a certain preventive of the small-pox; that it leaves foul humours in the habit, and vitiates the constitution; and that it is not mild in its progress, nor safe in its termination." This, indeed, was the amount of the Doctor's evidence in the House of Commons, on Mr. Jenner's petition.

But it is not the reverend divine alone who experiences our author's resentment; for the College of Physicians is not suffered to escape without censure, as will appear at the conclusion of an interesting account of that great man, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, who was born at Folkstone, educated at Canterbury-school, and admitted, at sixteen years of age, (May 31. 1593,) a pensioner of Caius-college, Cambridge.

" When I was at Padua, in 1787," observes the physician of Chelsea Hospital, " I looked for the arms of HARVEY, among a multitude which adorn the public hall of the university; but his were not there. There were several of the English, of his standing. It was the custom at Padua, for every person who had taken a doctor's degree, to have his arms and name hung up in the university when he went away.

" After such a lapse of time, it was not likely that I should obtain any anecdotes concerning him at Padua; but I did not omit to enquire. Among other things, on which I could obtain no additional information, was the tradition of the extraordinary preservation of his life, in the commencement of his journey to Padua; in which there appeared an interposition of something more than human intelligence.

" When he arrived at Dover, with several other young men, in order to embark for the Continent, in their way to Italy, they went with their passports to Sir Henry Brooke, then commanding at Dover-castle.

" When Harvey presented his passport, Sir Henry told

him he should not go; but must remain his prisoner. Harvey desired to know the reason, and to be informed of what offence he had committed. The Governor replied, it was his pleasure; and gave him no further satisfaction. In the evening, which was very clear, the packet-boat sailed, with Harvey's companions on board. In the night there arose a terrible storm, in which the vessel was lost, and all the passengers perished.

" The next day, the melancholy news was brought to Dover. The Governor then explained himself to Harvey, whom he knew only by sight. He told Harvey, that, on the night before his arrival, he had a perfect vision of him in a dream, coming to Dover to cross over to Calais; and that he had a warning to stop him.

" Great and glorious was indeed the use which Harvey made of a life so miraculously protected. But this English constellation did not appear in that dark firmament of anatomy, which Dr. Pemberton has suggested. *

" Asellius then dissected dead and living animals, and demonstrated at Pavia; which Carpus † had long done before at Bologna, and Eustachius at Rome.

" Vesalius and Fallopius had preceded the renowned Fabricius ab Aquapendente, at Padua, who taught in that university for nearly half a century.

" It was from these restorers of the anatomic art; these correctors of the errors of the ancients, whose grand discoveries are well known, that Harvey acquired all his anatomical, physiological, and surgical knowledge.

" The spirit of research and emulation, which inspired the medical schools of Italy in those days, especially at Padua, in the time of Fabricius, thirty years before Harvey became his

* " ' Post longam illam et caliginosam anatomiæ noctem,' &c. p. 12."

† " Carpus is related to have dissected two Spaniards alive; in which it is said he indulged as much hatred as curiosity. But he fled for the crime from Bologna to Florence, where he died in 1550. — N. B. Vesalius died in 1564; Eustachius in 1574: Fallopius, in 1563; Fabricius, in 1619. Harvey was born in 1578, and died in 1657."

disciple, still flourished when he was there; and was never equalled in any university in the world.

" It was there, from the luminous genius of Fabricius, that ' *alienus homo* *,' in the happy climate of Italy, that Harvey acquired all his light, expansion of thought, and persevering practical habits; which our gloomy skies, and our untravelled countrymen are neither capable of giving or receiving. The road which led to the Circulation of the Blood, was not explored in the hypochondriacal geography, from Cambridge to Warwick-lane."

The treatise " concerning the Properties and Effects of Coffee," had passed through five editions so early as 1792; the first having been published in 1785. Our author derives the term " berry" from the Arabian *Buna*, or *Ban;* and the term " coffee," from *Cacuha*, *Caoua*, and *Cahouah*; whence originate *Caphé*, *Café*, *Coffi*, *Coffee*, and *Coffea*, the European appellations.

With Necker, he considers our plantations " as a magnificent property, which only the superficial and ignorant affect to undervalue;" and he is loud in his praises of the planters of Jamaica, into which island this famous berry was first introduced by Sir Nicholas Laws, in 1728. One acre will contain 1100 coffee-plants, which will produce fruit in eight months from the sowing of the seed; the trees will continue bearing for seven or eight years; and, at an average, will yield from one and a half to two pounds weight. So early as 1783, some of the samples were pronounced equal to the best Mocha coffee. Such is the Doctor's attachment to an island, where he resided so many years, that he pronounces pimento (*myrtus arborea aromatica foliis laurinis*), or *all-spice*, " from its flavour being composed of cloves, juniper-berries, nutmegs, and pepper," to be superior to all the costly aromatics of the East!

* " Dr. Pemberton (p. 29, 30.) is very *warlike* against ' *alieni homines*;' meaning physicians who have not graduated at Oxford or Cambridge. I suppose he is aware, that the immortal Harvey himself was an *alienus homo*, of that description; and fortunately, as I think, for science. But I mean no offence to those who think otherwise. The public state of physic then, in England, was in a kind of cow-pox condition; no better; and almost as barbarous about *Contagion*, and *Quarantine*, as it is at present."

But, returning to the main subject, we shall here give an extract relative to the uses and virtues of the article which forms the subject of this dissertation: —

" The influence which coffee, judiciously prepared, imparts to the stomach, from its invigorating qualities, is strongly exemplified by the immediate effect produced on taking it, when the stomach is overloaded with food, or nauseated with surfeit, or debilitated by intemperance, or languid from inanition.

" To constitutionally weak stomachs, it affords a pleasing sensation; it accelerates the process of digestion, corrects crudities, and removes the cholic, and flatulencies.

" Besides its effect on the gastric powers, it diffuses a genial warmth that cherishes the animal spirits, and takes away the listlessness and languor *, which so greatly embitter the hours of nervous people, after any deviation to excess, fatigue, or irregularity.

" The foundation of all the mischiefs of intemperance is laid in the stomach; when that is injured, instead of preparing the food, that the lacteals may carry into the constitution sweet and wholesome juices to the support of health, it becomes the source of disease, and disperses through the whole frame the cause of decay.

" From the warmth and efficacy of coffee in attenuating the viscid fluids, and increasing the vigour of the circulation, it has been used with great success in some cases of fluor albus, and in the dropsy †; and also in worm complaints ‡;—and in those camatose, anasarcous, and such other diseases as arise from unwholesome food, want of exercise, weak fibres, and obstructed perspiration.

" In vertigo, lethargy, catarrh, and all disorders of the head

* Baglivi.

† " C'est sans doute son fréquent usage qui garantit les Turcs de l'hydropisie." Du Four, p. 129.

‡ *Athelminticum* audit, et hinc pueris sæpe conferlur, copiosius vero haustum, parvos eos reddit, ideoque non facile his ordinandum. Si quis aliquot Cyathos decocti saturatioris hauriat, vermes plerumque e ventriculo in intestina descendere experitur; si mox purgatio propinetur, invisi hi hospites hac methodo expelluntur. Linnæi Amœnitat. Academ. vol. vi. p. 178.

from obstruction in the capillaries, long experience has proved it to be a powerful medicine *; and in certain cases of apoplexy, it has been found serviceable even when given in glysters, where it has not been convenient to convey its effects by the stomach. Mons. Malebranche restored a person from an apoplexy by repeated glysters of coffee. †

" There are but few people who are not informed of its utility for the head-ach; the steam sometimes is very useful to mitigate pains of the head.

" In the West Indies, where the violent species of head-ach, such as cephalæa, hemicrania, and clavus, are more frequent, and more severe than in Europe, coffee is often the only medicine that gives relief. Opiates are sometimes used, but coffee has an advantage that opium does not possess; it may be taken in all conditions of the stomach; and at all times by women, who are most subject to these complaints; as it dissipates those congestions and obstructions that are frequently the cause of the disease, and which opium is known to increase, when its temporary relief is past. ‡

" From the stimulant and detergent properties of coffee, it may be used to an extent to be serviceable in all obstructions arising from languid circulation. It assists the secretions, promotes the menses, and mitigates the pains attendant on the sparing discharge of that evacuation.

" In the West Indies, the chlorosis and obstructed menses are common among laborious negro females, exposed to the effects of their own carelessness, and the rigorous transitions of the climate: there strong coffee is often employed as a de-

* " La tête est la partie de tout le corps sur laquelle le caffé produit de plus considérables effets; car par son usage ordinaire, on prévient presque surement l'apoplexie, la paralysie, la lethargie, et presque toutes les autres maladies soporeuses." De Bleguy, p. 180.

† Hist. de l'Acad. de Sciences, 1702.

‡ Ego cum Lugduni Batavorum studiis operam darem, per totum annum Cephalæa miserè laboravi; et postquam potui copiose teé, et præcipuè quidem *coffee* quotidie sumendo assuevi, semper immunis ab ea vixi, non tantum sed ab omni alio incommodo, quamvis antea ita vixerim, ut mortis haberet vices lenta quæ trahebatur mihi vita gementi, qui per totum quinquennium cum longa morborum serie acriter conflictavi. Ray.

obstruent; which, drank warm in a morning fasting, and using exercise after it, has been productive of many * cures. From its possessing these qualities, Geoffrey cautions pregnant women, and such as are subject to excessive menstruation, to use it in moderation.

" The industrious overseers of plantations, and other Europeans employed in cultivation in the West Indies, who are exposed to the morning and evening dews, find great support from a cup of coffee before they go into the field: it fortifies the stomach, and guards them against the diseases incident to their way of life: especially in clearing lands; or when their residence is in humid situations, or in the vicinity of stagnant water. Those who are imprudently addicted to intemperance find coffee a benign restorer of the stomach; for that nausea, weakness, and disorderly condition, which is brought on by drinking bad fermented liquors, and new rum, to excess.

" In continued and remitting fevers in hot climates, it frequently happens, at the period when bark is indicated, that the stomach cannot retain it.—This is an embarrassment of great importance, in which the practitioner has an interval, only of a few hours, to decide on his patient's fate.—Bark in substance is required to answer the intention; and here, as well as in many cases of intermittents, when every other mode of administering bark has proved abortive, coffee has been found an agreeable and a successful vehicle.

" In obstinate intermittents, where a course of bark has been

* " Utuntur tamen ejus decocto ad roborandum ventriculum frigidiorem, adjuvandamque concoctionem, et non minùs ad auferendas a visceribus obstructiones; in tumoribusque hepatis lienisque frigidis, et antiquis obstructionibus, feliciori cum successu decoctum multos dies experiuntur. Quod etiam uterum maximè respicere videtur, ipsum enim excalfacit, obstructionesque ab eo aufert, sic enim in familiari usu apud omnes Ægyptias, Arabasque mulieres, ut semper, dum fluunt menses, ipsorum vacuationem, hujus decocti ferventis multum paulatim sorbillantes, adjuvent. Ad promovendos etiam, in quibus suppressi sunt, usus hujus decocti, purgato corpore multis diebus, utilissimus est." P. Alpin. Lib. de Plantis Ægypti, cap. 16.——" Pellens est; qua ratione, non sine fructu, tanquam emmenagogum, in menstruis suppressis adhibetur. Linnæi Amœnitat. Acad. vol. vi. p. 179."

long continued, it seldom fails to increase those visceral obstructions which are incidental to the disease itself.

" To assist the bark in its operation, I have often used coffee; and have known instances where it has removed slight intermittents; and for those obstructions, which the disease, or bark, or both, frequently leave after them, and which patients are often obliged to suffer, as the least evacuation brings on a return of fever, I have also recommended coffee, to make a considerable portion in the diet, with advantage.

" Coffee having the property of promoting perspiration *, it allays thirst and checks preternatural heat.

" Sir John Chardin, when in Persia †, cured himself of a bloody flux by drinking four cups of hot coffee, and going to bed, and covering himself well with bed-clothes. But this cure was occasioned by the perspiration it produced; though he attributed it to some specific quality in the coffee.

" The great use of coffee in France is supposed to have abated the prevalency of the gravel. — In the French colonies, where coffee is more used than in the English, as well as in Turkey, where it is the principal beverage, not only the gravel, but the gout, those tormentors of so many of the human race, are scarcely known. ‡

" Tavernier says, the Persians are totally unacquainted with the gout and gravel; and Mons. Spon, a celebrated physician at Lyons, who had travelled in the East, says, these diseases are rarely met with in the Levant, which they attribute to the great use of coffee in those parts of the world. But climate, I apprehend, which the encomiasts of coffee will not admit, ought to be taken into the account."

The want of space, will not permit us to analyse the other

* Leewenhoek, Huxham.

† Anno 1671.

‡ *Urinam* copiose pellit, imprimis si aqua misceatur; quosdam calculo obnoxios Halmiæ novimus, qui cyathum coffeæ murrhinum vitro aquæ frigidæ, libra una repleto, infundunt, idque horis consumunt matutinis, qui unanimiter fatentur, quod vix aliud ipsis sit notum, urinam et sabulum copiosius pellens Linnæi Amœnitat. Acad. vol. vi. p. 177.

works of our author, on sugar; the yaws; Obi, or African witchcraft; the plague and yellow fever of America; on hospitals; bronchocele; prisons, &c. &c.; most, if not all of which, will be found, either in his medical tracts, or his treatise on the diseases of tropical climates.

Of his works we have already mentioned some, and shall now give a regular list: —

1. Observations on the Dysentery of the West Indies, Jamaica. 8vo. 1783.

2. A Treatise on the Properties and Effects of Coffee. 8vo. 1785. 3d edit.

3. Treatise on Sugar. 8vo. 1799. 2d edit.

4. Medical Tracts. 8vo. 1803. 2d edit.

5. Treatise on the Lues Bovilla, or Cow-pox. 8vo. 1806.

6. Commentaries on the Lues Bovilla, or Cow-pox. 8vo. 1st edit. 1804. 2d edit. 1805.

7. A Review of the Report of the College of Physicians on Vaccination. 8vo. 1808.

8. An Oliver for a Rowland, or a Cow-pox Epistle to the Rev. Rowland Hill. 8vo. 1808.

9. A Treatise on the Hydrophobia. 8vo. 1808.

10. A Letter to Mr. Trotter, respecting the Medical Treatment of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox; published immediately after the death of that celebrated politician.

No. XV.

WILLIAM TODD JONES, Esq.

A MEMBER OF THE LATE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Jones, of Ross-Trevor, was born in the town of Lisburn, in the kingdom of Ireland, about the year 1759, or 1760. He was descended from a good family, which had originally come from England; and having obtained lands in the sister-isle, settled there. After receiving an excellent education, Mr. Jones was called to the bar; and being a young man full of ardour, and not destitute of eloquence, he soon aspired to obtain a seat in parliament. He accordingly became a candidate to represent his native town of Lisburne; and finally succeeded, but not without some severe and expensive contests, that hurt his fortune, and shackled his future endeavours in life. On obtaining his wish, he instantly joined the party then in opposition; and, with Grattan, Curran, and other distinguished men, declared himself in favour, —

1. Of the independence of Ireland, her parliament, and supreme judicature:

2. Of the full and total emancipation of the Catholics:

And, 3. Of the complete excision of the then system of servility and corruption, which had assumed the milder term of influence, and afterwards afforded a just pretext for the Union.

Accordingly, in his capacity of a legislator, Mr. Jones endeavoured to carry into practice those ideas which he had formed and acted on, both while a private gentleman and a barrister. At an early period, and even before the public was prepared for the change, he advocated an extension of the franchises of the Catholics, and was ever a steady and uniform stickler for their admission within the pale of the laws and constitution. He appears afterwards to have been engaged, both as a man

of letters and a counsel, by the committee selected to advance their claims.

Sir Richard Musgrave, who was an uniform enemy to this class of patriots, as is fully exemplified in every page of his "Memoirs of the different Rebellions in Ireland," thus expresses himself with his usual zeal: —

"Mr. Jones, a member of parliament, was a sanguine advocate for the Romanists, so early as the year 1792; he accused them afterwards, in the Belfast News-letter, of having withheld a considerable portion of the money which they had stipulated to pay him. *

"Mr. Todd Jones," adds he, soon after, "having injured his fortune in electioneering, was led, by the hope of repairing it, to become the advocate of the Romanists, both in and out of parliament; and I have not a doubt, but that some other members of that assembly were attached to their cause from the same sordid and sinister motives; as they often panegyrised the Roman Catholics for their steady loyalty, and unremitted respect for the laws, when they were in actual rebellion."

Mr. Jones wrote a pamphlet in the year 1792, entitled, "A letter to the Societies of United Irishmen of Belfast, on the Restoration of the Catholic Rights;" and he gives the following reasons for publishing it: —

"In cherishing, from my early years, the august idea of the emancipation of the Catholics from a profligate, mistaken, passionate farrago of statutes of penalty and disqualification, I have frequently inquired into the motives of my own mind, why I should never experience apprehensions upon this subject, in common with many selfish, and some innocent, antagonists of such a glorious restoration to their country; and it may be pardonably objected against me, that, possessing, from

* "It is not improbable that they had many *hired agents* in a great assembly, from the intemperate zeal which some gentlemen showed in their cause. It is well known that the Romanists often levied money on every individual of their order; and when some poor people in the province of Munster complained to me of the sums which were extracted from them, I asked them, to what purpose it was to be applied? And many of them informed me, they were told, it was to bribe the Parliament."—Note to p. 81. 4to. ed.

my family's decline, inconsiderable property in Ireland to hazard, I could not be liable to that delicate sense of danger which must come home to the feelings of the great Protestant proprietors; but, granting I have but little, comparatively, at stake, that little is my all."

"He denies that the popish parliament, which sat in Dublin, in the year 1689, passed a bill of attainder against all the protestant landholders in the kingdom; though James II. acknowledged, in his Diary, found in the Scotch College at Paris, that he gave his assent to it with reluctance, and merely to gratify his Irish Roman-Catholic subjects. Harris, also, in his Life of King William, declares, that he found it in the Rolls Office. But all the acts passed by King James's parliament were afterwards burnt by the hands of the common hangman, and Mr. Jones will not allow that it ever passed, and asserts that it was fabricated by Archbishop King, who gives a copy of it." *

Mr. Jones, however, was viewed with a different eye by some of his countrymen, having been praised by one of his contemporaries as the "first protestant senator who brought forward the question of Catholic emancipation."

Mr. Jones became an object of suspicion during the late insurrection in Ireland, in consequence of which he experienced a variety of hardships. This gentleman afterwards applied, by means of petition, in which all his grievances were stated, to the English parliament, for redress; but without effect, as an act of indemnity had already passed.

From this period he courted the shade, and lived in great obscurity, sometimes in Wales, and sometimes in Ireland, avoiding strangers, and chiefly cultivating the acquaintance of friends and relatives. His death was occasioned by a melancholy accident. Having dined, on a Sunday, with his neighbour, Mr. Martin, of Milbroney, he had but just stepped into

* "Though I condemn Mr. Jones," adds he, "for hiring out his talents to the Roman Catholics, yet I would not be understood to include him in the strictures which I make on his coadjutors; as I know and esteem him, and believe him to be a gentleman in other respects." — Note to p. 97.

his carriage, accompanied by Dr. John Bingham, and a young clergyman, to return to Ross-Trevor, when the horses suddenly took fright, and overturned the vehicle. Mr. Jones, on this occasion, received a severe contusion, which was succeeded by a severe hemorrhage from the nostrils. Every remedy which medical skill could suggest was applied in vain, and he died, May 10th, 1818.

The following account of the late Mr. Jones was published many years since, by one of his own countrymen. "He was bred to the profession of the law, though he does not practise it, and has a large fund of constitutional and historical knowledge. His voice is clear and articulate, and his language free and copious, sometimes elevated and spirited.

"His manner is animated; marked by the ardour of truth, and the impassioned earnestness of conviction. His action, consonant to his manner, has animation and fire; with more strength than grace, and more force than eloquence. In argument he is close and condensed."

No. XVI.

The Right Rev. Father in God, WILLIAM BENNET, D. D. M.R.I.A., Lord Bishop of CLOYNE.

William Bennet, a prelate of high character and estimation, was born in 1745, and, after some preparatory instruction, sent to Harrow-school. He was educated first under Dr. Thackeray, a name still respected, and afterwards under his worthy and learned successor Dr. Robert Sumner, a man celebrated for his various accomplishments. It was the good fortune of the subject of this memoir to be the contemporary of many celebrated men, of whom we will merely mention two: Dr. Parr, another name for learning itself; and the late Sir William Jones, one of the most accomplished scholars of the age in which he lived. Among other accomplishments, young Jones possessed a taste for the drama, and actually composed a play, in which he introduced Bennet and Parr as two of the *dramatis personæ!* From Harrow, Mr. Bennet was removed to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1767, and proceeded M. A. 1770; here he became, in due time, both a fellow and tutor, and distinguished himself by his compositions in Latin, as well as in English, in which he discovered not only great fluency, but a lofty taste, both in prose and verse. While residing in this college, he enjoyed the friendship of the learned antiquary Dr. Richard Farmer, who presided there, and took his degree as B. D. in 1777, and that of D.D. in 1790. Meanwhile the Earl of Westmoreland was consigned to the care of this learned and accomplished scholar, who paid every attention to the education of this young nobleman. After a series of years, his lordship became viceroy of Ireland, and was not unmindful of the

services he had received from this learned divine at Cambridge. The first instance of his gratitude was to appoint him one of his chaplains; the next to promote him, in 1790, to the united bishopries of Cork and Ross. Soon after, in 1794, he was translated to the see of Cloyne, and resided for many years at the palace of Cloyne, in the county of Cork, the emoluments of which have been estimated at about 5000l. per annum, a sum, small indeed, when compared to some of the rich episcopal preferments in Ireland, but fully adequate to all the wishes of an unambitious and unexpensive prelate.

In 1791 Dr. Bennet married into the family of a respectable clergyman: Frances, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Mapletoft, of Boughton, in the county of Northampton, by Anne Maria, only daughter of Charles, fifth Viscount Cullen, who still survives, but by whom he had no children.

It has already been observed, that the Bishop of Cloyne was educated in the vicinity of London, and, indeed, he was so particularly attached to England, that it is greatly to be lamented he had not been translated to a see in this country. The last few years of his life were passed in the metropolis; but this worthy prelate did not spend his time in ease or luxury, for he became a warm patron of all the numerous charitable institutions in the capital; and is supposed to have shortened his life by preaching, while in a very debilitated state of health, at St. Michael's, Cornhill, in consequence of a promise previously given.

Dr. Bennet was not only a member of the Society of Antiquarians, but also very eminently skilled in the antiquities of this country. Nor did he confine his knowledge of the Roman roads in England, to papers transmitted to the institution of which he became a distinguished member in 1790, but communicated much useful information to Mr. Nichols, for his "History of Leicestershire," and also to the Rev. Mr. Polwhele, for his "History of Cornwall."

The Bishop of Cloyne was subject to the gout, and is supposed to have become its victim, in consequence of his constitution being undermined by frequent attacks of this disease.

His lordship died at his house in Montague-square, July 16, 1820, in the 75th year of his age, greatly lamented by all, not only as a worthy, but an exemplary prelate. Here follows an eulogium on this worthy Bishop, written in 1795, by his school-fellow, Dr. Parr, who, in 1792, had already characterised him as "the most amiable man, and most accomplished scholar:"—

"Among the Fellows of Emmanuel College who endeavoured to shake Mr. Homer's resolution, and to preserve for him his academical rank, there was one man, whom I cannot remember without feeling that all my inclination to commend, and all my talents for commendation, are disproportionate to his merit. From habits not only of close intimacy, but of early and uninterrupted friendship, I can say, that there is scarcely one Greek or Roman author of eminence, in verse or prose, whose writings are not familiar to him. He is equally successful in combating the difficulties of the most obscure, and catching, at a glance, the beauties of the most elegant. Though I could mention two or three persons who have made a greater proficiency than my friend in philosophical learning, yet, after surveying all the intellectual endowments of all my literary acquaintance, I cannot name the man whose taste seems to me more correct and more pure, or whose judgment upon any composition in Greek, Latin, or English, would carry with it higher authority to my mind.

"To those discourses which, when delivered before an academical audience, captivated the young and interested the old; which were argumentative without formality, and brilliant without gaudiness; and in which the happiest selection of topics was united with the most luminous arrangement of matter, it cannot be unsafe for me to pay the tribute of my praise, because every hearer was an admirer, and every admirer will be a witness. As a tutor, he was unwearied in the instruction, liberal in the government, and anxious for the welfare, of all who were entrusted to his care. The brilliancy of his conversation, and the suavity of his manners,

were the more endearing, because they were united with qualities of a higher order; because in morals he was correct without moroseness, and because in religion he was serious without bigotry. From the retirement of a college he stepped at once into the circle of a court; but he has not been dazzled by its glare, nor tainted by its corruptions. As a prelate, he does honour to the gratitude of a patron who was once his pupil, and to the dignity of a station where, in his wise and honest judgment upon things, great duties are connected with great emoluments. If, from general description, I were permitted to descend to particular detail, I should say, that in one instance he exhibited a noble proof of generosity, by refusing to accept the legal and customary profits of his office from a peasantry bending down under the weight of indigence and exaction. I should say, that, upon another occasion, he did not suffer himself to be irritated by perverse and audacious opposition; but, blending mercy with justice, spared a misguided father for the sake of a distressed dependent family, and provided, at the same time, for the instruction of a large and populous parish, without pushing to extremes his episcopal rights when invaded, and his episcopal power when defied. While the English universities produce such scholars, they will indeed deserve to be considered as the nurseries of learning and virtue. While the church of Ireland is adorned by such prelates, it cannot have much to fear from that spirit of restless discontent and excessive refinement which has lately gone abroad. It will be instrumental to the best purposes by the best means. It will gain fresh security and fresh lustre from the support of wise and good men. It will promote the noblest interests of society, and uphold, in this day of peril, the sacred cause of true religion.

" Sweet is the refreshment afforded to my soul by the remembrance of such a scholar, such a man, and such a friend, as Dr. William Bennet, Bishop of Cork."

No. XVII.



EDWARD TOPHAM, Esq.

LATE MAJOR IN THE FIRST REGIMENT OF LIFE-GUARDS.

THIS singular and accomplished man was born in one of the northern counties, in 1751. He was the son of Dr. Francis Topham, Master of the Faculties, and Judge of the Prerogative Court at York, who was grossly attacked by Sterne, in his first publication, "The Adventures of a Watch Coat." The gentleman of whom we now treat, received a most liberal education, first at Eton, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge. On leaving the university, young Topham determined to adopt the army as a profession. He accordingly obtained a commission in the horse-guards, in which corps he became, first, adjutant, and afterwards a field-officer. He was always fond of associating with eminent men, and counted the celebrated John Wilkes, and the eccentric Mr. Elwes, among his friends. Of the latter, he composed and published one of the best short biographies that our language has produced.

In conjunction with the Rev. Mr. East, Major Topham, many years since, became proprietor of a newspaper, called "The World." This was carried on for some time with great spirit and effect, and might have proved highly profitable, had a proper degree of perseverance been exhibited. In addition to this, he displayed a considerable share of literary taste and talents, in various poetical effusions, particularly prologues and epilogues, in which he was allowed to excel. At length, disgusted with the capital and all its allurements, he retired to his family seat in the north, with his three daughters, whom he had by the noted Mrs. Wells. Here he chiefly addicted himself to hare-hunting amidst the hills of Yorkshire; and "Snowball," and several of his greyhounds, were so highly bred, as to prove superior to all others in England in point of fleetness. Major Topham died at Doncaster, April 26th, 1820, in his 69th year. He resided for a considerable period at the Wold Cottage, and was for many years one of His Majesty's deputy-lieutenants, and an acting magistrate for the North and East Ridings.

Mr. Topham first appeared above the military horizon about the year 1775. His address and person were singular in the extreme. His coat was cut so short, as to be a mere jacket, while he allowed his whiskers to grow so luxuriously, as to resemble those of a Cossack or Pandour; his cheeks, which were of a carmine colour, seemed to be thrown into shade, being literally fringed with hair. In person "the tip-top adjutant," as he was then called, was handsome and well-made; his face a little marked, but not disfigured, with the small pox, the scars of which seemed to give a manly air to his countenance. He was rather above the middle size; and when clothed in the uniform of the horse-guards, was accounted handsome. In addition to this, he had seen the best company, and his conversation was more classical, if not more entertaining, than what generally falls to the lot of a military man.

As if to render himself more conspicuous, he formed a connexion, already alluded to, which lasted for many years, with

an actress, who had distinguished herself in the character of "Cowslip," and played many inferior parts with great popularity and success. For this lady, he wrote prologues, epilogues, as well as a farce, and by her had several daughters. His newspaper, too, and the manner in which it was written and managed, for some years excited the public attention. There was something at once eccentric and able in its columns; and the papers he wrote under the title of the "Schools," containing his early reminiscences of the leading boys at Eton, in his day, merited and obtained praise. Like other editors, however, he was sometimes exposed to painful interviews; and, to a man of his feeling and delicacy, it could not but be unpleasant, when the late Lord Barrymore addressed him as follows, in the street:—"Topham! like other men, I have my foibles, and, I understand, you intend to expose them in your daily print: now I fairly give you notice, that if you put me into 'The World,' I shall do my best to put you out of it."

We have already mentioned with applause "The Life of John Elwes, Esq. member in three successive parliaments for the county of Berks," which, after appearing in detached portions in "The World" newspaper, passed through no fewer than twelve editions. We shall here give a few extracts, partly to exhibit a specimen of the author's manner, and partly to gratify the curiosity of such readers as may not have perused this little work.

"The family name of Elwes was Meggot: and as his name was John, the conjunction of *Jack Meggot* made strangers sometimes imagine that his intimates were addressing him by an assumed appellation. His father was a brewer of great eminence. His dwelling-house and offices were situated in Southwark; which borough was formerly represented in parliament by his grandfather, Sir George Meggot. Mr. Clowes is now in the possession of the above premises. He purchased, during his life, the estate now in possession of the family at Marcham, in Berkshire, of the Calverts, who were in the same line. The father died while the late Mr. Elwes was only four years old; so, little of the character of Mr.

Elwes is to be attributed to him; but from the mother it may be traced at once—for though she was left nearly *one hundred thousand pounds* by her husband, *she starved herself to death!*

"The only children from the marriage above, were Mr. Elwes, and a daughter, who married the father of the late Colonel Timms; and from thence came the entail of some part of the present estate.

"At an early period of life he was sent to Westminster School, where he remained for ten or twelve years. During that time he certainly had not misapplied his talents; for he was a good classical scholar to the last; and it is a circumstance not a little remarkable, though well authenticated, that he never read afterwards: never was he seen, at any period of his future life, with a book; nor has he, in all his different houses now left behind him, books that would, were they collected together, sell for two pounds. His knowledge in accounts was still more trifling, and in some measure may account for the total ignorance he was always in as to his own affairs.

"The contemporaries of Mr. Elwes at Westminster, were Mr. Worsley, late master of the Board of Works, and the great Lord Mansfield; who, at that time, had no objection to borrow all that young Elwes even then would lend. His lordship, however, has since changed his disposition, though Mr. Elwes never altered his.

"From Westminster School, Mr. Elwes removed to Geneva, where he soon entered upon pursuits more agreeable to him than study. The riding-master of the academy there had then to boast, perhaps, three of the best riders in Europe: Mr. Worsley, Mr. Elwes, and Sir Sydney Meadows. Of the three, Elwes was reckoned the most desperate: the young horses were always put into his hands, and he was the rough-rider to the other two.

"During this period he was introduced to Voltaire, whom he somewhat resembled in point of appearance: but, though he has mentioned this circumstance, the genius, the fortune,

the character of Voltaire, never seemed to strike him; they were out of his contemplation, and his way: the horses in the riding-school he remembered much longer, and their respective qualities made a much deeper impression on him.

" On his return to England, after an absence of two or three years, he was to be introduced to his uncle, the late Sir Harvey Elwes, who was then living at Stoke, in Suffolk, perhaps the most perfect picture of human penury that ever existed. The attempts of saving money were, in him, so extraordinary, that Mr. Elwes, perhaps, never quite reached them, even at the last period of his life.",

Of this Sir Harvey Elwes, perhaps the most perfect picture of human penury that ever existed, Mr. Topham gives a very animated and interesting account. Mr. John Elwes, his nephew and heir, appears to have made a pretty successful attempt to rival his uncle, as may be seen from the following passage: —

" Recurring, however, from this momentary digression to the subject which we left, (the scenes of play in which Mr. Elwes had been formerly engaged,) it is curious to remark, how he then contrived to mingle small attempts at saving with objects of the most unbounded dissipation. After sitting up a whole night at play for thousands, with the most fashionable and profligate men of his time, amidst splendid rooms, gilt sofas, wax-lights, and waiters attendant on his call, he would walk out about four in the morning, not towards home, but into Smithfield! to meet his own cattle, which were coming to market from Thaydon Hall, a farm of his, in Essex. There would this same man, forgetful of the scenes he had just left, stand in the cold or rain, bartering with a carcass-butcher *for a shilling!* Sometimes, when the cattle did not arrive at the hour he expected, he would walk on in the mire to meet them; and, more than once, has gone on foot the whole way to his farm, without stopping, which was seventeen miles from London, after sitting up the whole night.

" Had every man been of the mind of Mr. Elwes, the race of innkeepers must have perished, and post-chaises have been re-

turned back to those who made them; for it was the business of his life to avoid both. He always travelled on horseback. To see him setting out on a journey, was a matter truly curious: his first care was to put two or three eggs, boiled hard, into his great-coat pocket, or any scraps of bread which he found; baggage he never took; then, mounting one of his hunters, his next attention was to get out of London, into that road where turnpikes were the fewest. Then, stopping under any hedge where grass presented itself for his horse, and a little water for himself, he would sit down and refresh himself and his horse together; here presenting a new species of bramin, worth *five hundred thousand pounds.*

" The chief residence of Mr. Elwes, at this period of his life, was in Berkshire, at his own seat at Marcham. Here it was he had two sons born, who inherit the greater part of his property, by a will made about the year 1785. He failed not, however, at this time, to pay very frequent visits to Sir Harvey, his uncle, and used to attend him in his daily amusement of partridge-setting. Mr. Elwes was then supposed to have some of the best setting-dogs in the kingdom: their breed and colour were peculiar; they were of a black tan, and more resembled a hound than a setter. As a proof of their strength and speed, Mr. Elwes once told me, that one of them, in following him to London, hunted all the fields adjoining the road, a distance of sixty miles.

" On the death of his uncle, Mr. Elwes came to reside at Stoke, in Suffolk. Bad as was the mansion-house he found here, he left one still worse behind him at Marcham, of which the late Colonel Timms, his nephew, used to mention the following proof. A few days after he went thither, a great quantity of rain fell in the night: he had not been long in bed before he felt himself wet through; and, putting his hand out of the clothes, found the rain was dropping through the ceiling upon the bed; he got up, and moved the bed; but he had not lain long before he found the same inconvenience. Again he got up, and again the rain came down. At length, after pushing the bed quite round the room, he got into a

corner where the ceiling was better secured, and he slept till morning. When he met his uncle at breakfast, he told him what had happened — "Aye! aye!" said the old man, "*I don't mind it myself; but, to those who do, that's a nice corner in the rain!*"

"On coming into Suffolk it was, that Mr. Elwes first began to keep fox-hounds; and his stable of hunters, at that time, was said to be the best in the kingdom. Of the breed of his horses he was sure, because he bred them himself; and, what never happens at present, they were not broke in till they were six years old.

"The keeping fox-hounds was the only instance, in the whole life of Mr. Elwes, of his ever sacrificing money to pleasure; and may be selected, as the only period when he forgot the cares, the perplexities, and the regret, which his wealth occasioned. But even here every thing was done in the most frugal manner. Scrub, in the Beaux Stratagem, when compared with Mr. Elwes's huntsman, had an idle life of it. This famous huntsman might have fixed an epoch in the history of servants; for, in a morning, getting up at four o'clock, he milked the cows; he then prepared breakfast for Mr. Elwes, or any friends he might have with him; then, slipping on a green coat, he hurried into the stable, saddled the horses, got the hounds out of the kennel, and away they went into the field. After the fatigue of hunting, he *refreshed* himself by rubbing down two or three horses as quickly as he could; then running into the house to lay the cloth, and wait at dinner; then hurrying again into the stable to feed the horses — diversified with an *interlude* of the cows again to milk, the dogs to feed, and eight hunters to litter down for the night. What may appear extraordinary, the man lived for some years, though his master used often to call him "*an idle dog!*" and say, "*he wanted to be paid for doing nothing!*"

Mr. Elwes expired, without a sigh, on the 26th of November, 1789, and he appears to have hastened the catastrophe by the miserable manner in which he both lodged and fed; — a truckle bed, and an egg, a mouldy piece of pye, or meat

that had become putrid, generally forming his chief sustenance.

" Thus died Mr. Elwes, fortunate in escaping from a world he had lived in too long for his own peace!

" I have now fulfilled my promise to the public — I have presented before their view the portrait of that extraordinary man, whose life will not hastily be forgotten in this country. In saying this, I should indeed blush, could I take to myself any merit in the detail of it.—No; I am free to say, it has not the smallest claim of that sort; but it is worthy some attention with the public, as being the faithful and accurate transcript of a man the most singular this country ever produced, long and intimately known to me; and whose manners, spite of some defects, I shall ever reverence and respect. For, it will happen, that the purest characters are not always those which are loved the most. A roughness of manner, and a temper that is imperious, will, for ever, prevent affection, however highly we may think of integrity or virtue. In the mildness of Mr. Elwes's manners, and in the finished politeness of his address, there was more than a counterbalance for all his singularities. You esteemed him, perhaps, more than you ought; and even his faults seemed to spring from an infirmity that you pitied more than abhorred.

" In giving his character, I have entered into the minutiæ, and all the little anecdotes of private life; for there, and there only, can the real character be seen. Life, when " full dressed," is always alike. It resembles the soldier on the parade, habited in one uniform, and acting with a uniformity that is equal to his habit.

" The sentiment, which, doubtless, will arise in the minds of those who have perused this account, will, perhaps, thus close with me, the result of all I have said,

" Mr. Elwes, as one of the commons of England, in three successive parliaments, maintained a conduct which purer times might have been glad to boast, and which later times may be proud to follow. The minister that influenced him

was — his conscience. He obeyed no mandate, but his opinion. He gave that opinion as he held it to be right.

" In one word, his public conduct lives after him, pure, and without a stain !

" In private life, he was chiefly an enemy to himself. To others he lent much — to himself he denied every thing. But, in the pursuit of his property, or the recovery of it, I have not in my remembrance one unkind thing that was ever done by him.

" But that great object which rises highest to the view out of the prospect of his varied life, let me again enforce upon this page. That object is, the insufficiency of wealth alone to confer happiness. For who, after the perusal of the life of Mr. Elwes, shall say — I am rich — and therefore I shall be happy !

" Every circumstance of the memoirs here written, proves the fallacy of this hope. But still has such a life had its purpose. For if it should add one circumstance consolatory to poverty, while it enforces the extreme and perfect *vanity of wealth*, then has such a life as that of Mr. Elwes not been in vain.

" Such be the wreath that my humble hand now strows over his grave; a wreath where flattery has not furnished one single flower: but not wholly unadorned is it, for it is *the tribute of truth!* As such, I give it to his memory; and at a moment when praise or blame can affect him no more."

Major Topham concludes as follows: —

" If a little vanity may be indulged from a trifling cause, I might, perhaps, be a little vain of this little work: for, after having gone through eight editions in other countries, I am now subjoining these observations to the twelfth edition in my own. It was my fortune, some years ago, at the private theatricals of Richmond House, to find myself placed by the side of the late Horace Walpole, who was pleased to tell me, amongst other observations, that he considered " The Life of Mr. Elwes as the best piece of biography in this country."

" ' *Laudari a laudato*' has long been held very estimable commendation. But it is not for the short pride of recounting these testimonies, which I am now, perhaps, too old to enjoy, and from which, long before another edition may be called for, I may, perhaps, be called away myself; but to obviate, while I do live, some observations, which very ' *good-natured friends*' sometimes make, and weak minds sometimes believe — that it was wrong to mention any of the follies of Mr. Elwes. I presume the man who makes this observation is without folly himself: but as I have long been sensible of the weaknesses of human nature, in knowing my own, and never had the honour of meeting a gentleman without some folly or other, I must be content to take things as they are, and to speak of man as he is. What kind of painter would he be, who, in his portraits, concealed every thing that was not beautiful? What kind of biography would that be, which represented nothing but what was good, generous, brave, tender-hearted, full of talents, and full of virtues? It must be the biography of an angel: and, I confess, I am not qualified to write any biography of that kind. A very ingenious man used to say, ' that had it fallen to his lot to live near such a man as Richardson's *Sir Charles Grandison*, he would have got out of the country as soon as he could.'

" To be followed by others, we must follow nature. All acted character is a miserable thing; and the extravagant relation of it is less interesting still than the thing itself. As every character, therefore, to be natural, must have some failings, is there any good or sensible young man, that would not be proud of having had Mr. Elwes, with all his follies, for his father? — a man who charmed every body by the polished affability of his manners: who never did an unkind thing, or ever said one: who, in spite of his love for money, performed the most generous actions: who never swerved from doing service to another by the trouble it might cost himself: and who was ' the Israelite without guile,' or, what is much more extraordinary, was a member of parliament, voting according to his conscience.

" If, therefore, Mr. Elwes stood thus honourably distinguished above the common ranks of mankind, I have some merit in making him so well known: and I hope it will not be accounted to me as a sin, that I have endeavoured to make him amusing after death, while so few men are amusing while they are alive. It was the remark of a facetious French author, ' that he thought he had some merit; for, while many writers had had the faculty of making, by their histories, some ingenious men very stupid, he had turned a dull gentleman to good account.'

" I, however, have not to boast a merit of this kind. I spoke of a good man just as he was: and, like the *Moor of Venice*, can only plead guilty to the black act of ' having nothing extenuated, nor set down in malice aught.' I trust, therefore, after what I have now said (and the last words have a claim to be trusted), that I shall not rashly be charged with an intention of injuring the character of a man, whose life I have been at the pains of writing, from the respect I had for him. Few men commit this kind of suicide. Sir John Vanbrugh was not so heavy, as wilfully and intentionally to disfigure his own buildings. But if the ill-natured will resolve that their tempers are and must be the fashion — let it be allowed me, even from their inquest, that I did not intend to commit murder upon my own works. But after all this, if they will conclude that only I have done what no other man would do; and that I have done so whether I will or no — I must submit to their decision, humbly taking my leave of them with a Scottish anecdote, which I leave them to apply as in their good nature they may think proper.

" Shortly after the rebellion of the year forty-five, a very irascible Highland chieftain called upon a gentleman who had published an account of it, and desired to know what he meant by saying, ' His faamily were not as reedy to rebel as any faamily in the North.' — ' I never denied it,' said the writer: ' if you consult the book, you will not find ——' ' Hoot! awa!' replied the Highlander, ' I ha' nae time to reed bucks.' — ' Well, then,' rejoined the writer, ' if you will

not read the book, I can only assure you, there is no such thing as what you mention in any part of it.' — ' Why then,' replied the Highlander, ' I look upon this as an addeetional affront: because you are now making oot, I am come here for nothing at aw!' "

Among Major Topham's friends, not already enumerated, was Sir Paul Joddrell, who died in India, while acting as physician to the Nabob of Arcot, to whom he inscribed his little biographical work, dated " Cowslip-Hall, Suffolk, January 28. 1790." Another was a very opulent and accomplished gentleman, usually termed " Gunpowder Andrews," who, like himself, cultivated the muses. From the pen of a third, who survives him, we are favoured with the following short eulogium, with which we shall conclude the memoir: —

" No man had more the manners of a gentleman, or more of the ease and elegance of fashionable life, than Major Topham. Though fond of retirement, he communicated himself through a large circle of acquaintance, and was of a temper so easy and companionable, that those who saw him once knew him, and those who knew him had a pleasing acquaintance, and, if services were required, a warm and zealous friend. His knowledge of life and manners enlivened his conversation with a perpetual novelty, while his love of humour and ridicule (always restrained within the bounds of benevolence and good-nature) added to the pleasures of the social table, and animated the jocundity of the festive board."

List of the Publications of Major Topham.

1. Letters from Edinburgh, containing Observations on the Scotch Nation. 8vo. 1776.

2. Address to Edmund Burke, Esq. on his Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol. 4to. 1777.

3. The Fool, a farce. 8vo. 1786.

4. Life of the late John Elwes, Esq. 8vo. 1790; a new edition, enlarged, 1805.

5. An Account of a remarkable Stone which fell from the Clouds on his Estate in Yorkshire. 4to. 1798.

Major Topham also wrote a farce, called Deaf Indeed! acted in 1780; another, under the appellation of Small Talk, in 1786; one, bearing the title of Bonds without Judgment, which made its appearance in 1787; and a fourth, which obtained some notice, having the name of the Westminster Boy, acted for the benefit of Mrs. Wells.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

No. XVIII.

The Honourable and Right Reverend BROWNLOW NORTH, D.C.L.

LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER; PRELATE OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER; PROVINCIAL SUB-DEAN OF CANTERBURY; VISITOR OF MAGDALEN, NEW TRINITY, ST. JOHN'S, AND CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGES, OXFORD; F.A. L.S., &c. &c.

The Norths, Earls of Guilford, have distinguished themselves as lawyers, as statesmen, and as ecclesiastics. This venerable prelate, born in 1741, was the younger son of the first Earl of Guilford, and brother to that Lord North who was twice prime-minister of this country; once during the American war, and secondly, in conjunction with Mr. Fox.

Mr. North was educated, first at Eton, and afterwards at Trinity-college, Cambridge. He became M.A. in 1760, and proceeded D.C.L. in 1770. In the same year, he was promoted from a canonry in Christchurch, to the deanery of Canterbury.

His elder brother being now prime-minister, he obtained the mitre of Lichfield and Coventry in 1771, at the early age of thirty.

In 1774, his lordship was next promoted to the bishoprick of Worcester; soon after which he was translated to the rich

see of Winchester, which is allowed to be the second in the kingdom, in point of emolument.

By his wife, formerly Miss Bannister, a lady once well known in the fashionable world, he had a numerous family; of whom both sons and sons-in-law have been amply provided for by valuable livings in the church.

Accompanied by Mrs. North, who is said to have been somewhat addicted to expensive habits, and very fond of society, his lordship repaired, some years since, to Italy, where they resided for a very considerable time. Soon after their return, his lady died; and her sorrowing husband immediately erected a fine monument, with a very panegyrical epitaph to her memory, in the cathedral of Winchester. This prelate lived in a very hospitable manner at Farnham Castle, which he repaired at a prodigious expense.

His lordship died at his palace in Chelsea, after a long and tedious illness, at the age of seventy-nine, July 12th, 1820. He was the author of several sermons, and editor of the *Miscellanea Sacra*, written by his father.

In this Bishop were united all the virtues of Christianity, with a mild and placid temper, that rendered him particularly dear to his family and friends. He was kind, beneficent, and charitable, in no common degree; but he had been so completely worn out by illness and old age, as to be incapable of managing his affairs. Accordingly, of late years, the cares of a large family entirely devolved on one of his daughters.

His lordship was the oldest dignitary of the church of England, on the ecclesiastical bench, except Dr. Barrington, Bishop of Durham, now in the eighty-seventh year of his age, who was consecrated Bishop of Landaff in 1769, and translated to Durham in 1791.

It ought not to be forgotten, that this respectable prelate was a great patron and encourager of that very valuable work, "The Survey of the County of Kent," by Edward Hasted, Esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. The fourth volume is dedicated to him. Indeed, his lordship had been connected from early

youth with this rich and luxuriant portion of England; for he was presented to the vicarage of Bexley in 1771, which he held *in commendam*. He also obtained that of Lidd, in conjunction with the deanery of Canterbury; and, in his latter capacity, he presided over the rich chapter of that metropolitan church, until 1774, when he vacated both livings, on his translation to a second mitre.

A good portrait of Dr. North will be found in the ninth volume of that very interesting work, entitled, "Literary Anecdotes," by Mr. Nichol.

No. XIX.

Major-General WILLIAM MUDGE,

F. R. S. L. L. D. F. S. A. AND F. R. A. AND C. M. OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE AT PARIS.

The subject of this brief memoir was a native of Devonshire, having been born at Plymouth, in 1762. After some trifling prefatory education, he was sent to Woolwich, as a cadet, and he soon distinguished himself there, by his talents. Indeed, according to some, these might have been deemed hereditary; for his father Doctor Mudge, and his grandfather the Rev. Zachariah Mudge, were both men of distinguished abilities.

After serving abroad for some time, and attaining a company in the royal artillery, in which he had been bred, Captain Mudge returned to England; and becoming a member of the Royal Society, published several curious and interesting papers in the Philosophical Transactions. He next engaged in the grand trigonometrical survey of the kingdom, and we are greatly indebted to him, for the correct and beautiful maps of the several counties already published. In due time, the subject of this memoir attained the rank of colonel, and then of major-general in the army.

It ought not to be forgotten, that the General was employed, for many years, in the education of the cadets, at the Royal Military Arsenal, and also at the East India company's academy, at Addiscombe. He was presented with the degree of L.L.D. by the university of Edinburgh; and of late years became a commissioner of the Board of Longitude. His abilities were duly appreciated by foreigners, as he was fellow of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen, and correspondent to the Royal Institution of Paris. The king of Denmark had lately presented him with a magnificent chronometer, and intended to have honoured him with a more distinguished proof of his royal favour. General Mudge has left behind him a widow and daughter, two sons in the engineers, one in the artillery, and a fourth a lieutenant in the royal navy. He died at his house in Holles-street, London, on the 17th of April, 1820.

No. XX.

EDWARD COOKE, Esq.

LATE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE, &c. &c.

Edward Cooke, one of the oldest servants of the crown, was a native of England, where he was born, in 1755. He was son of the late Dr. Cooke, Dean of Ely, and Provost of King's College, Cambridge. Young Cooke, as may be easily supposed, received a most excellent education. He was accordingly initiated, first at Eton, and then at King's College. Instead of applying either to the church or the bar for a lucrative profession, he sought for and obtained wealth and employment in a different direction. At the age of twenty-three we find him in Ireland, where he acted, for some time, as the private secretary of the late Right Hon. Sir Richard Heron,

chief secretary to the Earl of Buckingham, then Viceroy. During the administration of the Duke of Rutland he obtained the lucrative office of chief clerk of the House of Commons of the sister-kingdom, for which, on the Union, he obtained an ample compensation. To this was soon after appended the sinecure place of customer of the port of Kinsale. Proceeding with progressive prosperity, in 1789, he became secretary to the military department of Ireland; and, nearly at the same time, a seat in parliament was provided for him.

On what account we know not precisely, but certain it is, that the subject of the present memoir gave great umbrage to Lord Fitzwilliam, who, soon after his arrival, dispossessed him of the office of secretary at war. But, as the conduct of this nobleman was disavowed at home, on his retreat, which speedily occurred, Mr. Cooke obtained another office of equal if not greater emolument. During the administration of Lord Camden, he was employed in the highest and most confidential situations. As secretary in the civil department, Mr. Cooke became the coadjutor of Lord Castlereagh, during the whole of that unhappy and critical period, when a large portion of the population was in arms against the government. He also assisted greatly, by his pen and his labours, in effecting the great object of an union with Ireland. On that being obtained, he returned, after a long interval, to the place of his nativity, and was nominated under-secretary of state, both in the home and foreign departments, under Lord Castlereagh. So completely did he possess this nobleman's confidence, that he afterwards insisted on his accompanying him to the congress at Vienna.

After a period of more than forty years, spent in the public offices, Mr. Cooke at length began to feel the approach of old age, and to suffer the ravage of disease. Accordingly, in 1817, he retired from public business; and, on March 19. 1820, was carried off by a severe attack of fifteen days' duration, at his house in Park-lane, in the 65th year of his age. To distinguished talents and singular predilection for public business, Mr. Cooke united great firmness of mind, much industry, and

an unrivalled knowledge of every thing appertaining to his department. He was the author of a tract on the Union, and a periodical paper called the *Centinel*, both of which were published in Ireland. The subject of this memoir, early in life, married the daughter of Colonel Jones, with whom he obtained a considerable fortune.

The following Latin composition is attributed to this gentleman, in the "Musæ Etonenses:"—

IRRITAT, MULCET.

A.D. 1765.

Omnigeni regina soni, seu lætior audis
Nata auræ, liquidæ varians discrimina chordæ,
Quæ dociles hominum facili regis impete sensus,
Excute te somno, Lyra, virtutesque conoras
Rite ciens, animis divino illabere flatu.
Tu potes auxilio Musæ sub nocte profunda
Mœrorem sopire gravem; tu fallere morbi
Tædia, et austeri componere seria vultûs;
Tu, Divôm arcano confidens munere, clausas
Lætitiæ reserare fores, digitoque potenti
Clementum lacrymarum occultos pandere fontes.
Crudeli lusu bellorum armisque relictis
Otia agens Gradivus, humo letale refixit
Arbitriis hastile tuis; currûsque supini
Cantata Œagrii rota culmine constitit Hæmi.
Quin ubi viæ magicam grati modulaminis audit
Fulmineæ Jovis insidens rex aliger hastæ,
Deficiunt plumæ; multo levat humida nisu
Terga; jacent altæ mersi caligine noctis
Fulgores oculorum, et adunci fulmina rostri.
Quinetiam agrestes Siculi pastoris amores
Indignata diu, patriâ Galatea sub Ætnâ
Imposuit rapido, Polypheme, silentia ponto,
Silvestres mirata modos, et rustica plectra.
Arctoâ tellure, ubi nunquam Hyperionis ardor
Perpetuo solvit constrictos frigore montes,
Musa supercilium Boreæ noctisque profundæ

Explicat informes mirâ dulcedine rugas,
Solaturque vagam dulci modulamine gentem.
 Sæpius ambrosiâ ripâ porrectus ad amnem,
Orellana, tuum, fuscos puer Indus amores
Carmine suaviloquo narrat, numerisque solutis
Cristatos canit heroas nymphasque nigrantes.
 Timotheus magicâ Aoniæ testudinis arte
Dirigere alternos facili sub pectore motus
Novit Alexandri: Jam Bacchi insontia cantat
Gaudia festivumque merum. "Deus ipse triumpho"
Clamat, "adest hilari: læto reboant ululatu
"Et nemora, et valles, demens ubi tympana Thyas
"Percutit, et liquidos accendit tibia cantus.
"Ebrius ecce Deus! super humida roribus ora
"Ambrosiis tepidosque sinus incedit amoris
"Inviolatus honor teneræque cupidinis ardor."
Nescius internos heros celare furores
Suspirat, subito bacchantur pectora motu
Præsentem testata Deum; lascivus ocellis
Vivit amor; pariterque mero somnoque sepultus
In gremium caput ardentis rejecit amicæ.
Versa manus vatis subitò, digitoque volanti
Icta chelys sonitum Mavortis et horrida belli
Orgia concinuit; tonitru commotus acuto
Fastidit requiem, atque inhonesti vincula somni.
Attollit recline caput, trepidoque furore
Arma rapit, totique timores incutit orbi.

XXI.

Right Hon. Sir VICARY GIBBS, K. B.

LATE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COMMON PLEAS, &c. &c.

This distinguished lawyer was born about the year 1750, or 1751, either in the city, or immediate vicinity of Exeter, in which his father resided for many years, as a surgeon and apothecary. After being initiated in the principles of grammar, at the place of his birth, it was determined to educate him at a public school. Young Vicary was accordingly sent to Eton. While there, he distinguished himself by his talents and proficiency; but at the same time attained the character of possessing a certain degree of *pettishness*, which appears to have accompanied him through life.

As his family does not appear to have been rich, he obtained some support, from the liberal institutions, so common in this country. Accordingly, in 1770, he was elected to King's College, Cambridge, as a scholar on Lord Craven's foundation. After distinguishing himself, by his attainments in classical literature, particularly in Greek, Mr. Gibbs took the degree of B. A. in 1772, and proceeded M. A. in 1775. On leaving that university, which it was afterwards his singular good fortune to represent in parliament, he repaired to the metropolis, and entered himself of one of the inns of court. After receiving *a call* to the bar, the subject of this memoir commenced practice in the court of King's Bench; but, although he had attained some business, and acquired the character both of a zealous and an able advocate, yet Mr. Gibbs appears to have remained utterly unknown to the public, at large, until the state-trials in 1794. On this occasion, he was selected as the colleague of a very popular pleader; and it must be allowed, that the judgment of the one was admirably fitted to temper the fire of the other. Having obtained an acquittal for Mr. Hardy, the

liberation of Mr. Tooke was contemplated as a matter of course, and the two able speeches delivered by Mr. Gibbs on those occasions, were soon after published. The latter of his two clients, always spoke of his counsel with high respect, and was accustomed to add: "that when he undertook this cause, he was utterly ignorant of the details of the common law; but that he was an apt scholar, and soon acquired an astonishing degree of proficiency."

Such was the ability of the defence, as conducted by Mr. Gibbs, that from this moment his practice increased, and his rise became certain. Having hitherto pleaded under a stuff gown, His Majesty's ministers, considering his growing talents as an acquisition not to be omitted, immediately presented him with a silk one. Being now a king's counsel, the career of the subject of this memoir, if not rapid,—was at least brilliant, for he soon obtained the high and respectable office of chief justice of Chester. In 1805, he was knighted, on becoming solicitor-general. At length, in 1807, he was called on to fill the important station of attorney-general, an office, indeed, beset with cares, and abounding with difficulties, but which placed him high in his professional avocations, and was then, as now, accompanied with an income, arising from fees, briefs, and emoluments, that renders it inferior in this point of view, to the woolsack alone. Finally, in 1813, Sir Vicary was elevated to the bench *; but premature age, and infirmities, prevented him from holding the office of chief justice of the common pleas more than a very few years.

Sir Vicary Gibbs, as a member of the house of commons, was always listened to with great attention, more especially on legal questions. But he did not possess that species of eloquence which is alone popular in St. Stephen's chapel. As a pleader, he was candid in his opinions, profound in his legal knowledge; and as he excelled in a reply, so, on those occasions,

* Sir Vicary was first nominated one of the judges of the court of common pleas; then chief baron of exchequer. On the resignation of the Lord Chief Justice Sir James Mansfield, he succeeded him; and, after only three years' possession, he was obliged to resign on account of bad health.

he generally was sarcastic and acrimonious. As he sometimes assumed more than ordinary consequence, this gave rise to a severe reprimand on the part of a brother advocate, who told him, in the language of Shakspeare, that he "bestrode the bar like a Colossus."

As a judge, the conduct of the subject of this memoir was beyond suspicion; equal-handed justice was always to be met with at his tribunal. Sir Vicary Gibbs died at his house in Russell-square, on the 8th of February, 1820, and his remains were deposited in the family vault at Hayes, in Kent. It has already been stated, that he distinguished himself by his talents while at Eton. We cannot, therefore, better conclude the present article, than by exhibiting a specimen of his literary composition, from the Musæ Etonenses.

O Nova quæ carpens melioris gaudia sedis,
Umbra, tamen nostros respicis alma lares;
Anne sepulcrales tibi nectere fronde coronas,
Tenuiaque in cineres munera ferre licet?
O mihi si liceat tibi talia reddere, nôsti
Qualia Sechero tu dare rite tuo.
Te quæcunque vocant scriptorem munia, mollem
Componit calamum subsequiturque decor.
Sive animi vires intendunt seria, solvunt
Seu faciles ruris Bathoniæque jocos,
Quæ calamum, puros ornat quoque gratia mores,
Castaque simplicitas, ingenuusque decor.
Non te nequicquam sua per penetralia duxit
Ipsa cothurnato musa severa pede:
Quin aditum et nobis aperis, teque auspice scenæ
Cecropiæ attonitis interiora patent.
At non Pieriis lusus in vallibus aris
Abduxisse tui te potuere Dei.
Sive sacerdotis peragis seu munia cantas,
Te Pietas pariter, teque Camena beat.
Sedibus ex Pindi tu Musam in templa vocatam.
Ætherii famulam sistis ad ora Patris:
Et nunc mirantem Sineæa in culmina ducis,
Nunc quà sacra procul prospicit arva Sion.
Tecum unà horrendi raptamur ad ardua montis,
Vox ubi legiferi fulmine nota Dei est:

Tecum unà teneræ libamus mella loquelæ,
Mitis ut e Christi liquitur ore melos.
Cui non, cùm genibus tecum advolvatur ad aram,
Facundo trepidant percita corda metu?
Quis, cùm depositum gelidâ tellure cadaver
Lugubri impulsu reddita gleba ferit,
Non ultro assistens fletus plangentibus addit?
Hei mihi! quòd fletus hos tibi solvit amor.

No. XXII.

Mr. PETER DOLLOND,

MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, AT PHILADELPHIA, &c. &c.

This celebrated optician, born in 1730, was the eldest son of John Dollond, F.R.S. the inventor of the achromatic telescope.

Of the latter of these it may be necessary to detail a few facts. He was the son of a French protestant, who, soon after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, sought for and obtained refuge in England, in order to avoid persecution on the score of religion. His parents were silk-weavers, in Spitalfields, and the first years of his own life were employed at the loom. In consequence of the death of his father, and the necessities of his family, the elder Dollond received little or no education; yet he amply supplied this deficiency by his own unwearied industry. At the age of fifteen we find him amusing himself by constructing sun-dials, drawing geometrical schemes, and solving problems. Having made an early marriage, and perceiving an increasing family rising around him, he had but little time for study; yet so eager was he to extend his mathematical knowledge, that he actually abridged the hours of his rest to obtain a proficiency in optics and astronomy, having already acquired no common degree of perfection in algebra

and geometry. Meanwhile his eldest son, Peter Dollond, the subject of the present memoir, grew up, and they carried on business as silk-weavers together in Spitalfields. This young man, having obtained great mathematical and philosophical knowledge from the instruction of his father, particularly so far as regarded optics, determined to make a practical application of his knowledge, so as to benefit himself and his family. Accordingly, about the year 1750, he commenced optician; and, in 1752, was joined by his father. They soon established a most flourishing business in St. Paul's church-yard, and their shop and warehouse began to be frequented by men of science. In 1761 John was elected a member of the Royal Society, and, soon after, became optician to the King; but died of apoplexy before he was enabled to reap the rich harvest about to be produced by his scientific talents.

Mr. Peter Dollond, of whom we now treat, communicated several valuable papers, which were read before the Royal Society, particularly one written in 1765, respecting an improvement which he had made in his telescopes. Having also improved Hadley's quadrant, in 1772, he communicated, to the same society, through the medium of Dr. Maskelyne, the astronomer-royal, a description of some additions and alterations which he had effected so as to render this instrument more serviceable at sea. In 1779, appeared an account of an apparatus, applied to the equatorial instrument for correcting the errors arising from the refraction in altitude. Determining to vindicate the memory of his father from certain misrepresentations that had appeared in foreign journals, in 1789, he published "Some account of the discovery made by the late John Dollond, F. R.S. which led to the grand improvement of refracting telescopes; with an attempt to account for a mistake in an experiment made by Sir Isaac Newton, on which experiment the improvement of the refracting telescopes entirely depended."

Mr. Peter Dollond died at Kennington, near London, after a long life, distinguished by many virtues, in 1820, at the advanced age of ninety.

We cannot better conclude this article than with a quotation from a very able, industrious, and correct writer, long personally known to the subject of this memoir:—

"About the year 1766, the optical business of Mr. Dollond's house had been removed from the Strand to St. Paul's Church-yard; where, becoming at length extensive and prosperous, John Dollond, the brother of our artist, who had acquired great skill and shown great industry under his instruction, was admitted to a share of the profits. At this place the brothers resided during almost forty years, living together in great harmony, and applying every skilful and honourable effort to improve and extend each branch of the profession: with what success, the fame and opulence which followed their exertions furnish an evidence not to be resisted. This fraternal union was unhappily destroyed in 1804, by the premature and lamented death of the younger brother.

"In 1805, his place was supplied by their nephew, George Huggins, who had been educated under their auspices, and who, being admitted to a partnership with the subject of this memoir, changed his name to Dollond. The term of their partnership having expired in November, 1819, the whole interest of the concern remained with him: and to our artist it was a matter of heartfelt joy, that the prosperity and honour of his house, the creation, as it were, of his own hands, were transferred to a favourite nephew, whose attainments and virtues were so well fitted to support and extend them.

"Having thus traced our subject from early youth to an advanced age, from humility and poverty to elevation and opulence, it remains to be observed, that, in the year 1817, he took up his residence at Richmond Hill, where he lived in great ease, and comfort, and respectability, till the 24th of June, 1820. Having then removed to Kennington Common, being arrived at his 90th year, and nature being quite exhausted, he breathed his last on the 2d of July, in one deep sigh, and without a struggle, closed his eyes on this world for ever.

"It may be expected that, in the life even of an artist, some notice should be taken of his religion, his morals, his manners, and his disposition.

"In early life he accompanied his father to the religious meeting of the dissenters, where the celebrated Lardner and Benson were the alternate preachers. But, as he was a zealous enquirer after truth, he attended occasionally the service of the established church, and once, at least, visited the chapel in Surrey Road, where he witnessed the promulgation of opinions which, to use his own words, filled him with amazement. He listened with more satisfaction to the discourses of the Doctors Disney and Rees, which, as he said, maintained opinions more accessible to his mind, more congenial with those impressions which he had already received, and more correspondent with the principles which induced his ancestors to leave France.

"Of that man's *morals*, who supplied the poor with bread, by whom the fatherless was reared, the widow sustained, the aged comforted, and whose integrity was as pure as his charity was unbounded, no further question will be asked — he had 'a heart open as day to melting charity.'

"In his *manners*, he was simple, unaffected, kind, and obliging. He possessed an habitual gravity of countenance and deportment — serious, not morose; grave, yet decently cheerful; firm in his opinion, which was always the result of thought and enquiry, but modest in asserting it. In conversation he was mild, and rather sparing than redundant; he never spake upon subjects of which he was ignorant, and, possessing great clearness of understanding, never said any thing that was not sensible and judicious.

"In his *disposition* he was gentle and humane: a dutiful and affectionate son, an indulgent father, a generous brother, a kind master, and a sincere friend.

"Such was Peter Dollond, the subject of this memoir, of whom the writer, after an habitual intercourse for more than thirty years, can safely testify, that, in goodness of temper, he was never exceeded by a human being, and that his excel-

lencies were tempered with fewer weaknesses than usually fall to the lot of imperfect humanity.

"Two daughters survived him: the eldest was married to the Rev. Dr. Kelly, Rector of Copford and Vicar of Ardleigh in Essex; the youngest to the Rev. George Waddington, Rector of Blaby in Leicestershire, and Vicar of Tuxford in Nottinghamshire.

No. XXIII.

GEORGE HARRY GREY, Earl of STAMFORD and WARRINGTON.

This nobleman, born October 1st, 1737, is descended from a very ancient family; indeed, the immediate stock of his house enjoyed the marquisate of Dorset, and dukedom of Suffolk.

He was the son of Harry, fourth Earl of Stamford, by the only daughter of the last Earl of Warrington. Before his father's death he represented the county of Stafford in parliament, until 1768, when that event took place. In 1796, he was created, by patent, Baron Delamere, and Earl of Warrington, the titles of his maternal grandfather, and acted for many years as Lord-lieutenant of Cheshire. In 1767, his lordship married Henrietta, aunt of the present Duke of Portland, by whom he had several children: and, in respect to politics, generally voted with the Whigs. This venerable nobleman died in the 83d year of his age. He was greatly addicted to the sports of the field, and therefore resided chiefly in the country, where he lived in much privacy.

No. XXIV.

JOHN WOOD, Esq.

A POST-CAPTAIN IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

Captain Wood was born in 1766, and, at an early period of his life, became a midshipman, and rose, by degrees, to the rank of commander. In this capacity he served under the gallant Lord Duncan, during the whole of that admiral's cruize in the North Sea. By this most excellent judge of merit he was promoted to the rank of post-captain; and, being sent to the East Indies, successively commanded the Concord and Phaeton, under Admirals Rainier, Lord Exmouth, and Sir Thomas Trowbridge. His long and active services, in varied and opposite climates, at length produced a severe hepatic affection, which, after thirty years' service, compelled him to seek a temporary retreat in the bosom of his family, for the restoration of his health.

After residing for some time in the country, he deemed himself sufficiently recovered to resume his professional services; and he was accordingly making the necessary preparations for that purpose, when he was suddenly seized with a return of his disorder, which carried him to the grave in the course of a few days. He died at Bramley-house, near Wengham, Kent, in his fifty-fourth year, June 24. 1820.

No. XXV.

Dr. THOMAS BROWN,

PROFESSOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

Dr. Brown was a native of Scotland, where he was born, in 1778. After receiving a good education, both at a grammar-school and the university, he aspired to become a professor, and was accordingly admitted to that honourable distinction by the magistrates of the capital. There he formed many valuable acquaintances, particularly with Professor Playfair, of whom he was jocularly styled "the younger brother," on account of his amenity of manners, and all the amiable qualities which endear in private life.

Dr. Brown, at an early period, distinguished himself by his metaphysical acumen, as well as by his powers of analysis and generalisation. As a poet, he also acquired some praise; but it was as a metaphysician that he chiefly distinguished himself for his originality. It was his great ambition to add something to that mass of practical truths so beneficial to mankind; and he wished to bequeath to posterity the most useful portion of himself — the fruits of his intellectual knowledge.

Dr. Brown died at Brompton, near London, April 2. 1820, at the age of forty-two.

List of the Works of the late Professor Brown.

1. Observations on Darwin's Zoonomia. 1798. 8vo.
2. Poems; 2 vols. 1804. 12mo.
3. A short Criticism on the Terms of the Charges against Mr. Leslie in the Protest of the Ministers of Edinburgh. 1806. 8vo.

No. XXVI.

Rev. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, D.D.

RECTOR OF CLONFECKLE, IN THE COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

This divine was born in the year 1740. He distinguished himself at an early period by his pursuits in natural history, and is well known to the public by the zeal with which he cultivated and recommended *fiorin* grass. This most valuable production grows with great fecundity in the reclaimed bogs of Ireland, and is of a most vivacious nature, as it is very difficult to extirpate it. One of its best properties is, that it may be made and saved amidst the colds and rains of October.

Mr. Curwen, M. P., a gentleman celebrated for his agricultural knowledge, visited Clonfeckle, the hospitable mansion of the subject of this memoir, in 1813. "The enthusiasm of my friend, Dr. Richardson," observes he, "is interesting in the highest degree. All the energies of his mind at this time are directed to the propagation of the *fiorin* grass: in spirit and philanthropy, he has few equals. The proud distinction of being respected as the friend of his country, outweighs every other consideration, and renders him insensible to the danger, trouble, and vexation which he daily encounters. Calculating on the zeal of others by his own, his expectations meet continual disappointment in the want of ardour or exertion on the part of his pupils and converts; yet, in defiance of all his discouragements, he entertains not the least doubt that fiorin, on the propagation of which he has written several treatises, will, in time, be brought into general use and cultivation. In its proper places it is highly beneficial; but these are exclusively confined to the bog, the swamp, and the water-meadow, where it will make a large return."

Dr. Richardson died at the glebe-house of Clonfeckle, aged eighty, in 1820.

No. XXVII.

The Rev. ROGERS RUDING, B.D., F.S.A., &c.

This divine was born at Leicester, August 9. 1751. Being intended for the church, he was educated at Merton-college, Oxford, of which he became for some time a fellow, and proceeded B.A. 1771, M.A. 1775, and B.D. 1782.

In 1793, Mr. Ruding was presented by his college to the vicarage of Malden, in Surrey, and was soon after elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquarians in London. Being addicted to nummismatic enquiries, in 1778 he published "A Proposal for restoring the ancient Constitution of the Mint, so far as relates to the Expense of Coinage; together with the outline of a Plan for the Improvement of the Money, and for increasing the Difficulties of counterfeiting." In 1812, he circulated proposals for publishing by subscription his "Annals of Coinage," which valuable work appeared, in 4 vols. quarto, in 1817, under the following title: "Annals of the Coinage of Britain and its Dependencies, from the earliest Period of authentic History, to the End of the 50th Year of King George the Third." For the illustration and embellishment of these volumes, the Society of Antiquarians permitted the use of the plates of Mr. Folke's work on coins. Mr. Ruding also contributed to the Archæologia, "Some Account of the Trial of the Pix;" and a memoir "on the Office of Cuneator." He died at his vicarage, at Malden, Surrey, in the 69th year of his age, in 1820.

No. XXVIII.

Right Honourable JOHN HOWARD,

EARL OF SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE; VISCOUNT ANDOVER.

This nobleman, nearly allied to the ancient house of Norfolk, is descended from that duke, who was beheaded on account of his supposed intrigues with Mary Queen of Scots. He was a native of Ireland, having been born at Tralee, in the county of Kerry, March 7. 1738-9, and removed to England for his education at an early age; soon after which he was appointed page to His Royal Highness William Duke of Cumberland.

Having obtained a commission through the patronage of this prince, he, in due time, was promoted to the highest honours in the army. He was raised to the rank of colonel in 1780; three years after, the command of a regiment was conferred upon him; and he became a general officer in rotation.

In 1774, the Earl of Suffolk married Julia, daughter of John Gaskarth, of Penrith, in the county of Cornwall; by whom he had issue Charles Nevinson Viscount Andover, now Earl of Suffolk, three other sons, and a daughter.

His lordship died at Charleton-house, Wiltshire, Feb. 23. 1820.

In respect to politics, he always acted with the Whigs; but was an indifferent orator. This earl was the third son of Philip Howard, a captain of marines, descended from Philip, seventh son of the first Earl of Berkshire. In his early life, and, indeed, until he had attained the mature age of forty-three, his prospects of both title and estate were very remote.

No. XXIX.

The Honourable FLETCHER NORTON,

SENIOR BARON OF THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER, IN SCOTLAND.

The Nortons come originally from Yorkshire, and are a very ancient family, having been long seated at Grantley, in that part of the kingdom. Sir Fletcher Norton, after distinguishing himself at the bar, and in the House of Commons, of which he was some time Speaker, was ennobled under the administration of the Marquis of Rockingham.

Fletcher Norton his second son, was born in 1744. He married the daughter of James Balmain, Esq. commissioner of excise, by whom he has left four sons, and four daughters. The eldest of their sons, now a lieutenant in the guards, is presumptive heir and successor to the titles and estates of his uncle, the present Lord Grantley. Baron Norton, the subject of this memoir, was bred to the bar, and succeeded Baron Wynne, in 1776. He has, therefore, sat during the long space of forty-four years in the court of exchequer in Scotland, and was not only the oldest judge in His Majesty's dominions, but, it is believed, in Europe. Notwithstanding the gravity of his judicial character, the Baron had a strong predilection for the chace; and, like Sir James Mansfield, was particular in the breed of his dogs. He died at his residence at Abbey Hill, in Scotland, June 19th, 1820, aged seventy-six. The following character has been drawn up by a friend: —

"There has seldom appeared a stronger instance of the influence of manners and conduct, that is, the manners and conduct which spontaneously arise from the best feelings of our nature when combined with the soundest judgment, in acquiring the esteem and affection of all ranks in society. Baron Norton took up his residence in Scotland at a time when the prejudices between that country and England, which had been gradually subsiding after the rebellion in 1745, were revived

by the periodical publication of the "North Briton." But these prejudices were converted into sentiments of regard for him as soon as he was known. His conduct as a Judge increased the respect which his behaviour in private life had obtained. His *perspicuity* easily discovered the true merits of the cases before him, while his dignified and conciliating manner, joined to the universal confidence which prevailed in his rigid impartiality, reconciled to him even those who suffered by such verdicts as were given against them, in consequence of his charges to the juries.

"In domestic life, the effects of his amiable qualities were most interesting. As a husband, a father, a friend, and a master, he was equally revered. The fund of information — of anecdotes admirably well told — his social disposition, and the gentlemanly pleasantness of his manners, made his society be universally coveted.

"Resentment had no place in his bosom. He seemed almost insensible to injury, so immediately did he pardon it. Amongst his various pensioners were several who had shown marked ingratitude. But distress with him covered every offence against himself.

"His attention to religious and moral duties was uniform and constant. Not a Sunday passed, either in town or country, when he was prevented from going to church, that the service of the Church of England, and a sermon selected from the works of the best English and Scotch divines, were not read to his family; and so inviolable was his regard to truth, that no arguments could ever prevail upon him to deviate from the performance of a promise, though obtained contrary to his interest, and by artful representations, imperfectly founded.

"The circumstance of his having lived so long at Edinburgh and 'ever borne his faculties so meek, and been so clear in his great office,' will readily account for the anxious inquiries that were made by all ranks and classes of people in that city during the tedious illness which preceded his death, and for the general concern it occasioned. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Wonersh, in Surrey."

No. XXX.

The Right Honourable FRANCES THOMASINE Countess TALBOT,

VICE-QUEEN OF IRELAND.

This estimable lady died December 30th, 1819, at the Phœnix Park, Dublin, in the 38th year of her age. Her Ladyship's disorder was of an inflammatory kind; and such was the rapidity of this fatal malady, that scarcely a pause was left between alarm and despair.

Her Excellency was the daughter of Charles Lambert, Esq. and sister of Gustavus Lambert, Esq. of Beaupark, in the county of Meath. She was nearly connected with the Earl of Cavan, and her mother was the Hon. Miss Dutton, of Sherborne in Gloucestershire, sister to James Lord Sherborne. She was married on the 20th of August, 1800, to the Right Hon. Earl Talbot. Viscount Ingestrie, the heir-apparent to the noble house, was born the 11th of July, 1802.

This illustrious lady, the consort of the nobleman who acts as the representative of royalty in that part of the united kingdom, was regarded with the most affectionate veneration by the whole Irish people. She was their country-woman, their benefactress, the patroness of every useful undertaking, the courteous and hospitable exemplar of female dignity and worth. To these public claims on respect, she added domestic virtues, which to the circle of her private friends endeared her still more while living, and rendered the stroke of her death tenfold more painful. It would be vain to attempt describing the grief, in which this sudden calamity has involved a tender husband, or a fond and numerous offspring. The best consolation of their sorrows will be, the remembrance of her virtues; and these are unaffectedly but powerfully sketched in the following extract from a Dublin paper: "Hers was no common excellence. It was not in the pomp of grandeur and the

parade of courts that the Countess Talbot sought the felicities of our being. It was not to the gay scenes of the world, or to the splendour of her station that she looked for happiness, although brightly and conspicuously she adorned the circle of the great; although affably and cheerfully she communicated delight to all around her; and, having lived respected, she died universally beloved and lamented.

No. XXXI.

JOHN TRENCHARD, Esq.

ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS FOR TAXES.

This gentleman, who attained a good old age, was born in 1725, at Stourminster-Marshall, in the county of Dorset. He appears, at an early period of life, to have obtained the situation of one of the commissioners of taxes: indeed, he actually occupied that station at the accession of His late Majesty, and continued to act until 1798, when he deemed it proper to resign.

Mr. Trenchard was the grandson of Sir John Trenchard, one of the secretaries of state to King William and Queen Mary. This respectable Dorsetshire family traces its pedigree as far back as the reign of Henry the First. In 1506, Sir Thomas Trenchard entertained Philip the First, King of Castile, and Joan his queen, who had been driven into Weymouth by stress of weather, in a noble manner, at his house, at Wolveton in Dorsetshire. For his great hospitality on this occasion, they presented him with their portraits; they were engraved at the expense of the late Mr. Trenchard, for the use of the new edition of Hutchins's Dorsetshire. The subject of this memoir died at his house in Welbeck-street, December 26th, 1819, in the 84th year of his age.

No. XXXII.

The Right Honourable JOHN LYON,

EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORN, IN THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND, AND BARON BOWES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

This ancient family was long distinguished by the name of Lyon, which it has lately re-assumed. Under this appellation, it was known in France, and is said to derive its origin from the noble house of Leoni, at Rome; a branch whereof came from Normandy into England, with William the Conqueror, in 1066. Thence, in 1098, it removed into Scotland, with King Edgar, the fourth son of Malcolm the Third. Having obtained lands there, the family flourished, for many years, in the annals of that country.

John Earl of Strathmore was born April the 12th, 1768, and succeeded his father John the late Earl, in 1776. In 1815, his Lordship obtained an English barony. A few days before his death, which occurred in Conduit-street, July 3d, 1820, in the 52nd year of his age, he married Miss Mary Milner, a lady long domesticated with him. By her he has left a son, who claims the earldom of Strathmore, together with all his Lordship's estates, which are not entailed. The title of Baron Bowes is extinct; and a curious question will now arise, as to the rights of the son; for this will depend on the solution of the question, whether a marriage in England, subsequently to the birth of a child, will legitimate that child in Scotland.

No. XXXIII.

Right Hon. ROBERT JOCELYN, Earl of RODEN;

VISCOUNT JOCELYN; KNIGHT OF ST. PATRICK; A PRIVY-COUNCILLOR IN IRELAND; CUSTOS ROTULORUM; JOINT-AUDITOR-GENERAL OF THE EXCHEQUER; AND A BARONET.

The family of Jocelyn was originally seated at Hyde Hall, in the county of Herts. The first peerage was the barony of Newport, granted in 1743, to Robert Jocelyn, Lord-chancellor of Ireland, who was further elevated in 1755, to the dignity of Viscount Jocelyn. He was father of the first Earl of Roden.

The nobleman, whose death we now record, was born October the 26th, 1756. His Lordship was twice married; first, in 1788, to Frances Theodosia, eldest daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Bligh, Dean of Elphin, brother of John Earl of Darnley. By this lady he had six children. He married, secondly, Juliana Anne, daughter of John Arde, Esq., of Westwood, in the county of Northumberland, by whom he has also left issue. The subject of this short memoir is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Robert Viscount Jocelyn, late knight of the shire of the county of Lowther, who married Maria Frances, second daughter of Lord Le Despenser, by whom he has issue.

His Lordship died at his seat, Hyde Hall, in the county of Herts, June the 29th, 1820, in the 64th year of his age. Mr. Curwen, M. P. in his late tour through Ireland, gives a description of Tullamore Park, the residence of the subject of this memoir. We are told that the library contains many scarce and curious books, and that the picture of Anne Boleyn, by Holbein, is an excellent painting. The neighbouring church is represented as a neat building, which does credit to the taste and liberality of the late Earl.

No. XXXIV.

Mr. ASHBY,

THE CELEBRATED WRITING-ENGRAVER.

Henry Ashby was born April 17. 1744, in the county of Gloucester. To Wotton-under-Edge, where his father had resided during many years, he was indebted both for his birth and his profession. Having been placed as an apprentice to a clock-maker in that town, who had not sufficient employment in his trade, his master, as is usual in remote places, superadded the miscellaneous employments of an engraver on brass, copper, tin, iron, &c. Young Ashby was accordingly occupied, for several years, on dial-plates, and drinking-cups, spoons, tankards, sugar-tongs, and tobacco-boxes.

Having thus acquired a great facility, and some little dexterity, both as to *hand* and *tool*, he readily found employment in the metropolis, whither he repaired at the expiration of his indentures. His first engagement was with Mr. Jefferies, at Charing-cross, to whose maps and charts he prefixed the titles, with an unusual degree of neatness and precision. From him, he removed to the shop of Mr. Spilsbury, writing-engraver, of Russell-court, Covent-garden; and, on his death, married his widow, and succeeded to his business.

Mr. Ashby now began to be known, for the first time, as an eminent artist in his way. In his hands, the *burin* assumed all the freedom of the *pen;* and the plates executed by him, after the copies of the best writing-masters, evinced a degree of taste and excellence until then unrivalled. The increasing commerce of the country facilitated his progress, and completed his success. Innumerable shop-bills were executed by him; while, on the establishment of the country banks, the partners, or their London correspondents, constantly applied for his assistance.

What contributed not a little, both to his fame and his profit, was a connexion with Mr. Tomkins, who had been employed, on account of his penmanship, to write all the public letters, and record all the votes of the city of London in honour of the greatest characters of the age, both naval and military. It was he who engraved —

1. Many of the plates in that elegant work, "The Beauties of Penmanship."
2. The Letters of Lord Nelson after the battle of the Nile.
3. The Dedication to Macklin's Bible.
4. The Dedication to the new edition of Thomson's Seasons.
5. The title-page to the prints of the Houghton Collection.

And, 6. A Dedication to the Empress Catherine.

It is not one of the least merits of Mr. Ashby, that he constantly exhibited one equal, uniform, and unvarying degree of moderation in all his actions. By temperance, and a due attention to diet, he invigorated a constitution originally infirm; and, at the same time, warded off all the distempers incident to a sedentary life.

Of his two sons, one was brought up to his own profession; the other, to the kindred art of painting. Inclining to a country life, he left town a few years since, and settled at Exning, in Suffolk, about two miles distant from Newmarket. Here he still continued to amuse himself with his garden and his graver; while one of his children carried on the business in town: thus spending the remainder of his days in "alternate exercise and ease." It was in this village that he closed his calm and unambitious career, on the 31st of August, 1818, in the seventy-first year of his age.

No. XXXV.

The Right Honourable THOMAS JONES, Viscount RANELAGH,

IN THE COUNTY OF WICKLOW; AND BARON OF NAVEN, IN THE COUNTY OF MEATH.

His lordship was born February 2d, 1753, and, being bred in the army, at length obtained the rank of major in the 66th regiment of infantry, with the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. He succeeded his brother Charles in 1800, and in 1804 married the sole daughter of the late Sir Philip Stephens, bart. secretary to the admiralty, who died without issue in 1801. His lordship married, secondly, in 1811, Caroline, only daughter of the late Colonel Lee, of the county of York; by whom he has left issue a daughter, born in 1819. He died at his seat at Fulham, in the county of Middlesex, on July 4th, 1820, after a lingering illness, during which he was unfortunately engaged in some very disagreeable disputes.

This family is of English descent, the ancestor being Sir Robert Jones, knight, an alderman of London. Dr. Thomas Jones, his son, became Archbishop of Dublin, Lord-chancellor and Lord-justice of Ireland. He died in 1619, leaving a son, Roger, who was created Viscount Ranelagh in 1628.

No. XXXVI.

Mr. HENRY ANDREWS,

THE ASTRONOMER.

Mr. Andrews was born in 1744, in the county of Hertford. His education was very limited; yet, by his own industry, he made great progress in the liberal arts, and was justly esteemed one of the best astronomers of the age. He was for many years engaged as calculator of the Nautical Ephemeris; and on retiring from that situation, obtained the thanks of the Board of Longitude, accompanied by a handsome present by way of reward for his long and arduous services. He was also engaged in Moore's Almanack. Mr. Andrews's profound knowledge of the mathematics was acknowledged by all scientific men; and he might, under more favourable circumstances, have attained considerable fame and fortune. He died January 26th, 1820, at Royston, in Hertfordshire, aged seventy-six. On his death-bed not a murmur escaped his lips; but serenity of mind, patience, and resignation, were constantly depicted in his countenance, until the vital spark flew away for ever.

No. XXXVII.

LEONARD M'NALLY, Esq.

BARRISTER AT LAW.

Mr. M'Nally was a native of Ireland, having been born in the city of Dublin, in 1752. His family had suffered greatly for their undeviating attachment to the Catholic faith; and his grandfather, who was a merchant of some opulence in the capital, experienced all the pains and penalties of forfeiture, in respect to his leasehold estates, in consequence of a bill of discovery, introduced under the sanction of laws, which happily have long since ceased to exist, either in the sister-kingdom or any other civilised country in the world.

Mr. M'Nally's father, in consequence of this persecution, having been deprived of his patrimony, and dying while his son was an infant, little or no attention was paid to the education of the subject of this memoir. Indeed, he may be said to have been self-educated, never having been brought up at any seminary, public or private.

Young M'Nally, at the age of twenty-one, determined to change the scene of action, and accordingly came to London. Here, scanty as his revenues at first were, they at least enabled him to live; nay, to enter himself a student of the Middle Temple, and to aspire to all the honours of the bar. His means of subsistence entirely arose out of his pen; for, by his various talents, he superintended the publication of several magazines; and, at length, became editor of the Public Ledger, a paper which then, as now, boasted of "being open to all parties, and influenced by none." In addition to these sources of emolument, the subject of this memoir, who possessed much comic humour, began also to write for the stage, and commenced with a small after-piece for one of the minor theatres, which proved successful. On receiving a call

to the bar, Mr. M'Nally returned to Ireland, and argued several popular questions, with a considerable degree of reputation. One of these proved of some importance, as it turned on a subject that had been discussed in England in the case of General Gansell; viz. whether a bailiff had a right to break the *inner* door of a lodger, after a legal entry at the outward door? On this occasion he contended against the power of the sheriff, and finally obtained a verdict for his client.

But, notwithstanding this, he soon found that his professional income was insufficient for his maintenance, and he accordingly repaired, once more, to England, in quest of patronage. Although he occasionally pleaded in our courts, yet his chief dependence seems to have been on the press. Yet, after the lapse of a few years, he finally returned a second time to his native country, where he closely applied himself to the duties of the bar; and soon acquired great practice in that department called "crown law."

Mr. M'Nally died at his house in Dublin, Feb. 15. 1820, aged 68. He married during his second excursion to this country. In point of size, he was rather diminutive, and was lame in his left knee, while he had lost the thumb of his right hand by amputation.

List of the Works of Leonard M'Nally, Esq.

1. The Apotheosis of Punch, a satyrical Masque, with a Monody on the death of the late Master Punch, acted at the Patagonian Theatre, Exeter Change. 8vo. 1779. This is an attempt to ridicule Mr. Sheridan's monody on Garrick's death, and said to be malignant without merit; after this, it is but fair to add, "that it is not *certainly* his production."

2. The Ruling Passion; a comic opera, acted at Dublin, 1779, but not printed.

3. Prelude on the opening of Covent Garden Theatre, Sept. 23. 1782, not printed. The author, with a partiality to his own countrymen, which we know not how to censure, has drawn the character of an Irishman as one possessed of qualities which he had rather unfortunately denied to the other per-

sons of the drama, English, Scotch, Welch, and French. This circumstance gave offence, and, before the conclusion of the piece, the clamour became too great for any thing to be heard; it was, therefore, laid aside.

4. Retaliation; a farce, 8vo. acted at Covent Garden 1782. This farce possesses considerable merit, and was favourably received. The character of Præcipe, the Attorney, is highly drawn, and the dialogue is well seasoned with wit.

5. Coalition; a farce, founded on facts, and lately performed with the approbation, and under the joint inspection of the managers of the Theatre Royal. 8vo. 1779. It relates to the management of the Theatres.

6. Coalition; a musical farce, acted at Covent Garden, May 1783, for a benefit. The audience, though disappointed at not finding it of a political nature, gave it a favourable reception; — not printed. Tristram Shandy, a sentimental Shandean bagatelle, in two acts, acted at Covent Garden, 8vo. 1783. It is only a cento from Sterne's work, and very indifferently executed; it was, however, kindly received, and performed several times. But when acted in Dublin it was condemned the very first night.

7. Robin Hood, or Sherwood Forest; a comic opera, acted at Covent Garden. 8vo. 1784.

8. Fashionable Levities; a comedy, acted at Covent Garden, with success. 8vo. 1785.

9. April Fool, or the Folly of a Night; acted at Covent Garden, April 1. 1786, and tolerably well received; but not printed.

10. Richard Cœur de Lion; opera, acted at Covent Garden; this was opposed to an opera of Burgoyne's, of the same name, now a stock-piece. Mr. M'Nally's soon sunk into oblivion.

11. Critic upon Critic; dramatic medley, 3 acts, performed at Covent Garden. 8vo. 1792.

12. College Festival; an opera, performed at Dublin, 1796.

He also wrote "The Rules of Evidence on Pleas of the Crown, illustrated from printed and MSS. Trials." 2 vols. 8vo. 1803; and "The Justice of Peace of Ireland." 2 vols. large 8vo. 1808.

No. XXXVIII.

JAMES SIMS, M.D. LL.D. M.R.I.A. S.A.

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE ALDERSGATE AND SURREY DISPENSARIES; AND ALSO HONORARY MEMBER OF THE SCIENTIFIC ESTABLISHMENTS OF AVIGNON, LEYDEN, NEW YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA.

THIS eminent physician was born in London, in the year 1740. After receiving an excellent education, he attended the hospitals of the metropolis, and then repaired to Edinburgh. On his return, he commenced practice in this capital, where he soon obtained great eminence, partly through the patronage and recommendation of the late Dr. Lettsom. He distinguished himself no less by his professional talents, than by his amiable manners and humane disposition. His practice was divided between midwifery and general diseases.

To Dr. James Sims some of the most noble of our charitable institutions are indebted, in part, for their establishment; such as "the Humane" and "Philanthrophic" societies, of which last he was many years president; also, "The Westminster General Infirmary," &c. &c. Nor was he inattentive to the success of his own profession; for he formerly filled the chair of the London Medical Society for nineteen years; and it is to him we are indebted for the organisation and establishment of that excellent institution. He died at Bath, in 1820, in the eightieth year of his age. Thither he had retired, a few years ago, after leaving the hurry and bustle of the metropolis.

No. XXXIX.

JOSEPH ARNOLD, M. D. F.L.S.

Was born at Beccles, in the county of Suffolk, A.D. 1783. He was the fourth son of Mr. Edward Arnold, an opulent tanner, who gave him a good classical education. After this his father placed him, for some time, with a surgeon and apothecary, and then sent him to Edinburgh, where he received the honour of a diploma, in 1807.

Having failed in several attempts to settle himself as a physician, Dr. Arnold turned his views towards the naval service, and became first an assistant, and then a surgeon. After serving for some years in America, the Mediterranean, and the Adriatic, in 1814 his ship was put out of commission. As the subject of this memoir possessed a taste for natural history, he procured an order to join the Northumberland, a convict vessel, taken up by government for Botany Bay. On this occasion he was suffered to unite the office of supercargo with that of surgeon, and succeeded to the full extent of his wishes, in obtaining natural curiosities in New South Wales. But his hopes were entirely destroyed by a fire at Batavia, which consumed the fruits of all his labours.

On his return to England, in 1816, he resided for some months at his brother's house, in Suffolk. There, instead of enjoying ease, and being content with a competency of the gifts of fortune, he longed to renew his peregrinations in foreign countries. An opportunity at length occurred, in consequence of Sir Thomas S. Raffles being sent, in the year 1817, to the island of Sumatra. With this gentleman he had formerly become acquainted in the island of Java, in which he was lieutenant-governor; and now, upon the recommendation of Sir Joseph Banks, he accompanied him as naturalist. This last expedition proved fatal; for he died at Pedang, on the 26th

of July, 1818, in the thirty-fifth year of his age, in consequence of excessive fatigue, in an unhealthy climate. Dr. Joseph Arnold left behind him several valuable manuscripts, and also published many valuable papers, addressed to the Linnæan Society.

No. XL.

The Right Hon. HAYES ST. LEGER,

VISCOUNT DONNERAILE OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND, BARON DONNERAILE; GOVERNOR OF THE COUNTY CORK, &c. &c.

Viscount Donneraile was descended from the very ancient and illustrious family of St. Leger, who, in the person of Sir Robert Saint Legere, accompanied the Conqueror from Normandy. His descendants settled at Ulcombe, in Kent. Having many manors there, they were of prime eminence among the landed gentry, and attended King Richard the First to the siege of Acre, in the Holy Land. Sir Thomas St. Leger, knight, intermarried with the royal family, having espoused Anne of York, duchess of Exeter, sister of King Edward the Fourth. Sir Anthony St. Leger, knight of the garter, became the founder of the Irish family. He served the high office of Lord-deputy, under three successive sovereigns, viz. Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, and Mary. His great-grandson was raised to the peerage, by Queen Anne, in 1703, by the titles of Viscount Donneraile, in the county of Cork, and Baron of Kilmaydon, in the county of Waterford. These honours became extinct in 1767, on the death of Hayes St. Leger, fourth viscount: but the titles of Baron and Viscount were afterwards conferred on the nephew, St. Leger Aldworth St. Leger, son of Richard Aldworth, Esq. of Newmarket, county of Cork, by the Honourable Elizabeth St. Leger. The

late Viscount Donneraile was born March the 9th, 1755; and in 1785 married Charlotte Baynard, sister of Francis Earl of Bandon, by whom he has left issue two daughters, and an only son, the last of whom succeeds to his titles and estates. He possessed a very extensive property in the counties of Cork and Waterford, and chiefly resided at his beautiful seat at Donneraile-house. His lordship having been, for many years, subject to severe attacks of the gout, by one of these he was carried off, while sitting in his chair after dinner, in 1820, in the 65th year of his age.

No. XLI.

MR. JOSHUA COOKE.

MR. COOKE was for many years a very respectable bookseller in the city of Oxford. Becoming first the partner, and then the successor of Mr. Daniel Prince, he soon secured to his name the fairest reputation as a man of business, first by an inflexible integrity, and then by a long course of laborious exertion. His reputation was accompanied by the usual reward ever attendant upon industrious virtue; for he was enabled to retire from business with a handsome fortune. He died at his house in New College Lane, Oxford, at the age of sixty-seven, February the 7th, 1820, greatly beloved and respected.

The following character, was drawn up by a person well acquainted with his merits:

"Mr. Cooke, one of the most estimable and disinterested friends I ever had, was, if I mistake not, a native of Hereford, whence he removed early in life, and was apprenticed to Mr. Daniel Prince, to whom he became partner, and successor. Mr. Cooke's very amiable temper, and friendly dispo-

sition soon procured him an enviable distinction with the gentlemen of the university, by whom he was frequently invited to the honours of the Common Room, and received with the respect due to a man of engaging manners, and well informed mind. His memory in literary anecdote was uncommonly retentive; and a long acquaintance with the eminent scholars of Oxford, their early history, and progress in public life, rendered his conversation highly interesting. But he possessed more valuable qualities. He was a man of inflexible integrity, and in the relative duties, it would be difficult to mention a parent whose affection was stronger, or more wisely regulated, or whose family more strictly deserved to be named 'the family of love.' Being left a widower, while yet in the prime of life, he devoted the remainder of it to promote the happiness of his four amiable daughters; and how well he succeeded, their lasting sorrow will attest."

No. XLII.

Vice-admiral Sir THOMAS FREEMANTLE.

This officer, at an early age, entered into the navy, and, after passing through the subordinate degrees of lieutenant and captain, he at length obtained the rank of vice-admiral of the blue. Soon after this, he was promoted to be commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, which post he did not hold more than eighteen months; having died at Naples, of an inflammation in the bowels, after an illness of only ten days, Dec. 19. 1819.

His remains were carried to the grave on the 23d of December, with every demonstration of respect and military honour that could be bestowed on the memory of so distinguished an officer, by the Neapolitan government. On this occasion the whole garrison was drawn out, and lined the streets, and the hearse was preceded by a body of cavalry. The Neapolitan minister-general, Count Nugent, with the British, Austrian, and Netherlands ambassadors, attended. The Duke of Leeds, Earls Spencer and Wentworth, with all the English residing at Naples, forming a train of upwards of sixty carriages, followed the hearse; six midshipmen in uniform bore on cushions the decorations and honours of the deceased: viz. G. C. of the Bath; G. C. of the Guelph; G. C. of St. Ferdinand and of Merit; G. C. of St. Michael and St. George; C. of Maria Theresa; and the ribband and badge of Trafalgar. Captains Pellew, Campbell, Hamlyn, and Baker, R. N. were in full uniform, together with Captain Green and officers of the Rochfort, which had borne the Admiral's flag. Lieutenant Freemantle, R. N., chief mourner, was supported by Captain Green and Mr. Munroe, the secretary. The pall borne

by six lieutenants R. N. in full uniform; the seamen of the Rochfort, two-and-two, following.

Admiral Freemantle was a meritorious and distinguished officer; the friend and companion of our immortal Nelson in many of his most brilliant actions, particularly in the two last, Copenhagen and Trafalgar. He has left a large family to deplore his loss, in which lamentation a numerous circle of friends participates; and, as few men possessed a more kind and benevolent heart, or were more ready to assist their officers, many of these have to regret the loss of a friend and patron.

The Rochfort, of eighty guns, Captain A. Green, (the flag-ship on the station,) has been ordered to return to England, with Lady Freemantle and her numerous family, and to take out Sir Graham Moore to the command.

No. XLIII.



Sir HUGH INGLIS, Bart.

Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart., was born the 30th of April, 1744. He was the thirteenth and youngest child, but, at length, sole representative of the male line of Robert Inglis, of Edinburgh, by Mary, only daughter and heiress of James Russell, Esq. Her mother was Anne, daughter, and, at length, heiress, of Robert Wightman, of Mauldslie, Esq. His grandfather, Robert Inglis, Esq., was member for Edinburgh, in the last parliament of Scotland. His eldest brother took the name of Wightman, when he succeeded to the estate of his mother's uncle. Their father died young; but their mother filled the place of both parents, and was spared long enough to have the gratification of seeing her youngest child return from India, and commence a new career of usefulness in England.

He was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, and brought up in the hardy discipline of that period. On leaving

the High School, he was sent to Italy; and, on his return, to the New England states, in North America, where his cousin, Mr. James Russell, a merchant of much eminence, received him into his counting-house. In each of these expeditions, he was left entirely to his own discretion, without the controul which, in the army, navy, mercantile, marine, or East India Company's service, is maintained by the subordination of ranks. His conduct stood the trial. An opportunity now occurred, in 1762, of sending him as a midshipman in one of the East India Company's vessels. The ship in which he embarked was detained in India; he, accordingly, quitted it, went up the country, and proceeded to Dacca. When the mutiny of Lord Clive's officers took place, in 1766, he volunteered his services *pro tempore*, and actually set out for the army. At another period, during the war with Cossim Ali Khan, Dacca was attacked: on this occasion, also, he volunteered, and distinguished himself in the defence; was wounded, and kept his bed for three months. On his recovery, Mr. Inglis was, by his cousin, Mr. Francis Russell, surgeon to the factory, recommended to Mr. Cartier, then chief of that factory. Mr. Cartier received him into his family, and committed his commercial concerns to his care. To these concerns were superadded his own, as a commission-merchant.

Dacca, at this time, contained some considerable men, with whom Mr. Inglis became intimately united. The name of Rennell, one of that number, requires no eulogy. Some of the maps in the Bengal Atlas are dedicated to these friends; one to Hugh Inglis; another to John Cartier; another to Francis Russell, already mentioned, who, by his epitaph, written by the same distinguished friend, and placed in Walcot-church, Bath, appears to have possessed extraordinary talents.

In this situation, and in this connection, was laid the foundation of Mr. Inglis's intimacy with Mr. Cartier, which had continued for some years, when, in 1769, Mr. Cartier succeeded to the government of Bengal, and Mr. Inglis acted as a

private secretary to his friend. Mr. Cartier's government is most honourably distinguished in the parliamentary enquiries of that period. He carried into official life the open-hearted honesty of an English country gentleman, and maintained an unsullied integrity, in a region and station which has often presented temptations equally unfavourable to public and to private virtue. Mr. Cartier left India in 1774, and was succeeded by Mr. Hastings. Mr. Inglis remained to close Mr. Cartier's concerns; and followed him to England in 1775. His wishes had always been moderate, and, though during the latter part of his residence in India, he had possessed opportunities from which large gains might have been derived, he preferred the untainted reputation, the unbroken constitution, and the small fortune with which he left India, to the hazard of character or of health, which larger and quicker gains, or a longer stay in the country, would have involved.

On his first return to England, Mr. Inglis, with his friend Mr. Francis Russell, took a house in Devonshire, and resided there for seven years. At the end of that period, in the year 1784, when his practical experience of the commerce of the east, (acquired in his own particular and earlier pursuits,) and his knowledge of the political relations of India, a knowledge obtained under the wise and moderate government of Mr. Cartier, had been consolidated by the reflections of his leisure; and, when he had added to these advantages, a large and comprehensive view of the interests of England, he sought and gained a seat in the court of directors of the East India Company. In that court he continued to sit with undeviating zeal, and unwearied application, for nearly thirty years. He thrice filled the office of chairman, and thrice that of deputy chairman; offices, the due execution of which, particularly at the period when Sir Hugh last filled them, requires more personal labour, and more varied talent, than almost any one of the public offices of England.

The most striking peculiarity in the public character of Sir Hugh was that uniform sweetness of temper which he carried

with him from private life. With a firmness which never shrunk from the discharge of any duty, however painful to himself, he united a gentleness which conciliated, even when it reproved; so that all who came in contact with him were induced to speak of him in one tone of respect and good will. His manner was so uniformly courteous and kind; and he exacted so little, and conceded so much, that more was done for him, almost spontaneously, than for many by constraint. In the admission of young men into the service of the Company, at home and abroad, he consulted, like his brethren in office, the claims of kindred and affection, as well as those of merit, but never those of self-interest. Yet in promoting the advancement of those who were already in the service, he never regarded any other claim but that of desert: and some of the most distinguished and efficient servants of the Company, in England and in India, were either brought into that service, or raised in it, by him. In Harriot's Struggles through Life, a pleasing account is given of the manner in which Sir Hugh received and granted an application of a stranger in behalf of an unprovided son.

Sir Hugh felt that the interests of the Company essentially required them to protect all the learning and literature connected with their eastern empire. With this view, he promoted the establishment of the library at the East India House; and with this view also he endeavoured, though without success, to engage the Rev. Joseph Townsend, the traveller in Spain, who was known to him by his works only, to make a survey and sketch of the physical and political surface of our Indian continent.

He encouraged the transmission to England of every information on the sciences, the arts, the antiquities, or the statistics of the East. In a conversation with Sir Harford Jones, in the year 1797, when that distinguished diplomatist returned from Bagdad, Sir Hugh requested to be furnished with such *memoranda* on the present state of the ruins of Babylon, as would enable the court of directors to require their future resident to collect and transmit to England specimens of the in-

scription-bricks, stones, &c. — It is a singular coincidence, that Sir Harford Jones, being himself sent out as resident, received and executed the paragraph of the dispatch thus drafted by himself. The bricks were accordingly sent home; and a large stone, covered on five sides by an inscription in the arrow-headed character, was also presented by Sir Harford Jones to Sir Hugh Inglis, by whom it was deposited in the Museum at the East India House. From this stone, a plate was, by the directions of the East India Company, engraved, and dedicated to Sir Hugh Inglis; and copies circulated through the different universities of Europe.

Sir Hugh objected to the expence, but not to the system of the college at Fort William: but he objected both to the system and to the expence of the college at Haleybury, which he regarded as directed, in great measure, to objects less attainable in England than in India; and as composed of pupils at an age too tender for the influence of the principle of honour, which controuls young men at college, and too old for the influence of corporal punishment, which controuls boys at school. Another motive operated still more strongly on his mind: he felt that the pecuniary burden of the college was heavy upon many parents; that it necessarily narrowed the class of persons from whom the civil servants were to be selected, and confined it to those who might not feel an expenditure of 100*l. per annum* as too large for the education of one boy. He was perfectly aware, however, of the expediency, or rather of the obligation, and the necessity, of educating the future administrators of India, so as to be competent for the high duties hereafter assigned them.

On the great question of Christianity in India, Sir Hugh's opinions were never violent; and, latterly, by an approximation mutually made, differed little, if at all, from those of the missionaries. He felt, when this question was agitated in 1807, and 1808, as all thinking men must feel, that, if Christianity be true, every other religion must be false; and, therefore, he never admitted a latitudinarian indifference, or an infidel hostility to the progress of the Gospel: but he saw danger in any direct attempt under the sanction of government to convert the

natives of India, while he calculated low the chances of success in respect to the immediate object.

He was of opinion, that the number of converts thus made would be very few, and their characters indifferent, while the irritation arising from the attempt would be great. Without deciding on the correctness of this opinion, it is sufficient to say, that Sir Hugh lived to witness with pleasure the extension of the system of schools to British India. From the indirect effects of education in the promotion of the Gospel, he anticipated a success far wider and more permanent than from any direct attempts at conversion. Yet, however valuable may be the aid which the enlarged knowledge of his hearers will supply to a missionary, it must always be recollected that it was not by lessons in geography, and history, that the great moral miracles of conversion in later days were effected among the Greenlanders, the Hottentots, or the rescued slaves in Sierra Leone; and, whatever peculiarities there may be in the state of India, which may seem to justify a modification of the general principle, we are still taught that the earliest and most successful efforts for the propagation of Christianity were made by those who carried neither schools nor arts with them; who preached and lived the Gospel; and whose labours in this spirit, with these means, and to this end, God honoured and vindicated as his own work. Christianity, in fact, is itself education: it does not, indeed, create a new mind, though it does create a new heart; but it developes and elevates the faculties by giving them the sublimest objects; and by raising men from earthly and sensual objects, to the contemplation of those which are eternal and spiritual, it has extended the dominion of mind (the real object of education) far more than any other system that was ever taught.

The last public measure of Indian policy, in which Sir Hugh took a leading part, was the renewal of the charter of the Company. When the period approached in which legislative intervention became necessary, it was essential to the maintenance of the interests of the East India Company, identified as they had long been with those of the nation, that they should be represented

by a man of eminent experience, moderation, and firmness. These qualities were combined in Sir Hugh Inglis, and rendered him equally acceptable to the government, with whom he conducted the negociation, to the constituent body in whose name he acted, and even to those who urged the admittance of the rival claims.

The event in his public life to which he looked back with the most satisfaction, the only act, indeed, to which he ever seemed to attach any merit or importance, was his conduct as chairman of the Merchants and Ship-Owners of London, assembled on the occasion of the mutiny at the Nore. He presided at the Royal Exchange at that meeting, which passed the resolutions proscribing from the mercantile service such of the mutineers as did not immediately return to their duty.

In 1797, Sir Hugh Inglis was appointed Colonel of the second regiment of the Royal East India Volunteers. In 1801, he was created a baronet of the United Kingdom. At the general election, in 1802, he was chosen member of parliament for Ashburton, and sat to the close of that parliament. In 1813, he finally quitted the East India direction.

He did not, like some, remain till their friends and dependants all wish them out of the way: but he retired from office in the full possession of his mind and health, and when his loss was regretted by all who had business to transact with him. When he had once resolved to withdraw from public life, he resolved to withdraw *altogether*, and not to retain a longing, lingering connection with the scenes of former times; still less to interfere in questions of patronage. He fixed himself in Bedfordshire; and, in the enjoyment of his farm, his garden, and his books, and in the happiness of his family around him, he never found a day gloomy or tedious. He survived his retirement seven years.

For the first forty-two years, which had elapsed since he returned from India, he had enjoyed nearly uninterrupted health: within the last three years of his life, he had warnings of the fatal disease which terminated his life. Those warnings

became more frequent in the close of the year 1819; and, notwithstanding the unremitted attention, and anxious and affectionate skill of his medical friend, Mr. Murray Forbes, the illness continued to increase. The long continued sense of oppression and langour which the presence of water in the system occasions, and the spasms which frequently interposed, were, perhaps, more difficult to bear, with absolute equanimity, than rarer attacks of more acute suffering. To this disease was superadded, in May last, a new and distinct complaint, which threatened a rapid termination of life. This disease, however, was happily relieved. In these various disorders, the patience of Sir Hugh seems to have grown with the necessity: his mind was entire, and unsubdued to the last, and his temper as undeviatingly gentle. The most remarkable points in his character were, certainly, sweetness of disposition, and humility, and charity. The first has been already noticed; the second was not less striking: a man so free from vanity could hardly be found; and that his humility was not pride in disguise, appeared evidently in that long trial of sickness which he endured, and by which the real characters of men are most unequivocally manifested. His charity, in estimating the characters of others, in repressing any censure of them, and in cultivating all kindness with them, was uniformly great. He was always anxious to conciliate and to reconcile those who differed from himself, or from each other. His charity and his humility were both founded on Christian principles. Those principles were deep and sincere. It was inconsistent with the general reserve of his character, in relation to himself, to make many professions of a religious nature: but the reality of his faith was evidenced in his unwearied patience; in his abounding charity; in his deep humility; in his fervent and frequent prayers to his Redeemer; and, finally, in the striking and solemn scene the night before his death, when, having been warned of his nearer danger by an attack, which had brought all his family and servants round him, he called his wife and his children to his bed, and, with a

voice strengthened, as it were, for the occasion, gave them his last charge, and his last blessing; prayed aloud for them all, and, lastly, for himself; and then saying to his servant, "Smooth my pillow," laid his head down as if to rise no more in this world. He survived, however, to the evening of the following day; and even rallied, apparently, at one time: but repeated attacks came on in the afternoon, and, in one of them, with only a passing and convulsive movement, he expired. Two of his children held each a hand: but so gently had the spirit passed away, that it was long ere they could believe the reality of the change; and that the pulses, which they still felt, or seemed to feel, beat only in their own veins.

Sir Hugh died the 21st of August, 1820, in the 77th year of his age. He was married twice: — 1st, to Catherine, daughter and coheiress of Harry Johnson, of Milton Bryan, county of Bedford, Esq.; by whom, who died May 1. 1790, he had one son and two daughters.

2dly, to Mary, only surviving daughter and heiress of George Wilson, Esq., by his wife Sarah, daughter, and at length heiresss of John Cox, of Fairseat, in Kent, Esq.

His domestic character cannot adequately be described in a memoir of this kind; it does not indeed belong to the object of this work, which is rather to record the public merits of a public man. It is enough to say, that there was not a more indulgent master, a more liberal landlord, a kinder friend, a more affectionate kinsman, a more self-denying father, a more devoted husband, than Sir Hugh Inglis.

PART II.

NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY;

WITH

ORIGINAL LETTERS, PAPERS, &c.

No. I.

THOMAS WYON, Junior, Esq.

LATE CHIEF ENGRAVER OF HIS MAJESTY'S MINT.

Mr. Thomas Wyon, the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Wyon, chief engraver of His Majesty's seals, who survives him, and excels in many branches of his art, was born at Birmingham, in 1792. His family having removed from the place of his nativity, while he was yet a boy, he appears to have received his education in or near the metropolis. Destined to see the light of heaven, for the first time, in an immense village, where the arts are carried to an extraordinary degree of perfection; daily and hourly beholding all the implements and all the apparatus of his father's profession; the graver was familiar to him from his cradle: so that, while a child, he was enabled to perceive its wonderful effects, while, at a more advanced age, he began to speculate on the capabilities of the manual, as connected with the fine arts, and breathe a wish for their improvement.

Drawing being an indispensable acquisition, he obtained admission as a student at the Royal Academy, in Somerset House, and immediately displayed the most unequivocal proofs both of his taste and ability. This was evinced by the reception of two honorary silver medals, as a proof of his

excellence in two separate branches of the plastic art; for one proved to be a model after the *antique;* the other, a model from life. To Mr. Marchant, the engraver of gems, he was indebted for much kindness, and many excellent hints; and he seems to have paid particular attention to anatomy.

Meanwhile, young Wyon became an apprentice to his father, and, under his auspices, was taught the art of engraving on steel. The engraving of seals, and all the details of the heraldic art, connected with this branch of the profession, of course became familiar, and, perhaps, tedious to him, on account of their monotony; as he already aspired to the higher branches of his art, and, while only a lad of sixteen, proved himself worthy of being considered as a medallist. Accordingly, in 1809, after having acquired a competent knowledge of anatomy, he commenced his career, with a subject likely to interest all who are delighted with heroic actions in civil life, and take a warm interest in every thing connected with the cause of humanity. *

Such was his industry, that, in the course of the next year, Mr. Wyon produced a head of Isis, which was so admirably executed, as not only to obtain the prize from the Society of Arts, but actually to become the die for a future prize-medal to others. His reward also was two-fold; for he not only was presented with the gold medal, but also with a liberal remuneration for his exquisite performance.

A spirited medal of Lord Viscount Wellington led to his employment at the Mint, as a *probationer engraver*, in 1811; and when the Right Honourable Wellesley Pole was made master, he was nominated chief engraver, with a fixed salary, in 1816; at which period he had not as yet attained his twenty-third year.

This immediately connected his labours with the new

* The object of the medal was a record of the gallant conduct of a lieutenant (Pearce) of the royal navy, by saving the life of a seaman, at the risk of his own.

coinage; but it did not preclude his exertions in respect to great national subjects; as will be seen by the annexed catalogue.

On the victory obtained at Algiers, two medals were executed; one published by Mr. Mudie, the other by Messrs. Rundle and Co. The latter of these was engraved by the two Wyons. It has, on the *obverse*, a portrait of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, copied from a drawing by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and admirably engraved by the subject of the present memoir. The face is finished with truth and spirit; the hair, with exquisite softness; while the draperies are not only very rich, but highly finished.

The Regent is represented as clad in ancient armour, supposed to be that of Edward the Black Prince, finely ornamented. His honours, consisting of the order of the Golden Fleece, with a ribband and jewel of the Garter, surmount this warlike dress; while on a mantle, falling over the left shoulder, are embossed four stars; those of the Garter, St. Andrew of Russia, the Black Eagle of Prussia, and the Holy Ghost of France. Below the bust is inscribed,

"GEORGE, PRINCE REGENT."

while, above it, are the two following lines: —

"To tame the proud; the fetter'd slave to free:
These are imperial arts, and worthy thee."

It is no less singular than true, that the reverse of this national medal has been completed by his father, Thomas, chief engraver of His Majesty's seals.

It represents a perspective view of the city and fortifications of Algiers, with the English and Dutch squadrons engaging the batteries, and the Algerine fleet in flames. In the *exergue* is inscribed,

"ALGIERS BOMBARDED,
ITS FLEET DESTROYED,
AND CHRISTIAN SLAVERY EXTINGUISHED,
AUGUST 27TH, 1816."

Between a wreath of palm and oak, is the name — "EXMOUTH."

This young artist intended to have engraved, in series, a medallic history of all the naval triumphs that have occurred during the long and memorable reign of George III. One, executed by way of specimen, for the lords of the admiralty, was presented by that board to Captain Wooldridge, for his gallant action in Aix Roads.

It may be here necessary to add, that Mr. Wyon also engraved a medal to commemorate the visit paid to Hatfield, in 1814, by the Duke of Wellington, when a very splendid *fête* was given by the Marquis of Salisbury to the gentlemen and yeomanry of the county, in his park. The medal has the Duke's bust, with a suitable inscription on the reverse.

It ought not to be forgotten, that the St. George and Dragon, on the obverse of the sovereign, originally engraved on jasper, in relief, for the use of the die-sinkers, was not achieved by Mr. Wyon junior, but by Signor Pistrucci. This is termed, by one writer, "a classical and novel design, and of exquisite workmanship;" while another loudly complains "of the varieties of deformity which disgrace the new coinage."

Meanwhile, the health of Mr. Wyon became, first delicate, and then precarious. The best advice was recurred to in vain; but all agreed, that a residence in or near the metropolis had become highly improper. Accordingly, a cottage in the neighbourhood of Hastings, in the county of Sussex, was selected, for the purpose of trying a change of air: but, alas! all human contrivance availed nothing; for he closed his mortal career there, on the 23d of September, 1817, in the twenty-fifth year of his age; leaving, in the language of one of his admirers, "neither equal nor competitor in this kingdom."

In private life, Mr. Thomas Wyon was good, amiable, and conciliatory; and yet he was accustomed to infuse a certain degree of sternness into his female figures, particularly his ideal head of Isis, for the purpose of giving dignity to the character, that might have augured a contrary notion,

to those unacquainted with his habits of life. One noble trait in his character ought not to be omitted: he was a friend to rising genius, and utterly destitute both of envy and jealousy.

Here follows a list of the productions of a young man, who had equalled Croker, and rivalled old Simon, had time been given for the further improvement of such precocious excellence.

Class I. — *Miscellaneous.*

No. 1. Medal presented to Lieutenant Pearce, for saving the life of a seaman.

No. 2. The Isis medal, for the Society of Arts. — (N.B. The die having broken, he engraved a second, and a superior one.)

No. 3. Head of Viscount (now Duke of) Wellington: the obverse after a bust of Nollekins; the reverse, a Victory, the design of which was conceived by himself.

No. 4. The regency medal: the obverse by the elder; the reverse by the junior Wyon.

No. 5. Peace checking the fury of War. This has been deemed his master-piece, by some connoisseurs in the medallic art. — (N.B. A new reverse having been afterwards engraved, it was published as a Peace-medal, on the occurrence of that happy event.)

No. 6. Destruction of a flotilla in the Aix Roads.

No. 7. The premium-medal, on the foundation of the Naval college.

No. 8. Britannia raising Europe.

No. 9. The reverse of the Cambridge prize-medal, on the election of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester as chancellor.

No. 10. Upper Canada preserved. That colony is designated by a beaver, protected by the British lion, on the appearance of whom the American eagle takes its flight.

No. 11. Jubilee medal, on the peace of 1814.

No. 12. Honorary medal of the heroes of Waterloo.

No. 13. Battle of Algiers.

No. 14. The Nottingham rifleman: on the reverse, a target, rifle, bugle, and hat.

No. 15. A seal for the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries.

No. 16. A seal for the Chester Canal Company.

No. 17. The Manchester Pitt-medal: the head after Nollekins.

No. 18. The Alexander-medal. — (N.B. This was struck off in the presence of the sister of His Imperial Majesty, (the Grand Duchess of Oldenburgh,) who next day transmitted to the artist, a ring — an amethyst, surrounded by 123 brilliants.

No. 19. The anniversary of the centenary of the accession of the House of Hanover, for the corporation of Cork.

No. 20. A gem of the Duke of Wellington.

No. 21. Liverpool Pitt-club medal.

No. 22. A gem of the Prince Regent.

No. 23. Waterloo-bridge medal.

Class II. — *Numismatic Productions.*

No. 1. A twenty-franc piece of Louis XVIII.

No. 2. Two copper coins for the East-India Company: the arms supported by two lions.

No. 3. Coins for Ceylon: two stivers, one stiver, and half-a-stiver. Reverse, an elephant.

No. 4. The sixpence, shilling, and half-crown-piece of 1816, together with the Maunday-money, given in charity.

No. 5. Medal to commemorate the visit of the Duke of Wellington to Hatfield, in 1814.

No. 6. Pattern for a nine-penny Bank of England token. — Obverse: His Majesty's portrait, very ably reduced from Mr. Marchant's three-shilling token. Reverse: in a wreath of oak and laurel, "Nine-pence Token. 1812."

Similar obverse. Reverse: a wreath, and "9*d.* token. 1812."

No. 7. Pattern for an Irish penny. — The portrait from Marchant, with a different arrangement of the hair; the neck

in drapery. Reverse: the harp; "Hibernia. 1813." The harp is peculiarly elegant, and the crown is placed with great taste, and the whole is very highly finished.

No. 8. Hanover rix-dollar. — Obverse: the King's titles; the arms in a shield, nearly square, surmounted by the crown, the garter falling down, and closing below, with very peculiar grace. Reverse: the value, and date, 1813.

No. 9. Patterns for a guinea. — His Majesty's bust, from Marchant. Reverse: the arms in a crowned shield, from the foot of which, on the right, rises a rose; on the left, a thistle; and in the centre, a shamrock. The armorial bearings are extremely distinct, and the whole has a rich effect; date, 1813.

The other has the same head; and, on the reverse, the arms in a square shield, crowned and ornamented at the corners and quarters.

No. 10. Pattern for a Ceylon rix-dollar. This coin is rather larger and thicker than the eighteen-penny Bank token. It has a good portrait of the King from Marchant, but with more animation, and the full titles. Reverse: an elephant, and a very fine wreath of oak; "Ceylon. One Rix Dollar. 1813."

No. II.

A Memoir of the Life of JOACHIM MURAT, Prince, Grand Admiral, and Marshal of France, ci-devant Grand Duke of Berg, and Ex-King of Naples.

The lives of great and extraordinary men are intimately connected with the times in which they live, and thus become a fit subject for the pen of the biographer and historian. The sudden rise and fall of Theodore, in the last century, who, after swaying the sceptre of Corsica, was suffered to languish in the Fleet prison for a paltry debt, both amused and astonished our predecessors. But our own times have presented many examples of a similar kind; and the king-adventurer, who is the subject of the present memoir, exhibits, perhaps, a still more memorable instance of the instability of fortune, and the vicissitude of human affairs.

Joachim Murat was born in the year 1767, in the department of Lot. His father, who kept a little inn at Cahors, was anxious, if possible, to confer a good education on a favourite son; and he accordingly sent him to Thoulouse, with a view to his being received into holy orders, for, at that period, the priesthood, which was the only respectable situation within the reach of all, became the peculiar object of ambition to those who were in the middling or lower ranks of life. But although young Murat was not deficient, perhaps, in point of talents, yet he evinced but little ardour for study; and the profession for which he was destined, had but few charms in the eyes of a gay, sprightly lad of fifteen or sixteen years of age. Certain it is, that he returned to the paternal mansion, without receiving the ecclesiastical *tonsure*, and performed all the little services required of him, in common with the domestics. The personage who afterwards sat on the throne of Naples, in all the state of royalty, and was recog-

nised for a time by almost every king in Europe, has many times held the stirrup of a humble traveller, and received with a modest and obsequious air a few *sous*, bestowed by way of perquisite for his attentions !

At length, become weary of this monotonous kind of life, Joachim enrolled his name as a private soldier in the regiment of the Ardennes, then appointed to garrison duty in one of the cities in the south of France. His conduct is represented both by his friends and enemies to have been very wild and extravagant; and he is said to have actually deserted ! Certain it is, that he repaired to the metropolis, like many thousand other adventurers, about the commencement of the Revolution; and while there, was enabled to subsist in consequence of the succour transmitted by a kind father, until, by means of some persons who had interested themselves in his favour, he was at length admitted into the "constitutional guard" of Louis XVI.

On the suppression of that corps, he obtained a commission as second lieutenant (*soû-lieutenant*), in the 12th regiment of horse chasseurs; and soon after this, we find him suddenly advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Our astonishment at such rapid promotion must cease, when it is recollected, that at this period most of the old officers had either emigrated or resigned; that the subject of this memoir had declared in favour of the ruling party; and that the Jacobin Club, of which he was a zealous member, not only provided for all its adherents, but actually raised them, with unexampled celerity, to the highest stations in the army.

Yet, in consequence of one of those political revolutions so common at that period, the new lieutenant-colonel being suddenly cashiered, was obliged to retire from the field; and, what is still more singular, Bonaparte, precisely at the same moment, experienced a similar fate. On that occasion they both met in Paris, where being utterly destitute of friends and resources, they were induced by similarity of fortune to associate together. That circumstance led to a close and intimate connection between these two celebrated adventurers, which was

afterwards, followed by memorable results, not only in respect to France, but to Italy, and Europe.

After the events of the 13th *Vendemaire* (Oct. 1794), Murat, being restored to his former rank, immediately set out for the army of the Western Pyrenees. No sooner, however, had Napoleon been invited to assume the command of the troops of the French Republic in Italy, than his friend repaired thither, and was entertained as one of his aides-de-camp.

Soon after this, he was nominated colonel, and general of brigade, in succession; and began to be distinguished both by his zeal and his valour. At the battle of Mendovi, fought on the 17th of April, 1796, he charged at the head of the 21st regiment of chasseurs, and contributed not a little to the brilliant victory that ensued. The commander-in-chief, instead of being jealous of the glory acquired on this occasion, mentioned his name and his actions with due eulogium in all the public orders and dispatches.

Such was the ridiculous partiality of Bonaparte, at this period, that, deeming him equally adapted for diplomacy as for war, he employed Murat on a variety of public missions, particularly one to the court of Turin, which by this time began to be greatly terrified at the success of the French arms. Soon after, we find him more appropriately employed at Paris, whither he had conveyed twenty-one standards, which had been taken from the enemy. He then set off for Genoa, and entered into a negociation with the Doge, in consequence of which the Austrian minister was obliged to withdraw, in compliance with his menaces.

Having once more resumed his usual military occupations, we next hear of his commanding the vanguard of the army of General Vaubois. In this capacity, he distinguished himself at the passage of the Mincio, and acquired great reputation by the attack of the entrenched camp at Mantua. Murat was then chosen to act against Wurmser, a General who had become hoary in the profession of arms; and on this occasion he was wounded, while urged by his zeal to acquire new tro-

phies. He displayed a similar degree of activity during the two succeeding campaigns of 1797 and 1798.

His reputation had now increased to such a magnitude, that he was appointed to serve in a high station under Berthier; and finally nominated governor of Rome. Bonaparte soon after employed him to unite the Valteline to the Cisalpine republic; and when the expedition to Egypt took place, he embarked with his old friend in that desperate, unjust, and impolitic undertaking, the object of which seems to have been to found a new empire, and to acquire new glory in distant lands.

Murat, who had now the rank and appointments of a general of division, distinguished himself on the banks of the Nile by the same impetuosity which he had displayed on the shores of the Mediterranean. It was then that his talents as a cavalry officer became conspicuous; for he not only successfully contended with, but constantly routed the Mamelukes, notwithstanding their great personal bravery.

At length, a new and unexpected scene occurred. Bonaparte abandoning his army to the ravages of disease, and the sword of the enemy, suddenly resolved to return to France. On this occasion, he selected a few officers to accompany him, and Murat, who was one of these, proved serviceable in no small degree to his friend and patron, whom he assisted in overturning the Republican government, to which they had both repeatedly sworn submission and allegiance!

Immediately after the revolution of the 18th *Brumaire* (November, 1799), Joachim obtained the hand of Marie de l'Annonicade Bonaparte, and not only became brother-in-law to the first man in France, but also commander of the consular guard. A new war with Austria having led to a second invasion of Italy, he was nominated to lead the vanguard. This conspicuous employment afforded a fresh opportunity for distinguishing himself. Crossing the Cesia, in pursuit of a flying enemy, he marched towards the banks of the Tesino; effected the passage of that river, after a strenuous opposition; and arrived triumphantly at the gates of Milan, the keys of which

were presented to him by the magistrates. Proceeding in his victorious career, he crossed the Po at Nocetto; occupied Placentia; and seized on immense magazines appertaining to the enemy. At the celebrated battle of Marengo, he had the whole of the French cavalry under his orders; and contributed not a little to the memorable victory that ensued.

Murat, however, had not hitherto commanded in chief, having constantly acted in a subordinate capacity, under celebrated generals; and his talents for so elevated a station were greatly doubted. In 1801, his abilities were at length put to the test, for he now obtained the sole direction of the army of observation, which was then in full march towards Ancona. The intent of this movement was to occupy the countries ceded to France, by the armistice of Treviso, and to put his Holiness in possession of those teritorries, of which he had been despoiled. Murat, thus become the protector of the Pope, instantly reinstated him in his dominions; while, nearly at the same time, he united the conquered provinces under the name of the Cisalpine Republic; and installed the new government with unusual pomp at Milan, in 1802. On this occasion, he refused a magnificent sabre, which was offered to him.

Joachim soon afterwards returned to France, and by a singular instance of good fortune, was chosen to preside in the electoral college of the department of Lot, in which he had been born; and in which he had originally occupied so humble a station. In 1804, he was appointed governor of Paris, with the rank and honours of a general: and during the month of May of the same year, he was elevated to the distinguished station of Marshal of the Empire. Soon after this, on Feb. 1. 1805, Bonaparte, who had now assumed the dictatorship, and become emperor, granted letters patent to his brother-in-law, by which he was declared a prince, and grand-admiral of France. Nearly at the same time he received the decorations of the legion of honour; and was invested with the orders of Prussia and Bavaria, by their respective sovereigns.

In consequence of a new dispute with Austria, Murat

crossed the Rhine near Fort Kehl, at the head of the French cavalry; occupied the avenues leading to the Black Forest; and marched thence into Bavaria, at the critical moment when General Mack, in a most disgraceful manner, surrendered the fortress of Ulm and the army within its walls. He then pursued the retreating foe, under the command of the Archduke Francis, whom he obliged to surrender; and finally entered Vienna as a conqueror, on the 11th of Nov. 1805.

The celebrated battle of Austerlitz having rendered Bonaparte for a time master of Germany, he now found means to obtain the Duchy of Berg for his brother-in-law. It was accordingly in his capacity of grand-duke and sovereign, that he served during the campaign of 1806; and he is allowed to have contributed greatly to the victory of Jena, on the 14th of October in the same year. In addition to this, he obliged a large body of Prussians, under the Prince de Hohenloe, to surrender at Peenzlow; he was also present at the battle of Eglau, where he once more signalised himself.

The peace of Tilsit, so favourable to France, and humiliating for Germany, put a period for a while to his military exploits, and at the same time exalted the new emperor to such an astonishing degree of power and consequence, that it became evident that nothing but the most egregious misconduct on his own part, could ever lay him prostrate.

Of late, the king of Spain had become the vassal rather than the ally of France; and all the power and consequence of that monarchy in Europe, as well as all the wealth of her American colonies, were converted to the exclusive advantage of the latter. Misled by the madness of ambition, and blinded by vanity, Bonaparte now determined to dethrone Charles IV. and place his own brother Joseph, whom he had lately recognised as King of Naples, on the throne of Spain and the Indies: while his brother-in-law was to succeed the latter, in the vacant Italian diadem. Murat accordingly proceeded to Madrid with a body of troops, in the capacity of lieutenant-general of the armies of the emperor, and soon after trans-

ferred the whole of the royal family to Bayonne. A tumult having taken place in the capital on the 4th of May, 1808, in consequence of this event, he is said to have punished the insurgents with an exemplary degree of severity, bordering, indeed, on cruelty and vengeance.

He next repaired to Italy, and under the name of Joachim I. assumed the sovereignty of Naples. As Ferdinand IV. and his consort had not rendered themselves very dear to their subjects, this transfer of a diadem was at first viewed by the people without either murmur or reproach. It must also be allowed, that the new king conducted himself with great policy, and displayed no ordinary degree of talent. He endeavoured to conciliate the affections of his new subjects, by affecting to conform himself in all things to the customs, and even to the superstitions of the country. The royal family accordingly assisted at the festival of St. Januarius, and beheld the ridiculous ceremony of the *liquefaction of the blood*, with the most respectful attention.

The emperor Napoleon having now violated every principle of justice by the usurpation of Spain, next determined to put all the maxims of sound policy at defiance, by the invasion of Russia. Murat, who was once more selected to command the French cavalry, on this, as on all other occasions, exhibited a degree of bravery, bordering on temerity. At the battles of Smolensko and Moscow, in particular, he reaped new laurels. During a retreat, accompanied by all the horrors resulting from famine, disorder, and intense cold, the troops under his command, for the first time, experienced a check, notwithstanding which, the army was solely indebted for its safety to him. On entering the confines of Poland, the wreck of this once-mighty force was confided to the directions of King Joachim; but to the surprise of every one, Eugene Beauharnois, the son of the Ex-Empress Josephine, was suddenly invested with the supreme command, in consequence of an Imperial decree, which contained a direct aspersion on the character of his predecessor.

Immediately after receiving intimation of this event, Murat

set out for Naples, and left positive orders behind, that the Italian troops should return with all possible diligence to their native country.

From this moment his politics became vacillating and uncertain; and he treated with Austria, or intrigued with Bonaparte, precisely as the power of either became preponderant. He not only opened all his ports to British vessels, but kept up a constant, yet secret intercourse with the allied courts.

At length the new monarch threw off the mask, and in consequence of a treaty concluded with the court of Vienna, on the 11th of January, 1814, actually obliged the French army to fall back on the Adige. Yet still his conduct seemed indecisive, and his intentions ambiguous; for both varied in exact conformity to the good or bad fortune of the French emperor. At length, Louis XVIII. having been seated on the throne of his ancestors, King Joachim withdrew his troops; yet he did not march them, as was expected, into the Neapolitan territories, but into that portion of the Papal possessions, which had been assigned him by the terms of the late negociation.

However, as the Emperor of Austria now refused to guarantee these acquisitions; and as Joachim clearly perceived that he had become odious to the allies, he conceived the extraordinary project of revolutionising all Italy. Accordingly, at the very period when Bonaparte left Elba, and with an unexampled degree of good fortune, arrived at Paris, without firing a single musket, he sent a body of troops into the March of Ancona, and at the same time dispatched the Count de Beaufremont into France, with assurances of succour and support.

A vain attempt to effect a general insurrection throughout Italy was followed by many popular acts on the part of the new government. Instead of levying imposts on his subjects, as is usual with most other sovereigns in time of war, the king of Naples actually diminished all the taxes full one-third; and, at the same time, increased the number of his troops by all possible means. After assisting in person at two extraordi-

nary councils, he announced to his army "that the time had arrived to accomplish the high designs it was destined to fulfil;" and then named the queen regent. Immediately after this, he sent two divisions of troops into the papal territories, by means of which he occupied the marches of Benevento and Ponte Corvo; while Pius VII. and his whole court instantly fled, first to Florence, and then to Genoa. Murat next commenced hostilities against the Austrians, by an attack on Casena, which he captured; and on the 29th of March, 1813, he entered Rimini, where he published a proclamation, by which he invited all the people to rise in arms; and at the same time declared Italy independent! Immediately after this, the Neapolitan army, consisting of about fifty thousand infantry, and ten thousand cavalry, under the immediate command of the king, assisted by the generals Ambrosio, Lecchi, Carascosa, Cerchiara, Liveron, and Pignatelli, advanced on Placentia. This body of troops was directed against Bologna, Reggio, and Ferrara; and on entering the first of these, a declaration was published in the name of "Joachim, the Italian Protector of Letters." Two columns were at the same time dispatched against Florence, whither they arrived on the 7th of April, while a petty victory gained by Murat opened the gates of Modena to the invaders.

As these successes tended not a little to favour the cause of Bonaparte, who had now rendered himself master of the capital of France, the English declared war against Naples; and the Austrians having rallied and assumed an offensive attitude, the situation of Murat from this moment began to appear critical and ominous. Accordingly, Florence was abandoned, Casena evacuated, &c. An ineffectual attempt was made nearly at the same time to obtain a cessation of arms; while an alarming insurrection actually took place at Naples, on the part of the *Lazzaroni*, who unanimously exclaimed "*Morte a Joachimo!*" This singular man, having been wounded during a sudden attack on Pesaro, was at length obliged to retire on Ancona, while the loss of the battle of Tolentino, in the beginning of May, completed his overthrow.

On the king's approach, almost unattended, to his capital, whence he had so lately issued forth, at the head of a numerous and brilliant army, it appears that he was not wholly abandoned, as had been supposed, by his people. General Macdonald, minister at war, marched forth to meet him, and the scanty remnant of his troops, at the head of ten thousand of the national guards. "They greeted his return," says one of his aides-de-camp*, "in the most loyal and affectionate manner, exhorting him still to hope for success from the love and devotedness of his subjects; swearing at the same time, they were all ready to perish in defence of their king and country; but in consequence of the part England had taken against him, he declined making any further efforts, which," he said, "would only tend to involve the brave and loyal in his own catastrophe."

Having entered Naples *incognito*, during the evening of the 19th of May, accompanied by his nephew, who was colonel of the 9th regiment, and only four privates; he immediately proceeded to the palace, where he appeared before the queen, pale and emaciated, in the uniform of a lancer. Tenderly embracing her, he said, "All is lost, Madam, but my life; that I have not been able to lose." †

Having taken an affectionate leave of his consort, who, as regent, had been obliged to enter into a capitulation with an English admiral, (Lord Exmouth,) he caused his hair, which he had hitherto worn in long ringlets, to be cut short. He then dressed himself in a plain grey suit of clothes, after which, accompanied once more by his nephew, he proceeded on foot to the sea-shore, opposite to Nisida. Like Xerxes flying from Greece, this singular man, so lately in possession

* See "Interesting Facts relative to Joachim Murat," p. 27.

† "During the retreat, the King was ever seen where the danger was greatest. Foremost in the ranks he continually charged the Austrians in person. When his affairs grew desperate, it became evident that he sought for death in the field. At the head of a few of his cavalry, whom he constantly preceded, he often attacked the enemy, at their very cannons' mouth. How he escaped amidst so many dangers appears miraculous. He might well say, that "he had sought death, but had not been able to find it."

of a numerous fleet, was now forced to embark in a little skiff, for the neighbouring isle of Ischia.

There his majesty had the good fortune to remain during three whole days without being known; and on the fourth, as he was walking on the sea-shore in company with his relative, the colonel of lancers, ruminating no doubt on his miserable and abandoned situation, they discovered a small vessel approaching the spot where they were standing.

Having first hailed her, Murat contrived to get on board by means of a fishing-boat; and, to his great joy and astonishment, was instantly saluted by the Duke of Roccoromana, his own master of the horse!

The brigantine actually belonged to this nobleman, who, in company with the Marquis Guiliano, one of the royal aides-de-camp, had escaped from Naples, and was now proceeding in search of Joachim. They had parted but a few days before, on which occasion his *ci-devant* majesty had divided with them a considerable sum in gold, and acquainted them, at the same time, with his intention of repairing to Ischia, for the purpose of obtaining a passage to France, where Napoleon once more reigned: and this, indeed, was the only country in Europe, where he was likely to enjoy an asylum. As the flag of King Ferdinand was now flying near the very spot where they then were, it was determined to depart instantly. They accordingly set sail, and after a prosperous voyage, landed at Cannes, a small port in the Mediterranean, in the department of the Var, situate between Frejus and Antilles, on the 28th of May, 1815.

Immediately on their arrival, Murat addressed a letter to Fouché, then the confidential minister of the Emperor Napoleon, as he was afterwards, for a time, of Louis XVIII. Bonaparte, who was acquainted with all his negociations with his enemies, and fully aware, at the same time, that he was odious to the army, in consequence of his conduct during the Italian campaign in 1814, which, by uncovering France on that frontier, had invited the invasion of the allies, would not permit the royal fugitive to approach nearer

to the capital. The Duke of Otranto, however, stated " that he might still be of essential service to his country in the spot where he then was, by animating the troops and inhabitants to the noble assertion of their rights, and to a vigorous resistance to the attempt made on the part of the allies, to force a government upon them."

It is no less singular than true, that Joachim was at that very moment extremely solicitous to obtain permission to retire to England; and, for this purpose, had expressly authorised M. de Coussy, his private secretary, and the Chevalier Macerone, a Roman by descent, but a subject of Great Britain by birth, to enter into a negociation for that purpose. But the brilliant victory at Waterloo not only suspended all proceedings of this kind, but soon after endangered the very existence of the ex-monarch of Naples. Mr. Macerone, however, soon after this event, found means to open a communication with Lord Castlereagh, through the medium of Sir Charles Stuart, the English minister at Paris, for the purpose of supplicating an asylum for Joachim. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, having been consulted on this subject, the answer was briefly as follows: " That in consequence of existing circumstances, the request of Marshal Murat, (for so he was now termed,) could not be complied with."

This unfortunate personage immediately perceived the necessity of leaving the south of France, which, by this, time, had become a scene of terror, and a theatre of blood. He then determined on the rash measure of repairing *incognito* to Havre de Grace, for the purpose of claiming in person the protection of England and the allies. He accordingly went in disguise to Toulon, and freighted a vessel in that port, in which the Duke of Roccoromana and Colonel Bonafoux, together with all the royal baggage and attendants, actually embarked.

Meanwhile his aid-de-camp, Mr. Macerone, had entered into a negociation with the Prince de Metternich, in consequence of which an asylum was offered to the royal fugitive,

provided he and his consort should assume the title of Count and Countess di Lipona.

But, on the restoration of Louis XVIII., Joachim fled to Corsica, where he was received and entertained by a native of the name of Colonna, who possessed great influence, with an uncommon degree of hospitality. Of the immense wealth, or rather, *booty*, once possessed by Joachim, he had only carried 4000 napoleons from Naples, most of which, as has been already stated, had been distributed among his attendants. His sole riches now consisted of two epaulets and a hatband, both richly set with brilliants, and estimated at 10,000*l.*; which were the only portable articles of any value he could collect, during the hurry of his departure from the palace.

By the sale of these, however, he collected a few discontented officers, and assembled a small body of troops, many of whom had before served under his banners. He also hired a few small vessels for their conveyance to his former dominions, and doubtless thought, that he could re-enter Naples with the same facility that Bonaparte had so recently marched to Paris!

Accordingly, with a devoted band of about 300 followers, Murat embarked on board his *flotilla*, without receiving any obstruction from a neighbouring fort, that commanded the port, although the *white flag* was actually waving from its battlements.

They steered directly for Salerno; but the transports having been scattered by a storm, the ex-king next morning found himself at the entrance of the Gulf of Euphemia, entirely separated from the rest of the little squadron. His own felucca contained only thirty-one persons; but they were all veteran officers, among whom was General Franschett. This little train, with their leader, who was on that occasion habited in a splendid uniform, landed within half a mile of the town of Pizzo. Joachim was soon recognised by a few soldiers, who were employed in guarding the coast, and these, placing their "shakos" on their bayonets, saluted him with enthusiasm. On arriving at the market-place, many of the inhabitants also hailed, and

even prepared to join him, while the rest wisely manifested a certain degree of hesitation and suspense.

Having been supplied, however, with a sufficient number of horses, this forlorn band proceeded towards Monteleone. But the adventurers had no sooner quitted this place, the greater part of which, together with its dependencies, belong to a Spanish grandee (the Duke del Infantado), than the agents of that nobleman instantly appealed to the fears of the people, and demanded "whether they were not aware of the dreadful punishment that awaited them, for not having opposed the progress of the invaders?" After this, he prevailed upon several to take up arms, and place themselves under his command.

As Murat was proceeding on his march, he fell in with a colonel of gens d'armes, called Trentacapelli, whom he invited to join his standard; but, after surveying his scanty train of followers, this officer very significantly observed, "That he would regard him as his sovereign, whose flag he should behold flying on the castle of Monteleone."

On his arrival at Pizzo, the colonel, who had been allowed to retire, immediately placed himself at the head of a strong party, and instantly set out in pursuit of Joachim, who had by this time got half way to the capital of Calabria. In consequence of a fatal and ridiculous confidence, the invaders now beheld the approach of the enemy with emotions of joy; for they thought that they were actually coming to volunteer their assistance. Accordingly, the marshal advanced some paces, while his followers exclaimed, "*Viva il Ré Gioachim!*" But, to their utter surprise, they were answered by a volley of musquetry, after which a sharp and desperate conflict ensued.

As it was utterly impossible, on one hand, to disperse such a large body of men, and it would have been highly imprudent, on the other, to advance with this force in their rear, it was determined at length to retreat to the felucca. Accordingly, followed by General Franschetti, and about twelve more, Joachim rushed through the thickest of his enemies, of

whom he slew several with his own hand; while he at the same time discharged his last pistol in the face of Trentacapelli. The Calabrians were astonished at such an unexpected attack from a few adventurers; and Murat, taking advantage of their consternation, pushed forward, and actually reached the beach, himself unhurt, but all the rest wounded!

His escape would now have been inevitable, had not Captain Barbata, on hearing the firing, consulted his own safety, and by leaving the coast, abandoned the unhappy fugitive to his fate. In this desperate situation, the ex-king threw himself into the water, followed by his surviving companions; and seizing on a boat, instantly prepared to push off; but all their efforts were in vain, as this little vessel happened to be a-ground! On this, he proceeded towards another, about twenty yards distant; but the owner turned the prow to the shore, while his comrade attempted to seize the undaunted leader, who instantly knocked him overboard by a single blow.

The beach, by this time, was lined with his pursuers; but no one attempted to fire, or even to offer violence to the person of this extraordinary man. He stood, unarmed and unhurt, in the midst of the assailants; but at length, finding both persuasion and resistance alike useless, he was obliged to surrender himself into the hands of his enemies.

The intelligence of this most wonderful event was instantly conveyed by telegraph to Naples; and instant orders were received, with equal rapidity, by the officer who commanded in Calabria, to assemble a court-martial to sit in judgment on a man so lately recognised as their king. The trial was, of course, short; and Joachim received notice of his sentence with expressions of contempt and indignation. Deeming it incumbent on him, however, to die in the religion in which he had been educated, he received the sacrament from the hands of a priest. Then, after writing a most affectionate letter to his wife and children, he placed their portraits on his breast, and refusing either to sit on a stool which had been provided for the occasion, or to have his eyes covered by a bandage,

he smiled upon his executioners, and received the fatal fire without flinching.

Thus perished, like a common deserter, by the hands of a file of soldiers, Joachim Murat, Marshal of France, and successively Grand Duke of Berg, and sovereign of Naples. He is allowed to have been a bad politician, but an able and gallant commander. In the cabinet he wavered and hesitated, was doubtful and irresolute; yet, in the field of battle, and while in presence of the enemy, he was in full possession of all his faculties, and discovered an ability and a confidence, that had for many years almost uniformly ensured victory.

The threat of Napoleon to dethrone him proved fatal to both; for he then deemed it necessary, in his own defence, to treat with those who were affrighted at the successful example of his sudden accession to power; while, to preserve his crown, he was accused of exposing France to all the dangers of foreign subjugation.

The glorious victory of Waterloo having rendered his residence in France dangerous, Joachim was obliged to wander as a fugitive in the country which had given him birth, and witnessed, for many years, his military glory. His expedition to Corsica was romantic and ridiculous; his descent in Calabria, without collecting his flotilla, and obtaining the assistance of all his followers, was mad and desperate in the extreme.

In his assumed character of King of Naples, according to some of his admirers, his reign evinced a certain degree of magnanimity. By them we are told, that he encouraged the arts, protected commerce, and ordered justice to be distributed to all alike. His immense wealth, collected from the spoils of Italy and Germany, was expended in public works. The roads were improved, and cleared from freebooters; the ports were rendered more commodious; canals were planned; national establishments commenced; and gratuitous education was every where countenanced and enjoined.

Although considered in Great Britain as an usurper, and a mere soldier of fortune, yet it appears that he loved and respected the English nation. It is not a little singular, too,

that, notwithstanding he had been originally brought up under the slavery of military subjection, and was accustomed to exercise unrestrained authority afterwards, in his own person, that he esteemed our equal laws and free constitution; and was ambitious, to the last hour of his existence, to spend the remainder of his life under their protection.

Joachim Murat was put to death on the 1st of October, 1815, in the forty-eighth year of his age. In his person he was tall, muscular, and commanding. In his conversation, he exhibited a frankness of address, accompanied with a certain military air, that attracted the attention of every observer. But his mind had not been early imbued with knowledge, and although he attempted to supply the defects of a bad education by occasional application, yet both time and opportunity were wanting, to one whose whole life was occupied and diversified with one continued series of bustle, action, and intrigue. In short, Murat, towards the conclusion of his career, displayed none of the great talents sometimes exhibited by extraordinary men in similar situations. Indeed, in both his conduct and fortune, at that period, he exhibits no very remote resemblance to his predecessor, the celebrated fisherman, Massaniello, who knew how to revolutionise Naples; but proved, during a short reign of only ten days' duration, that he was utterly ignorant of the means, of either rendering the people free, or his own authority permanent.

No. III.

JAMES BINDLEY, Esq. M. A. F. S. A.

LATE SENIOR COMMISSIONER OF THE STAMP-DUTIES.

The subject of this memoir was a singular, and, it may be added, a fortunate man. It has so happened that without the possession of any considerable patrimonial fortune, or the display of any literary talents, that the name and labours of this gentleman have attracted general attention, and made no inconsiderable impression on the public mind: for this he appears chiefly indebted to his worth and amiable manners, and next, to his judgment and success as a collector. In this latter capacity, books, pamphlets, and tracts of every kind, size, and description, were purchased with avidity, although the chief recommendation appears to have been their actual scarcity. That he selected with judgment, the late sales will fully testify.

Mr. Bindley was born in 1737. He was the younger son of an eminent distiller, in Smithfield; and, in consequence of the vicinity of the Charter-house, he was educated there without being placed on the foundation. While at that celebrated seminary, he obtained the applause of Dr. Cousins, the master, by his diligence and good conduct. A part which he acted in Terence's *Electra* acquired for him also the notice of Bishop Keene, who, being a Charter-house man, was accustomed to attend the plays, and praise and reward those who seemed to conceive a just notion of the characters assigned to them.

In consequence of this predilection, the pursuits of young Bindley received a new direction. Instead of being brought up to the profession of a lawyer, as had been intended by the family, Dr. Keene persuaded his father to send him to the

university. He was accordingly entered on the books of Peter-house, Cambridge, of which his lordship was then master; and his patron on all occasions endeavoured to befriend him. His views now pointed to the church, and the degrees of B. A. and M. A. were obtained in 1759, and 1762, with a view of entering into holy orders.

In the meanwhile, being very desirous of seeing foreign countries, the subject of this memoir repaired to the Continent. As he was a younger son, with but a small allowance, he associated himself on this occasion with a person of fortune, to whom he was to act as tutor and travelling governor. But he soon discovered that his pupil, thus early in life, understood economy and good management far better than himself. Accordingly, finding every rational and liberal expense grudged, he separated from him, and made the remainder of the tour by himself.

From the earliest period of his life, the subject of this memoir had been accustomed to delight in old books and tracts. While at the Charter-house he devoted the greater part of his pocket-money to the purchase of all such as were either eminent or scarce; and, in his present excursion through the most civilised countries of Europe, he had many opportunities of gratifying his taste, so far as a scanty income would allow. On his return, a new scene, and a new destination, opened to his view. In consequence of the death of his father, and the promotion of his elder brother, the church was no longer deemed eligible.

From a variety of circumstances, in 1765, Mr. John Bindley, to whom we have just alluded, possessed influence sufficient, on his own resignation, to procure for his brother James a very honourable appointment in a civil department. This was the office of one of the Commissioners.

The duties annexed to this department of the stamp-duties, at Somerset House, were performed by him during a term of more than half a century, with an unexampled degree of zeal, fidelity, and discretion. In the course of that period, all the other members of the board were cut off by the hand of

death, two or three times in succession; and he, of course, rose many years since to be senior commissioner.

Mr. Bindley now married, and hired a country-house at Finchley, whither he was accustomed to retire of a Saturday afternoon. He continued in this even, uninterrupted course, until the year 1779, when he lost his wife, who was a native of Sheffield, in Yorkshire, whither she had retired to try the benefit of her native air. She died at Stamford, on her return home; and a plain black slab, erected in the nave of St. Martin's church, in that town, with an epitaph written by himself, simply attests this fact; it is not a little singular that it does not contain one single syllable in her praise.*

Mr. Bindley now possessed both wealth and opportunity to indulge his favourite passion: accordingly he occasionally attended all the sales in the capital, and had agents in different parts of the kingdom to make purchases for him. Books, pamphlets, tracts, coins, medals, &c. were all assembled with an indescribable enthusiasm; and he soon began to be considered as one of the first collectors of the present day. Yet it is evident, in consequence of his minute attention to the duties of his office, that time would not permit him to do more than glance over the titles of the various productions of his library; occasionally look into his numerous portfolios, enriched with the master-pieces of art; or arrange his numismatic, or medallic collections in due series. There was a certainty too of all these coming to the hammer on his death; notwithstanding which he persevered, with unwearied industry, until that period actually arrived. For the purposes of communication, the subject of this memoir was accustomed to give frequent tea-parties, at his apartments in Somerset-house. These were occasionally attended by a numerous body of friends, and

* "Here lies the body
of
Mrs. Frances Bindley,
Wife of James Bindley, of Finchley,
in the county of Middlesex, Esq.
She died in this town, on her return from Sheffield,
in Yorkshire, where she had been to try the benefit of her native air,
September 20, 1779, aged 43 years."

amateurs, all of whom were delighted both with what they saw and what they heard: for he would amply gratify curiosity on one hand, by a display of his treasures; and, at the same time, edify his guests by a variety of new facts.

So constant was he in his official attendance, during the long period of fifty-three years, that all his motions seemed regulated by clock-work. This regularity was kept up until within two days of his death, which occurred September 11, 1818. Here follows a character drawn by a gentleman who knew him well, and greatly esteemed him:—

"Mr. Bindley's reading was various and extensive. His memory, which was to an extraordinary degree retentive, he preserved to the last, with a vigour which kept all the acquired information of his life in readiness whenever he wished to resort to it, either to aid his own judgment, or to inform and correct the judgment of others. Of his active industry in this respect, it may suffice to mention that he read every proof sheet of Mr. Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century,' and the subsequent 'Illustrations;' and frequently suggested some useful emendation, or furnished an explanatory note. The same kind office he performed, nearly at the close of his useful life, for his friend Mr. Bray, in the publication of 'Evelyn's Diary.'

"His acquaintance with books is best evinced by his very valuable library, (which we are informed, is likely to come underthe hammer of Mr. Evans;) a collection, it is presumed, the most valuable, for its extent, of any in the kingdom. When only fifteen years of age, he was in the habit of frequenting the book-shops, where he purchased every thing which he considered either rare or scarce. No collector of prints and portraits in Europe is supposed to possess portfolios filled with so rare an assemblage in this branch of art; in medals, also, his cabinets contain specimens of the most curious and exquisite productions.

"In the forming of his valuable collections, he received great assistance from the situation he held at the stamp-office; which gave him a ready communication with every great town in the

kingdom, in most of which he found an useful assistant in his researches. His taste was without pedantry, and his knowledge without ostentation. To a most upright, honourable, and manly mind, he united a mildness of disposition almost feminine. Nature had mixed up no harsh ingredients in his character. To him may truly be applied, (and no praise can raise his name higher,) what Burke said of Fox, "He was a man born to be loved."

During the present *bibliomanic* rage, it may not be uninteresting to present the reader with a catalogue of some of the books and tracts, since disposed of by public auction. It must be obvious to every one, that, although there may be many rare, there is scarcely one valuable work in the portion of the collection now submitted to the reader; but it would be unfair to decide by this specimen, as the library of Mr. Bindley contained many works of the very first character and respectability.

1. Confession of Lord Maguire the Irish Rebel, 1644. Good News from Sligo, 1646; and collection of Various Curious Tracts relating to Ireland, in the time of the Civil War. — Bought by Heber, for 15*l.* 15*s.*

2. Chansons Francoises; Manuscript, very legibly written on vellum; with Portraits of Ladies drawn with pen and ink, Figures of Clowns, Buffoons, &c. on vellum, in russia.— Bought by Triphook, for 17*l.*

3. Carve, Lyra Hibernica; rare. Sulzb. 1666. — Bought by Hibbert, for 12*l.* 12*s.*

4. Darcie's Annals of Queen Elizabeth: fine copy, with portrait of the Queen, and frontispiece. At the end of the book is a leaf containing Verses addressed to the Reader, and on the reverse, a portrait of Darcie by Delaram: this leaf seldom occurs. — Bought by Triphook, for 31*l.* 10*s.*

5. J. Heath's Two Centuries of Epigrammes: rare, 1610.— Bought by Evans, for 9*l.* 9*s.*

6. Hubert's Egypt's Favourite, or the Historie of Joseph; a Poem in four parts: rare, 1631. — Bought by Hunter, for 7*l.* 7*s.*

7. * Herbert's Dick and Robin, with Songs; 1641. and other old Tracts.— Bought by Heber, for 10*l.* 5*s.*

8. Harmony of the Muses, a collection of Poems: very scarce. 1654. — Bought by Evans, for 10*l.*

9. † Patrick Hannay's Nightingale, Sheretine's Happy Husband, and other Poems; frontispiece, including the rare portrait of the Author, and a portrait of Anne of Denmark, by Crispin de Pass, inserted: extremely rare. 1622. — Bought by Evans, for 35*l.* 14*s.*

10. Dialogues of Creatures Moralysed, applyably and edificatyfly to every mery and jocund matter: black letter; wood cuts; very rare; first edition. They be to sell upon Powlys Church Yarde. — Bought by Sturt, for 21*l.*

11. Dolarny's Primerose, or the Passionate Hermit, wherein is expressed the lively Passions of Zeal and Love: a Poem; extremely rare, 1606. — Sold for 26*l.* 10*s.*

12. Hume Triumphs of Love, Chastitie, and Death, in verse. Edinb. 1644. — Bought by Hunter, for 7*l.*

13. Davies (of Hereford's) Holy Roode, or Christ's Crosse described in Speaking Picture: rare; only six leaves. 1609.— Bought by Evans, for 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

14. Epistola Exhortatoria ad Pacem Missa à Protectore Angliæ (Duce de Somerset) ad Scotos: rare; red morocco. Lond. ap. Wolfium, 1548.— Bought by Triphook, for 9*l.* 9*s.*

15. Gamages's Linsie-woolsie, or two Centuries of Epigrammes. 1613. — Bought by Evans, for 13*l.*

16. Jordan's Jewels of Ingenuity set in a Coronet of Poetry. — Bought by Constable, for 10*l.* 15*s.*

17. Joe Miller's Jests; second edition, interleaved with numerous Manuscript Additions. 1739. — Bought by Longman, for 11*l.* 5*s.*

18. Robert Fletcher's Nine English Worthies, or the Famous and Worthy Princes of England, being all of one name; beginning with Henrie the First, and concluding with

* Mr. B. gave 2*s.* for this little volume.

† Cost Mr. Bindley, 6*s.*

Prince Henry; with Poetical Epitaphs, Portraits. A Book of excessive rarity; fine copy. 1606. — Bought by Triphook, for 37*l.* 16*s.*

19. Joseph Fletcher's Historie of the Perfect-Cursed Blessed Man; a Poem: plates, 1629.—Bought by Hill, for 23*l.* 2*s.*

20. Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermon on Henry the VII. wood-cut, emprynted by Wynkyn de Worde, 1509. Bishop Fisher's Mornyng Remembraunce had at the moneth mynde of the Noble Prynce the Countess of Richmonde moder unto King Henry, 7: wood cut; Wynkyn de Worde. — Bought by the Rev. Mr. Dibdin, for 15*l.* 15*s.*

21. Forrest of Fancy, interspersed with Poetry. 1579. Arte of Flatterie, interspersed with Poetrie. Imprinted by Jones: rare. — Bought by Heber, for 38*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

22. Jonsoni Schediasmata Poetica, scarce. This volume contains Epigrams on Gamaliel Ratsey (mentioned by Ben Jonson), on Jane Shore, &c. — Lond. 1615. — Bought by Perry, for 10*l.*

23. Knight's Life of Erasmus: large paper; russia. 1726. bought by Triphook, for 10*l.* 10*s.*

24. Kendall's Flower's of Epigrammes: one leaf in the middle, MSS.; very scarce. 1577.—Bought by Heber, for 10*l.*

25. Letter whearin part of the Entertainment untoo the Queen's Majesty at Killingworth Castle, in this Soomer's Progress: rare. 1575. — Bought by Heber, for 9*l.* 15*s.*

26. Pleasaunt Historie of Lazarillo de Tormes: rare. Stevens's copy; who has written it that he never saw another. 1586. — Bought by Triphook, for 14*l.*

27. * The True Effigies of our most illustrious Soveraigne King Charles, Queene Mary, and the rest of the Royall Progenie with their genealogies expressed in prose and verse. Portraits by Hollar, Vaughan, &c. A volume of extraordinary rarity. 1641. — Bought by Rodd, for 30*l.* 9*s.*

28. English Hermite, or Wonder of this Age, the Life of Roger Crab who can live with three farthings a week. Portrait;

* Mr. Bindley gave 6d. for this volume about twenty years since.

very rare. 1655.—(This tract was only five leaves.) — Bought by Sturt, for 5*l.* 10*s.*

29. Lovelaces Lucasca; frontispiece, by Faithorne, 1649. — 4*l.* 5*s.* Another Copy, with the scarce portrait of the author, and the plate. 1660. 11*l.* 11*s.* — Both bought by Mr. G. Hibbert.

30. Lewicke's most wonderful and pleasaunt History of Titus and Gisippus; a Poem, extremely rare. Imprinted by Hacket, 1562. — (This was a very small volume indeed, and only contained ten pages.) — Bought by Hill, for 24*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

31. * The Great Eater of Grayes-Inne, or Life of Mr. Marriott, the Cormorant, with many pleasant Stories of his Travels; with the frontispiece: rare. 1652 — Bought by Triphook, for 14*l.* 14*s.*

The five following Articles were purchased by Mr. Bindley, for 7*s.* 6*d.*:—

32. Robert Greene's Alcida; Greene's Metamorphosis. 1617. — Bought by Hill, for 6*l.* 10*s.*

33. Robert Greene's Ciceronis Amor, Tullies Love. 1609.— Bought by Knell, for 5*l.*

34. Robert Greene's Farewell to Folly. 1617. — Bought by Tulley, for 6*l.* 6*s.*

35. Robert Greene's Menareon, Camilla's Alarum to slumbering Euphues. 1589.—Bought by Hill, for 18*l.* 18*s.*

36. Robert Greene's Never too Late; both parts. 1621.— Bought by Knell, for 5*l.*

37. Robert Greene's Groats-worth of Wit, bought with a million of Repentance. 1621.—Bought by Knell. for 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d*,

38. Greene's Ghost haunting Cony-Catchers. 1626—Bought by Hill, for 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

An elegant tabular monument, executed by Mr. Joseph Rendrick, has been erected to the memory of the late Mr. Bindley, in the church of St. Mary-le-Strand, (being the *first* monument

* He always ate 12lbs. of meat daily.

that has been allowed to be put up in that church), with the following appropriate inscription :

Sacred to the Memory of
JAMES BINDLEY, Esquire, (A. M. F. S. A.)
who was born in London on the 16th January, 1737,
and died at his House in Somerset Place,
On 11th of September, 1818;
having held the Office of Commissioner of Stamps,
with unremitting attention to its duties,
for the long period of 53 years.
Bred at the Charter-house, and St. Peter's College, Cambridge,
his acquirements were worthy
of those distinguished Seats of Learning,
of both of which he was through life accustomed to speak
in the language of grateful remembrance.
His Knowledge,
of which his modest simplicity of character
forbad any thing like ostentatious display,
while his unaffected urbanity
made him at all times ready to impart it,
was various, extensive, and accurate;
his taste and judgment were equally evinced
by his celebrated Collection
of Books, Prints, and Medals,
which no one was better qualified to use or enjoy.
Gentle in his manners, mild in his temper,
benevolent in his disposition, and strict in his integrity,
he lived beloved and honoured
in the sincere profession of the Christian faith,
and steadily attached
to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England,
and died most deeply regretted by all who knew him.
This Tablet was erected as a tribute of affectionate regard,
and a memorial of 59 years' friendship.

No. IV.

Alderman Sir CHARLES PRICE,

OF SPRING-GROVE, RICHMOND, IN THE COUNTY OF SURRY, BART. LATE M.P. FOR THE CITY OF LONDON; COLONEL OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS; GOVERNOR OF THE TACKLE-HOUSE, AND TICKET PORTERS; PRESIDENT OF THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER'S SOCIETY, &c.

This Baronet, was the son of the Rev. Ralph Price, clerk, patron, and incumbent of Farnborough, in the county of Berks, by Sarah, daughter, and co-heiress of William Richardson, Gent. of Derby. He was born in 1745, and received a good education, under the inspection of his family.

Being a younger brother, he was sent to the city of London, at an early period of life, under the auspices of an uncle, who was residing on Snow-hill, in search of fortune; and after a variety of struggles early in life, at length became an opulent oil-man and banker. Mr. Price, on the death of Mr. Wilkes in 1797, was chosen alderman of the ward of Farringdon-Without, in opposition to Mr. Waddington; and, in respect to his political conduct and principles, seemed to prefer the latter to the earlier part of the career of that very singular man, who was his official predecessor. About 1774, he married Mary, daughter of William Rugge, Esq. of Conduit-street, with whom he obtained a considerable fortune.

Mr. Price, now began to aspire to the honours of the corporation, and accordingly served the office of sheriff, in 1799. In the course of the year 1802,*, he was chosen one of the four representatives of the city of London; and in 1803, succeeded

* On this occasion, he stood second on the poll, being next to the late Alderman Harvey Christian Combe, with 3236 votes. Having towards the close of that parliament been advanced to the baronetage, we find Sir Charles Price, in 1806, third on the poll, with only 2254; yet still superior, in point of numbers, to Sir William Curtis. In 1807, we descry his name for the first time, at the head of it, with 3115. In 1812, he declined to be placed on the list of candidates.

to the chair, as lord mayor. At the general elections in 1802, 1806, and 1807, he was re-chosen, by his former constituents, and on Feb. 2. 1804, created a baronet.

As a private man, Sir Richard Price, was a good husband, and father; and when Mr. Alderman Waithman succeeded to his gown, all parties concurred in his praises. He had been long in a declining state of health, and died at his house, Spring-Grove, Richmond, in the county of Surrey, on the 19th of July, 1818, in the 73d year of his age. As a magistrate he was punctual in his attendance, and humane and just in his decisions. As a legislator, he seldom or ever spoke in parliament; but, like his colleague, Sir William Curtis, was a strenuous admirer, and constant supporter of Mr. Pitt's administration. He has left behind him a large family, consisting of several sons and daughters; and is succeeded by Sir Charles, who was a major under him in the 4th regiment of London loyal volunteers; in which a second served as a captain; and a third, as a lieutenant.

No. V.

Sir EDWARD KNATCHBULL, Baronet;

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF KENT.

Sir Edward Knatchbull, descended from a family long seated at the Hatch, near Ashford, in Kent, was born in 1758. He was educated, first at Tunbridge-school, and then at Winchester; and did not succeed his father, the late Baronet, who died in 1789, until he had attained the mature age of thirty-one.

At the general election, which occurred in the year 1790, Sir Edward became a candidate to represent his native county of

Kent, as knight of the shire; and, on this occasion, he was placed at the head of the poll. He was again returned in 1796; but, in 1802, he lost his election, after a long and severe contest.

During the protracted period of twenty-nine years, the life and fortune of the subject of this memoir have been successively employed in one continued struggle for the representation, with Sir William Geary and the Honeywoods.

Sir Edward was greatly devoted to Mr. Pitt, and, of course, supported his administration. His zeal, indeed, was so excessive, that he assented to an additional *tax on hops*, which lost him his next election for Kent.

As a magistrate, he was indefatigable; and we have seen him presiding as chairman at the quarter-sessions, with an unexampled degree of attention to the business of the court. He died suddenly at his son's house at Provender, Sept. 21. 1819, of the gout in his stomach, and was buried in the family vault at Mersham. As colonel of the yeomanry cavalry, the hearse was preceded by the trumpeters, playing the Dead March in Saul, and followed by his charger, bearing his sword, armorial achievements, &c.

No. VI.

Right Honourable ROBERT DUNDAS,

OF ARNISTON; LATE LORD CHIEF BARON OF THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER IN SCOTLAND.

The family of Arniston, of which the late Viscount Melville was a conspicuous branch, has given lawyers and legislators to Scotland, for more than a century and a half.

His Lordship was born in 1759, and educated, from his earliest years, for that profession of which he at length became

one of the ornaments. With talents and interest such as his, it was not long before he attained the highest legal offices in the gift of the crown. He was nominated lord-advocate at a critical and eventful period, and conducted himself on that occasion with exemplary moderation.

While yet a young man for a judge, in 1801 he was appointed chief baron, and presided in the court of exchequer during the long period of eighteen years. At length, infirmities, not age, forced him to retire from the bench; and, by a strange coincidence, he died on that very day (June 17. 1819), when Sir Samuel Shepherd, late attorney-general, arrived to succeed him.

We shall not dwell on his private virtues, which are common to many men; but it ought not to be omitted, that his indefatigable exertions and inflexible integrity as a judge, formed a prominent feature in his public character.

Mr. Chantry, the statuary, has lately completed and sent to Edinburgh, a fine statue of the Lord Chief Baron, in marble.

No. VII.

The Rev. THOMAS GEORGE CLARE.

This divine was born October 31. 1779, at Betton, in Warwickshire. His father, the Rev. Dr. Clare, a clergyman of the church of England, had been fellow and tutor of St John's College, Oxford, and afterwards obtained several valuable livings. In 1783, his son, Thomas George Clare, was admitted on the foundation at Rugby school; in 1792, he was elected, as a *founder's kin*, to a fellowship in St. John's College, and soon after, to one of the exhibitions of Rugby school, when Dr. James the head-master, observed to the trustees,

that "they had chosen a boy whom he could recommend as having a snow-white character." At college he fully maintained his former reputation, and took his degrees in a creditable manner. At length, being admitted to deacon's and priest's orders, he became one of the tutors, and then a public lecturer of the college. His first preferment was to the rectory of Normanton, in Lincolnshire, and his last to the rectory of St. Andrews, Holborn. This worthy clergyman was suddenly taken off by an apoplectic stroke, June 4th, 1819, in the forty-eighth year of his age, leaving a widow and five young children to lament his loss.

No. VIII.

JOHN GIFFARD, Esq.

LATE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF THE IRISH CUSTOMS, &c.

Mr. Giffard, descended from a respectable English family, was born in Dublin, in 1745 or 1746. After obtaining a good scholastic education, he was intended for the profession of medicine; but, luckily for him, his mind and talents were directed, at an early age, to the far more profitable employment of politics, which, at that period, infallibly led to wealth and advancement in Ireland, when connected with the views and wishes of government. He accordingly became a member of the corporation of the metropolis, and a firm supporter of the protestant religion in church and state, which at that time unhappily implied a marked hatred to the catholics. During a period of five-and-twenty years, Mr. Giffard opposed all reform whatsoever, and contended with the late Napper Tandy, and those who advocated the cause of Ireland, with a certain degree of zeal, and boldness, and finally, with an

uniformity of success, that could not fail to render him a favourite at the Castle.

Notwithstanding this, Mr. Giffard was not only an active member of the volunteers of Ireland, but the occasion of the formation of the first company of volunteers of Dublin. Such, however, was his hatred to the catholics, that he resigned his commission the moment the gentlemen of that persuasion were admitted into their ranks.

During the late Marquis of Buckingham's viceroyship, the object of this memoir obtained a lucrative place in the Irish customs. At the critical period of 1793, he accepted of a company in the city of Dublin militia, for the express purpose of giving fresh proof of his zeal and loyalty; and he served during the ensuing rebellion in the most disturbed districts in Ireland. He, at nearly the same time, displayed the great fervour of his zeal by his writings in the "Dublin Journal," which, under his editorship, became the oracle of the "loyal protestants of Ireland" for many years.

Similar principles induced Mr. Giffard to become one of the earliest and most active supporters of the Union. About the same period, he raised a body of yeomanry; but having moved certain resolutions in the corporation of Dublin, hostile to the claims of the catholics, he was dismissed next morning, by a new Lord-lieutenant, from his place in the customs. This proved a fortunate circumstance; for, in a short time, he obtained a still more lucrative appointment, having been nominated by the late Duke of Richmond to the office of accountant-general of the Irish customs. This gentleman, who was the idol of one party, while he rendered himself very obnoxious to the great body of the Irish nation, died of a stricture, May 5th, 1819, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He has left a widow and four children; his eldest son is chief justice of Ceylon; his youngest, a barrister.

No. IX.

EDMUND JENNINGS, Esq.

Was born in Virginia in 1731, and was related to the Randolphs, the Jekylls, and all the best families in that and the neighbouring provinces. At an early period of life he was brought over to this country, and educated, first at Eton, and then at Cambridge. After this, he studied the law, and was called to the bar, at a time when the Thurlows, the Dunnings, and the Kenyons began to flourish there. His own attention was partly averted from practice by the possession of a small, but independent fortune, and partly by the declaration of war against his countrymen, for the express purpose of subjugating them to taxation. He embarked, on that occasion, in the cause of independence, and is said to have resided for some time at the court of Brussels, as secret agent for the trans-atlantic commonwealth. His correspondence with Dr. Franklin, the Lees, John Adams, &c. continued for several years, and abounded with much curious and interesting matter.

After his return from abroad, Mr. Jennings settled in the immediate vicinity of Kensington-square, and was accustomed, until lately, to repair to the Westminster Library daily. He died in 1819, at the advanced age of eighty-eight, having, until then, preserved a certain agility about him that enabled him to take more exercise than a person of fifty.

Mr. Jennings was a man of a sound understanding, and, when he chose to exert himself, of very agreeable manners. He has left behind him a widow and a son, the latter of whom is a conveyancer.

No. X.

Reverend WILLIAM PAGE, D.D.

AND LATE HEAD MASTER OF WESTMINSTER-SCHOOL.

The head master of a great national school somewhat resembles a public magistrate; and he is accordingly environed with no common degree of trust, credit, and respectability. The studies, the morals, the very pastimes of a large and interesting portion of the rising generation, are entrusted to his charge; and, therefore, every thing respecting the life or death of such a person becomes an object of public attention.

William Page was the eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Page, vicar of Fordsham, in Cheshire. At an early age, he was sent to Westminster-school, whence, in 1796, he was elected to a studentship of Christ-church, Oxford. There he took the degree of M.A. in 1802, of B.D. in 1809, and of D.D. in 1815.

While yet a very young man, he was appointed, in 1802, to the under-mastership of Westminster-school, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Wingfield as successor to Dr. Vincent. On the resignation of Dr. Carey, in 1804, he became head-master. His appointment, at so early a period of life, would have been deemed premature in any one who had not been the pupil of a Vincent or a Cyril Jackson.

It is not a little to his credit, that, while tumults and disturbances disgraced the sister-seminaries of Eton and Winchester, his scholars resisted the seduction of bad example, and rejected the overtures made to them to join in an insurrection.

Dr. Page, soon after his appointment at Westminster, married Miss Davis, a daughter of Mr. Davis, surgeon at

Bicester, in Oxfordshire, by whom he has left a numerous family of four sons and five daughters. Dr. Page died September 28. 1819, of a pulmonary consumption.

His talents for composition were of no ordinary kind. To his pen have been attributed most of the prologues to the plays of Terence, performed in the Dormitory, as well as the epigrams recited at the election of king's scholars.

PART III.

ANALYSIS

OF

RECENT BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

No. I.

MEMOIRS OF GRANVILLE SHARP, ESQ.; COMPOSED FROM HIS OWN MANUSCRIPTS, AND OTHER AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS IN THE POSSESSION OF HIS FAMILY, AND OF THE AFRICAN INSTITUTION. BY PRINCE HOARE. WITH OBSERVATIONS ON MR. SHARP'S BIBLICAL CRITICISM. BY THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S. 1 Vol. 4to. 1820.

THE name and writings of the subject of the present memoir have been long familiar to the public. Engaged from early youth in great and good undertakings, he devoted his whole time to the cause and interests of humanity. It was his peculiar fortune, too, to behold most of his beneficent projects crowned with success; for he outlived many of the prejudices of his day, and contributed not a little, by his resolution, perseverance, and pecuniary sacrifices, to the improvement of society, by the diffusion of useful truths. It falls to the lot of few men to obtain the liberation of a considerable portion of their fellow-creatures from bondage; and yet it was he who first taught the African slaves, that the instant they set their feet on English ground, they became

free, and for the abolition of that nefarious traffic itself, we are not a little indebted to his influence and exertions. Nor let it here be forgotten, that he was a zealous promoter of the African Institution, for the express purpose of civilising a country which the Europeans had rendered more barbarous by their criminal commerce.

Granville Sharp was descended from a family long settled at Bradford Dale, in the county of York. He was named after Sir Richard Granville, vice-admiral of England in the reign of Elizabeth, who reduced Virginia to obedience, and added it to Her Majesty's dominions. During the civil wars, his paternal ancestor, Thomas, who was a tradesman, appears to have taken part with the parliament against Charles. His wife, however, although he was a puritan, and notwithstanding the search made in every house for common-prayer-books, preserved one in the family, and this, at a proper age, she placed in the hands of her son, instructing him to love and value it. The boy was particularly moved by reading the Litany; and this, added to the importunate earnestness of his father's secret devotions, which he witnessed through a chink in the door of an adjoining room, imbued his mind with an early attachment to religion. This very boy, in the course of time, became Archbishop of York. After spending some years at the grammar-school of his native town, the youth, at the age of sixteen, was admitted of Christ-church college, Cambridge. He afterwards became tutor and domestic chaplain in the family of Sir Heneage Finch, who, when attorney-general, obtained for him the archdeaconry of Berkshire, which soon led to higher preferment.

Thomas, his youngest son, and father of the gentleman recorded in these memoirs, was also bred to the church, and became archdeacon of Northumberland, in 1722. His charities were extensive and useful: "My father," observes Granville, in a letter to a friend in 1793, "was the rector of an extensive parish, Rothbury, in the county of Northumberland, and maintained at his own expense, five, if not more, different schools in the villages, at convenient distances, for the instruction of

poor children, whose parents could not afford to send them to school. The children, in all these schools, were taught writing and arithmetic, as well as reading; so that, in a long course of years, there were few to be found in the parish who could not write, if not retain also some knowledge of figures: and no people could be more remarkable for industrious exertion in the most humble labour, and, at the same time, for modesty and good behaviour, than the parishioners of Rothbury in general. The children of the catholics, and of all other sects, were equally admitted to the benefit of the schools; and very strict care was taken not to give any offence to them, or their parents, about the difference of religious opinions." This worthy clergyman was a prebendary of York, as well as of the collegiate church of Southwell, and finally, of Durham. He resided alternately at Durham and Rothbury; and every third year passed three months at Southwell, during which time, he regularly expended the whole of his three years' revenues, arising from his prebendal stall at the latter place in acts of hospitality and charity. By his marriage with Judith, youngest daughter of Sir George Wheler, he had a numerous offspring, of whom five sons and three daughters arrived at maturity. His eldest son, John, stands conspicuous in the annals of British humanity, by his meritorious labours at Bamburgh Castle, in Northumberland, as one of the trustees of Lord Crewe's charity. The rock on which it stands is 150 feet above low water mark, and had hitherto been only famous for the wreck of vessels, and the helpless cry of forlorn mariners, thrown by frequent storms on a desolate and inhospitable coast. Dr. Sharp immediately repaired the great tower, or keep, and adapted its spacious contents to a variety of humane and charitable institutions. The upper story was formed into granaries, whence, in time of scarcity, corn was distributed to the indigent, without distinction, at a low price. The basement was divided into rooms for educating the children of the poor; a hospital, a receptacle for incurables, and a general surgery, with cold and warm baths for all descriptions of persons unable to purchase similar accommodations elsewhere.

But the protection of the mariner was the peculiar object of this humane establishment. For this purpose, a constant watch was kept on the battlements, and signals were instantly made, when required, for assistance; while, during violent storms, two men patrolled the coast from sun-set to sun-rise, for the express purpose of granting aid in case of any disaster.

Thomas, the second son, was bred to the church; William, the third, became an eminent surgeon, who retired to Fulham with a good fortune; while James, the fourth, carried on business in the city as an ironmonger.

Granville, of whom we are now about to treat, was born at Durham, on the 10th of November, 1735, (O.S.) In May, 1750, he left his native city, where his education had been but superficial, and, having repaired to London, was bound apprentice to a linen-draper of the name of Halsey, a Quaker, residing on Great Tower-hill. On the death of his master, he was "turned over to a presbyterian, or rather, as he was more properly called, an independent;" he afterwards lived "with an Irish papist;" and also with "another person, who had no religion at all."

In consequence of his controversies with a Socinian, Granville, about this period, betook himself to the study of the Greek tongue; while he learned Hebrew for the express purpose of being able to dispute with a learned Jew.

In 1758, he obtained a subordinate appointment in the Ordnance-office; and in 1765, engaged in a literary controversy with Dr. Kennicott, the learned publisher of the Hebrew Bible.

Nearly at the same time, "his attention was directed by chance to the sufferings of a race of men, who had long been the sport and victims of European avarice. In the first moments of his action, he had no other object in view than the relief of a miserable fellow-creature, struggling with disease and extreme indigence; but such was then, under Heaven, the widely increasing spirit of social charity, that England was destined shortly to behold, (and to be herself the scene of the extraordinary spectacle,) a private and powerless indi-

vidual standing forward, at the divine excitement of Mercy, to rescue those whom the force of disgraceful custom injuriously bound in chains; — to see him, when opposed in his benevolent efforts, arm himself by the study of our laws, to assert the unalterable course of justice, and for that end prepare to resist the formidable decisions of men who had filled the highest stations in our courts of judicature; maintaining his ground against them with unanswerable arguments, and finally overthrowing the influence of authoritative, but unjust opinions; — an event not more glorious to the individual himself, than to our country's constitution, of which it demonstrated the mild and liberal spirit, friendly to every consideration that can be suggested for the benefit of mankind."

Jonathan Strong, an African, originally a slave to Mr. David Lisle, a lawyer of Barbadoes, was brought to England by his master, who, after treating him with great brutality, and reducing the poor wretch to a state that rendered him useless, actually turned him adrift in the street. By the united care of Mr. Granville Sharp and his brother William, the negro was restored to health, and placed in service; but on being seen in his improved condition, by his *quondam* master, he was seized, and carried to the Poultry Compter, whence he was rescued by the subject of this memoir, and finally obtained his liberty, notwithstanding a challenge had been delivered, and a law-suit commenced.

Perceiving that on this occasion, the current of legal opinion ran strongly against him, and that even his own professional advisers doubted the justice of his arguments, Mr. Sharp devoted himself, for nearly two years, to the study of the laws, so far, at least, as concerned the *liberty of person* in British subjects. This gave rise to a tract "On the Injustice of tolerating Slavery in England," in which he combated the opinions of a York and a Talbot, by the authority of Lord Chief Justice Holt, who maintains a contrary doctrine! His success was complete.

Meanwhile his uncle, the Rev. Granville Wheler, strongly and repeatedly pressed his nephew to enter into holy orders;

and at the same time offered to resign a living of 300*l.* *per annum.* in his favour: but this was repeatedly, yet respectfully declined.

His next exploit, which occurred in 1768, was to bring an action, and rescue from slavery in Barbadoes, a female slave of the name of Hylas, who had been kidnapped, taken from her husband, and sent thither. Notwithstanding this decision, "a black girl, the property of J. B. eleven years of age, who is extremely handy, &c." was actually advertised for sale, in one of the London newspapers, during the course of the very next year!

At no great distance of time, a third case of enormous oppression came under the notice of Mr. Sharp, who, at the request, and at the expense of Mrs. Banks, mother to the late Sir Joseph, released Thomas Lewis, an African, who had been forcibly carried on board a ship in the Downs, to be transported to Jamaica, by means of a writ of *habeas corpus.* An action was brought by the pretended owner, but a jury, by an unanimous verdict, declared "that he possessed no property in him."

In 1771, we find the subject of this memoir taking part with the Right Hon. Brass Crosby, Lord Mayor of London, who had been sent to the Tower, for granting a warrant to commit a messenger to Newgate, while executing the orders of the House of Commons in the city, in the case of the printers; and nearly at the same time, he supported the cause of the Duke of Portland, against some of whose possessions the *nullum tempus* act had been recurred to, in a manner that seemed to denote extreme oppression.

About this period, it became evident, that although several verdicts had been actually obtained in favour of African slaves, their general right to freedom in England, was still an unsettled question, wholly dependent on the fluctuations of opinion, and not as yet solemnly recognised by the laws. At length the case of James Somerset occurred, who had been brought over from Jamaica, by Mr. Charles Stewart, and on leaving his service, was seized unawares, and shipped for that island.

On this occasion Mr. Sharp received the most generous offer of professional assistance on the part of Mr. Hargrave, who distinguished himself greatly, by his very judicious, apposite, and learned arguments against the legal existence of slavery in England. On February 7th, 1772, this cause was brought on before the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, assisted by the Justices Ashton, Willes, and Ashhurst; and after two adjournments, and the hearing of five counsel, the serjeants Davy and Glynn, with Messrs. Mansfield, Hargrave, and Alleyne, all of whom appear to have most generously declined fees on this occasion, the negro was discharged, on the principle :

" *That as soon as any* SLAVE *sets his foot on English ground, he becomes* FREE."

After mentioning the eulogium paid by the presiding judge, to the two young barristers, Mr. Hargrave and Mr. Alleyne, our biographer proceeds as follows : " But chiefly to him, under Divine Providence, are we to give the praise, who became the first great actor in it, who devoted his time, his talents, and his substance to this Christian undertaking, and by whose laborious researches, the very pleaders themselves were instructed, and benefited. By means of his almost incessant vigilance and attention, and unwearied efforts, the poor African ceased to be hunted in our streets as a beast of prey. Miserable as the roof might be, under which he slept, he slept in security. He walked by the side of the stately ship, and he feared no dangers in her hold. Nor ought we, as Englishmen, to be less grateful to that distinguished individual, than the African ought to be on this occasion. To him we owe it, that we no longer see our public papers polluted by hateful advertisements of the sale of the human species * ; or that we are no longer distressed by the perusal of impious rewards for bringing back the poor and the helpless into slavery ; or that we are prohibited the disgusting spectacle of seeing man bought by his fellow man.

* The following advertisement was sent to Mr. Sharp in 1782, copied from a Liverpool newspaper : — " Liverpool, Oct. 15, 1779. — To be sold by auction, at George Dunbar's office, on Thursday next, the 21st inst. at one o'clock ; *a black boy about fourteen years old, and a mountain tyger-cat !*"

To him, in short, we owe the restoration of the beauty of our constitution, this prevention of the continuance of our national disgrace."

The noble conduct pursued by the subject of our memoir, produced a lasting friendship on the part of Dr. Fothergill, a most amiable, and humane physician, who resided in London. It also occasioned a correspondence with Anthony Bereget, who was labouring to extirpate slavery in North America; and, indeed, to the honour of the Quakers, they have since released all the bondmen in their service from captivity, and retained them in the character of hired servants.

In 1772, we find Mr. G. Sharp interesting himself in behalf of the Caribbs in the island of St. Vincent's, whose chief crime, it is here hinted, consisted in having better lands than their white neighbours.

On the unhappy dispute taking place between the parent country, and her colonies, he declared, in a letter to Governor Franklin, that, in his opinion "the British parliament had no right to make any laws whatever, binding on the colonies; and that the king (not the king, lords, and commons, collectively) is their sovereign; and that the king, with their respective parliament, is their only legislator." Nor did he stop here; for so conscientious was he, that on hearing of the first battle in America, and finding that a large demand had been made on his office for ordnance stores, he resigned his situation at the board, the salary of which had been lately augmented, although nearly the whole of his patrimony had been expended in acts of beneficence.

Time was now found for various literary publications; the principal of these were, a little work entitled "A short Introduction to Vocal Music;" "Remarks concerning the Encroachments on the River Thames, near Durham-yard;" a tract against "Duelling;" "A Declaration of the People's natural Right to share in the legislature;" and a "Plan for the gradual Abolition of Slavery in the Colonies."

"Nor had his unwearied performance of duties of every

kind," observes his biographer," precluded an attention to his favourite pursuits of science and taste, or the exercise of those talents which enabled him to prosecute them. The cultivation of musical learning was customary in Mr. Sharp's family. He himself loved the theory and enjoyed the practice of music, as adapted to professional purposes. He was not, nor did he aim at being, a tasteful performer; and the most *studied* execution gave him little pleasure. Singing and playing at sight, were his favourite recreations; and he played on the common English flute, clarionet, hautboy, and double flute. He had constructed, if not invented, a harp with two rows of strings, called a traverse harp, on which he accompanied his own voice in singing. At the Sunday-evening concerts, which were held alternately at the houses of his brothers James, and William, he beat the kettle-drums. Those concerts consisted wholly of performances of sacred music, in which voices and instruments were united to sound the praises of the Supreme Being. The family band was augmented by the gratuitous assistance of the most eminent professional performers.

"To his knowledge of musical composition Mr. Sharp added a considerable degree of skill in caricature drawing, which, though with many it proves a dangerous profession, is capable, when well governed, of affording a high and innocent gratification. In this class of humour may be reckoned a pen and ink sketch of his own *initial signature*, in musical characters."

In 1776 commenced Mr. Sharp's acquaintance with General Oglethorpe, the founder of the colony of Georgia, in consequence of the perusal of "the law of retribution." A friendship was now formed, that lasted through life, and extended to the widow of the latter, who bequeathed to him a manor in Essex.

As the war with the colonies had now taken a serious turn, seamen of all descriptions were frequently torn from their families, both on land, and water; this excited the attention and

aroused the indignation of our patriot, who exerted himself powerfully in behalf of "impressed citizens." In consequence of his influence and information, the corporation of London interposed in behalf of one of its freemen, and actually obtained his liberation, after an appeal to the court of king's bench. In 1783, it appears that 132 negroes "had been thrown alive into the sea, from on board an English slave-ship." This was done by the master, under pretext that he *might be distressed for want of water;* and he accordingly destroyed the most sickly of his cargo. On his return to England, the owners of the ship claimed from the insurers the full value of those drowned slaves; but the latter denied the existence of the alleged necessity in a court of justice; and this contest of pecuniary interest brought to light a scene of horrid brutality. It is painful to relate, that Mr. Sharp failed in his attempt to try Luke Collingwood, the commander of the ship Zong, for murder.

In 1786 he engaged, with others, in a plan for settling a colony of free negroes and people of colour, at Sierra Leone. But, partly from the disputes among the settlers, and partly from the badness of the climate, and finally, in consequence of being twice plundered by the enemy, this did not prove a flourishing institution. Government, indeed, interposed, and a supply of money was granted; but the undertakers were obliged at length to relinquish their project, after a severe loss. This ill-fated colony was accordingly surrendered to the crown.

In 1787 a society was formed for the abolition of the slave-trade between the colonies of England and the coast of Africa. In his capacity of chairman, our worthy and venerable patriot had an interview with Mr. Pitt, who recurred to delays and promises, but effected nothing. The boon was reserved for the administration of Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville; and it is here observed of the former, that this great man expressed himself thus on his death-bed: "Two things I wish earnestly to see accomplished; *peace with Europe*,

and the abolition of the slave-trade; but, of the two, I wish more the latter." *

On receiving intelligence that the abolition bill had passed both houses of parliament, Mr. Sharp is said to have immediately fallen on his knees, and piously poured forth his devotion and gratitude to his Creator.

In 1780 the first Bible Society was instituted, for the express purpose of "opposing the rapid decay of piety and religion;" and, on this occasion, the subject of this memoir took an active and decided part.

We next find him subscribing to "the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews;" but he does not appear to have displayed any extraordinary degree of zeal on this occasion. It was far otherwise in respect to the African Institution, of which he became a warm and efficient member. He considered that society as tending greatly to promote humanity and civilisation among a people rendered barbarous by a vile and perfidious traffic in their fellow-creatures; and he devoted his pen, his time, and his fortune, to forward so laudable a purpose. He was accordingly chosen one of the directors, and contributed not a little, by his name and exertions, to ensure its prosperity.

His conduct as chairman of "the Protestant Union," is not so likely, in the present age, to obtain general approbation. He opposed the system of popery, as subversive of the principles of genuine liberty; and, accordingly, took a lively interest in the discussion of the Roman-catholic question, the object of which was to extend the rights and franchises of our fellow-subjects in Ireland.

At length, after a short illness, this pious and worthy man expired on the 6th of July, 1813, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

No man, perhaps, ever effected so much good with such scanty means. He has left a great name behind him, as well as a great example. The African Institution, soon after his

* Clarkson's History of the Abolition of the Slave-Trade, vol. ii. p. 567.

decease, employed the chisel of Mr. Chantry to carve a monument to his memory, which is enshrined in the hearts of all worthy men. His biography is contained in a splendid volume, and is accompanied by a most excellent portrait, which cannot fail to convey the remembrance of his form and features to his sorrowing friends.

No. II.

The Life of WILLIAM Lord RUSSELL; with some Account of the Times in which he lived. — By Lord John Russell. 2d edit. in 2 vols. 1820.

A memoir of William Lord Russell, drawn up by one of his descendants, cannot fail to prove interesting to the public in general. Those who addict themselves to the study of English history, will be doubly gratified by a candid, and, it may be fairly added, an impartial narrative. The following quotation is from the preface, and exhibits the author's reasons for seizing the present opportunity to give a new edition of the life of his illustrious progenitor: —

" Although it cannot fail to be gratifying to a descendant of Lord Russell, to record the actions of so worthy an ancestor, I should have hardly undertaken the task without some view of general utility. The fame of Lord Russell might be easily left to the historians of all parties, who concur in his praise*; nor have the endeavours which have been lately made to detract from his merits, obtained sufficient notice from the public to require an answer.

" But in times, when love of liberty is too generally supposed to be allied with rash innovation, impiety, and anarchy, it seems to me desirable to exhibit to the world, at full length, the portrait of a man, who, heir to wealth and title, was foremost in defending the privileges of the people; who, when busily occupied in the affairs of public life, was revered in his own family as the best of husbands and of fathers; who joined the truest sense of religion with the unqualified assertion of freedom; who, after an earnest perseverance in a good cause,

* Burnet, Temple, Hume, &c.

at length attested, on the scaffold, his attachment to the ancient principles of the constitution, and the unalienable right of resistance. Nor does it take away from the usefulness of such an attempt, that Lord Russell was sometimes led into error by credulity or party zeal: let others attempt, if they can, to avoid such mistakes; but let them, at the same time, confess, that the courage and perseverance of Lord Russell were among the chief causes of the revolution to which we owe our present liberties.

" The period to which the active life of Lord Russell belongs, is one of great importance. From the year 1670 to 1683 may be styled the middle of the great contest, which, beginning in 1641, and ending in 1688, has been very properly called a revolution of half a century.

" The sons of Charles I. had confident expectations of establishing an arbitrary monarchy in England; and, on the other side, there were many real patriots, determined to surrender their liberties only with their lives. At this period, a struggle took place between the crown and parliament, which ended in the complete victory of the former; and, had not James attacked the church, as well as the constitution, would probably have led the way to despotism. The triumph of Charles II. over his parliament was scarcely less signal than that of the triumph of the parliament over his father, and, like it, sealed with blood. But it differs in one particular. Although Charles II. was finally successful, the laws enacted during the contest were in favour of the conquered party.

" On looking at the works of Sir John Dalrymple, one is, at first inclined to believe, that his taste for bombast led to his numerous errors; but when it appears, as I think it does in the following pages, that there is not a single member of the Whig party, of any note, whom he has not traduced by false allegations: it is difficult to acquit him of intentional misrepresentation. The last four years have brought to light several works which illustrate the reign of Charles II. The life of King James, great part of which is written by himself, and Evelyn's Memoirs, are the most remarkable. With the as-

sistance of these materials, I thought it was possible a narrative might be produced of the domestic history of Charles the Second, not altogether uninteresting. And, although I have been obliged to lose sight, sometimes, of Lord Russell, he is always closely connected with the subject; for the opposition made to the designs of Charles the Second, began with his entrance into public life, was continued with his aid, and was totally relinquished at his death.

"On enquiry, it will be found that the family of Russell is both ancient and respectable. They were long in possession of a small landed property in Dorsetshire; so early as 1221, we find John Russell, constable of Corfe Castle: William, in 1284, obtained a charter for a market at his manor of Kingston-Russell; and, in the first of Edward II., he was returned to parliament one of the knights for the county of Southampton. Sir John Russell, the lineal descendant of William, was Speaker of the House of Commons in the second and tenth year of the reign of Henry VI. His son, John Russell, lived at Barwick, four miles from Bridport. * A fortunate occurrence, some years after, opened the way to wealth and honour.

"In the 21st year of the reign of Henry VII., Philip, Archduke of Austria, and, in right of his wife, King of Castile, having encountered a violent storm in his passage from Flanders to Spain, was obliged to put into Weymouth. Sir Thomas Trenchard, who lived near the port, entertained him in the best manner he was able, till he could acquaint the King with his arrival. In the mean time, he sent for Mr. Russell, who had travelled abroad, and was acquainted with foreign languages.

"The Archduke was so much pleased with Mr. Russell, that he took him with him to court, and recommended him warmly to the King. He was immediately made one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber. He afterwards attended Henry VIII. in his expedition to France, and was present at the taking of Therouenne and Tournay. When the latter place

* Dugdale's Baronage, vol. vii. p. 277.

was afterwards given up, the orders from the King to deliver it to the hands of the French were directed to him. In 1522, he was knighted by the Earl of Surrey, for his services at the taking of Morlaix, in Bretagne, and was created Lord Russell in 1539."

We are told, in a note, that these facts amply confute one of the slanders of Mr. Burke, against the first Lord Russell: and it is concluded, that the attack on him for sharing the confiscated estates of the Duke of Buckingham, is equally groundless; as is also the charge about the "fall of Calais."

For the eminent services of this nobleman in France, where the van-guard was entrusted to his command, he was rewarded with many splendid honours and appointments; and all these were crowned, in 1540, when, on the dissolution of the monasteries, he obtained a grant of the rectory of Tavistock.

Francis, the second Earl of Bedford, was present at the battle of St. Quintin, and held many high offices under Queen Elizabeth. His grandson, Edward, having died without issue, in 1627, the title passed to the issue of Sir William Russell, the first son of Francis. Francis, Earl of Bedford, engaged in the great work of draining the Fens; he was also a great leader of the county party in the house of peers; and it was the wish of Charles I. to have made him Lord High Treasurer of England.

William, the father of Lord Russell, having succeeded to the earldom, was greatly instrumental in gaining the battle of Edgehill; but he afterwards joined the King at Oxford.

His second son, William Lord Russell, the subject of this memoir, was born Sept. 29, 1639. After being educated at Cambridge, he repaired to the Continent; and, on his return from his travels, became a member of the House of Commons. The following is the character here given of Charles II. posterior to the Restoration: —

After remarking that he would have been beloved in the station of a private gentleman; that he lived with women rather "to indulge indolence, than to gratify his desires," and that he was very kind to his brother, the Duke of York, and his

son, the Duke of Monmouth, "though the one was the cause of all his troubles, and the other helped to foment them:" the noble author continues as follows: — "But the cares and duties of a throne were fitted to expose the defects of Charles in a most glaring light. It was evident that he was indolent, mean, false, unprincipled, and selfish. The most important affairs could not make him active; the most solemn engagements, true; the most shameful proposals could not raise his pride; nor the affection of a great people induce him to sacrifice the least and lowest of his pleasures. He wasted a capacity, for which the offices of government afforded ample scope, in the sciences of chemistry and mechanics, which he could not forward; and he lowered the character of his country abroad, that he might establish a despotism at home.

"It is certain that adversity had not improved the character of Charles. Surrounded by his father's old friends, who had suffered from a popular revolution, he learned to esteem his own authority too highly, and to regard with suspicion and aversion the inclinations of his people. The want of money and consideration abroad led him into a vagabond course of life; and obliged him to practise the arts of a courtier, when he ought to have maintained the dignity of a sovereign. While those immediately around him persuaded him that he was King of England by Divine right, he could not go out of this narrow circle without encountering the rebuffs of Cardinal Mazarin, or Don Lewis de Haro.

"His residence in Scotland had disgusted him with religious fanaticism. He is said to have reconciled himself with the Church of Rome, at Paris, some years before the Restoration; but, however that may be, it is certain that the little religion he possessed was Roman Catholic.

"The character of the Duke of York was essentially different from that of his brother. Charles was quiet, fickle, and indolent; James was dull, obstinate and busy: the King was indifferent about religion; the Duke was one of the greatest bigots that ever lived. The Duke of Buckingham described their characters very well, in a few words, by saying, 'Charles

could see things, if he would; James would see things if he could.'

" After a prorogation of fourteen months, the King was at length obliged to convoke the parliament. Immediately after it met, Lord Russell accused the Earl of Darnley, one of the cabinet-ministers, of mismanagement at the Treasury, and of having said at the council-board, that a new proclamation was better than an old law. He concluded his speech, by moving an address to exclude this obnoxious nobleman from the King's presence and councils for ever; and that articles of impeachment should be drawn up against him. These articles were accordingly delivered, next day, at the bar of the house, by Sir Samuel Barnardiston; but on a division, they were all rejected. Andrew Marvel says, the Earl got off by high bribing. *

" The house of commons had now sat fourteen years, (observes Lord W. Russell,) and during that time had been modelled, in a manner unknown, to the purposes of the court. Not less than a third of the members were placemen or pensioners. Lord Clifford † had introduced, or more probably, extended, the practice of buying, downright, one man after another. Many of the more indigent class trafficked their votes for a dinner at Whitehall, and a gratuity on extraordinary occasions. Others had the expenses of their election defrayed from the Treasury. And it was common for those who had been chosen on popular grounds, after a few violent speeches, to sell themselves to the court. Placed beyond the fear of the people, by the long continuance of parliament, they were encouraged in the hope of riches and promotion, by the increasing corruption of government."

" —— The King, on his side, endeavoured to dispense with parliaments altogether. He made a new treaty with the King of France, which contained the usual stipulations of neutrality on one hand, and pension on the other. At this time he was so utterly abandoned by his subjects, that he did

* Marvel. See also " A Seasonable Argument for a new Parliament."

† Temple.

not dare to trust even his ministers with his engagements. He wrote the treaty with his own hand, and confided himself entirely to none but Lauderdale. * The French minister wrote to his master, that in all England there were but the King, and the Duke of York, who embraced his interests with affection; and that the King himself, without this new treaty, might have been drawn into the sentiments of his people. The money received from France enabled the King to dispense with parliament for fourteen months."

In this state of affairs, after the meeting of parliament, Lord Russell contended strongly for a war with France, and, at the same time, expressed his fears arising from popery and a standing army.

On the meeting of a new parliament, Lord Russell found himself returned a knight of the shire for two counties, Bedford and Herts, and made his election for the former. He was a firm believer in the existence of the Popish Plot, which occurred about this period; and so apprehensive was he of the accession of James II. that he moved for leave to bring in a bill "to secure our religion and properties in case of a popish successor." His lordship afterwards seconded a motion for bringing in the Exclusion-bill, and, when passed by the commons, carried it up to the house of lords, where it was thrown out. A severe vengeance was speedily enacted for such determined measures of hostility against the Duke of York. So sensible, indeed, was Lord Russell of his danger, that he expressed himself to a friend, that he was well assured of falling a sacrifice, "for arbitrary government could not be set up in England without wading through his blood." †

After his examination before the privy council, at which Charles presided, "he looked upon himself as a dying man, and turned his thoughts wholly to another world. He read much in the Scriptures, particularly the Psalms; but whilst he behaved with the serenity of a man prepared for death, his friends exhibited an honourable anxiety to preserve his life.

* Dal. p. 103. † Lord. Examination, 1683.

Lord Essex would not leave his house, lest his absconding might incline a jury to give more credit to the evidence against Lord Russell. The Duke of Monmouth sent to let him know, he would come in, and run fortunes with him, if he thought it could do him any service. He answered, it would be of no advantage to him, to have his friends die with him."

The interval between his imprisonment and his trial was anxiously spent by Lady Russell, in preparation for his defence; and it must be allowed, that on this critical occasion, his faithful consort displayed an heroic constancy and attachment, almost unexampled in modern times. We will say nothing of a trial which has uniformly been branded by the pen of history, and stigmatised by express act of parliament. The following are the concluding words of the defence of this great, innocent, and much-injured nobleman:

"I do, in the first place, declare, that I have ever had a heart sincerely loyal and affectionate to the King and government (which I look upon as the best of governments), and always have as fervently wished and prayed for his majesty's long life, as any man living. And now, to have it intimated, as if I were agreeing or abetting to his murder (I must needs say), is very hard; for I have ever looked upon the assassination of any private person as an abominable, barbarous, and inhuman thing, tending to the destruction of all society; how much more the assassination of a prince! which cannot enter into my thoughts without horror and detestation; especially considering him as my natural prince, and one upon whose death such dismal occurrences are likely to ensue. An action so abominably wicked, rash, and inconsiderate, that none but desperate wretches, or madmen, could contrive. And can it be believed that, my circumstances and the past actions of my life considered, I should be capable of being guilty of so horrid a design? Certainly it cannot.

"As for going about to make or raise a rebellion, that likewise is a thing so wicked, and withal impracticable, that it never entered into my thoughts. Had I been disposed to it, I never found, by all my observation, that there was the

least disposition or tendency to it in the people: and it is known, that rebellion cannot be now made here, as in former times, by a few great men. I have been always for preserving the government upon the due basis, and ancient foundation; and for having things redressed in a legal parliamentary way; always against all irregularities and innovations whatsoever; and so I shall be, I am sure, to my dying day, be it sooner or later." The trial was soon followed by the execution of Lord Russell, who conducted himself in a firm and courageous manner on the scaffold. Immediately after the Revolution, an act passed, in the first of William and Mary, by which the attainder was not only reversed, but the memory of this celebrated patriot fully vindicated; for it recites, that "he was by undue and illegal return of jurors, having been refused his lawful challenge to the said jurors for want of freehold, and by partial and unjust construction of law, wrongfully attainted, convicted, and executed for high treason."

We commend the zeal which suggested this work to the noble author, and we, still more, commend that spirit of liberality, moderation, and good sense, with which these volumes have been composed.

No. III.

MEMOIRS OF HER MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, SOPHIA CHARLOTTE, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN; FROM AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS. BY JOSEPH WATKINS, L.L.D. AUTHOR OF THE LIFE OF SHERIDAN, &c. &c. EMBELLISHED WITH PORTRAITS. 2 VOLS. 8VO. 1819.

WE have already published a memoir of Her late Majesty (see Vol. III.), and shall therefore content ourselves with quoting a few passages from this work. After describing the royal nuptials, the author proceeds as follows: —

"Though the Queen was now only in her 18th year, and naturally of a vivacious turn, neither the fondness of her husband, the splendour with which she was surrounded, nor the public acclamations which followed her wherever she went, had the effect of elating her mind with vanity, or inducing a spirit of levity. By her affable and condescending manner to all who approached her person, she evinced a mind elevated above the dazzling eminence of a throne; and while she thus endeared herself to the people, the sweetness of her temper so completely won the heart of the monarch, that every day witnessed increased affection. This may be considered as the triumph of reason and justice; for the Queen could not certainly be pronounced an absolute beauty, when the observer contemplated her person without being affected by the charm of royalty. She was described, at this time, as being of a middling stature, and rather small; but her shape fine, and carriage graceful; her hands and neck exceedingly well turned; her hair auburn; her face round and fair; the eyes of a light blue, and beaming with sweetness; the nose a little

flat, and turned up at the point; the mouth rather large, with rosy lips, and very fine teeth.

" Such was the portraiture, as sketched by those who had the nearest opportunities of seeing her features; while those who frequently witnessed her behaviour, were enraptured with the unaffected modesty of her mien, the uniform courteousness, mixed with dignity, of her deportment, her graceful and expressive manner of speaking, and the benignity of her look when receiving any complimentary address, or holding communication with her attendants. With qualities so perfectly agreeable and insinuating, shining in the bloom of youth, it was not to be wondered that the most extravagant reports of her exterior charms should be spread through the nation; and it is a curious fact, that one printseller had the art to pass off the portrait of a once celebrated beauty, as a faithful likeness of Her Majesty."

We pass over the splendid coronation; the joyful event of the birth of a Prince of Wales, and all the grandeur of the installation. It is in domestic life that the late royal family of England appears to have enjoyed the most comfort, and exhibited the noblest examples of beneficence.

" Their Majesties, at this period, spent much of their time at Windsor; where the Queen, who, from the first moment she saw the place, expressed a desire to reside there, was now gratified by the building of a house near the Castle-wall, and almost at the summit of the hill. This edifice, however, though capacious, was only designed for an occasional retirement; the King and Queen, who sometimes remained three days in a week, or longer during the summer months, still continuing to occupy the old palace of Kew, for the convenience of their numerous progeny. While the royal family dwelt at Kew, several of the nobility took houses in the neighbourhood; so that, if the court did not display the glare of magnificence, it exhibited the comfort of sociability and confidence. Bishop Newton, who had a house on the green, observes, " that it was an additional pleasure to see and hear so much more of the King and Queen in their privacies; of

their conjugal happiness, and of their domestic virtues, which, the nearer they were beheld, appeared greater, and more amiable, were a shining pattern to the very best of their subjects."

"In their daily rides for an airing, Their Majesties never failed to notice any objects that appeared to stand in need of immediate relief, or whose industry merited particular encouragement. Enquiries were made into the state of indigent families, and, without any delay, the most effectual assistance was conveyed to them through trusty hands. One of the charities of the Queen, at this period, was of a peculiar description, and evinced as much discrimination as liberality. There were three classes of widows, twelve in each, supported by pensions agreeable to their former situations in life. The lowest grant was twenty guineas a-year; thus judiciously rendering some employment necessary on the part of the person who received it: but the payment was always quarterly, and in advance."

Her Majesty was particularly attentive to all her domestics, and those who had lived in the royal family for many years were sure of experiencing many marks of kindness and attention. Here follows an account of one, who had always been deemed a great favourite at Windsor, but against whom many prejudices unhappily existed on the part of the public.

"The death of Madam Schwellenbergen, which happened suddenly, on the evening of the 7th of March, 1797, was a severe shock to the Queen, from whom she had never lived apart for the space of fifty years, having been Her Majesty's attendant at Miron, her companion at Strelitz, and her most confidential servant, as mistress of the robes, ever since her arrival in England.

"She was a well educated and highly accomplished woman, extremely courteous in her manner, much respected by all the domestics of the royal household, and devotedly attached to the illustrious family with whom she lived, who, in their turn, entertained for her the sincerest affection. Madam Schwellenbergen had been, however, most cruelly and wantonly held up to public ridicule by a profligate wit, whose de-

light lay in ribaldry, as a woman of a sordid disposition, than which nothing could be more opposite to her real character; for she was ever ready to oblige all who applied to her for assistance: and though, like her royal mistress, she chose to do good by stealth, her charities were very extensive. She had several pensioners, who subsisted almost entirely on her bounty; and all her interest with the Queen was exerted on the purest principles of disinterested benevolence. The partiality which Her Majesty had for this good lady was perfectly natural, and highly commendable; for it resulted from a long experience of her excellent qualities and tried integrity. Soon after her settlement in the English court, indeed, she was viewed with envy by some of the ladies in waiting, who affected to look disdainfully upon her, which induced the Queen to pay her particular distinction; and in a little time those jealousies were wholly removed by the prudent conduct and liberality of the person who had been the object of them. Madam Schwellenbergen was of a most cheerful temper, and even in her declining years, when afflicted by rheumatic and spasmodic complaints, she preserved her hilarity of spirits, and fondness for the sociable amusement of the card-table, in seating herself at which, she fell back, without any previous appearance of illness, and instantly expired."

As we perceive little or no novelty in the remainder of this work, we shall conclude with enumerating a few particulars concerning Her Majesty's private life, which cannot fail to enhance her exemplary character. Indeed, no female who ever sat on the throne of Britain, since the Norman conquest, appears to have been more justly entitled, not only to our praise, but our admiration.

" Thus have we followed, from her birth to the tomb, this illustrious personage, above fifty-seven years of whose life were spent in the full view of the British nation. Throughout the whole of that eventful period, not a single instance was ever adduced of her having exercised the least influence in support of any particular line of politics, or in promoting the interests of any set of favourites. Faction itself, in the worst

of times, was always dumb in regard to the public conduct of the Queen; while, to her private virtues, universal homage was willingly paid. In the discharge of the relative duties, she stood unrivalled, and if she kept up the decorum of her court with unbending strictness, she did it without prejudice or partiality. Neither friendship, nor consanguinity, power, nor solicitation, could obtain a relaxation of the rule which she had laid down for the exclusion of improper persons from the royal circle. The great difficulty of observing this law, in a country where principle must often yield to expediency, is a proof of the integrity of Her Majesty, who, amidst all the virulence of party, maintained her stand with undeviating firmness. On a similar ground she formed her household; and being once surrounded by persons whose virtue she approved, no consideration could prevail upon her to abandon them for new connections. Some attempts of this kind were made by a greedy administration; but the resolution of the King soon compelled the meddlers to recede from their purpose. Hence it was, that a train of domestics and attendants became grey in the royal service; so that the virtues cultivated there, spread their influence in an exemplary manner, but without ostentation, throughout the land.

"Among the public institutions under the patronage of Her Majesty, and which, for many years, experienced her benefactions, were, the Magdalen Hospital, the Asylum for Female Orphans, the Queen's Lying-in Hospital, the Royal Society for the Support of decayed Musicians and their Families, the Westminster Hospital and Infirmary, the Ladies' Society for educating and employing the Female Poor, and the Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the Eyes.

"The Queen was very fond of reading; and her libraries at Buckingham-house, Windsor-castle, and Frogmore, exhibited abundant testimonies of her taste and judgment in the choice of books. With the best authors in English, French, and German, she was familiarly acquainted; and, from many of them, she made copious extracts. The Bible, however, was her chief favourite; and she spared no expense in col-

lecting works of approved value, which had for their object the elucidation of the holy oracles. From these publications she made large transcripts; and her manuscript collections of this description, all in her own hand, amount to several volumes. Whatever tended to the diffusion of religious knowledge, always met with liberal encouragement from Her Majesty, who took great pleasure in the company of such persons as applied their talents to the confirmation of divine truth, by defending revelation, and clearing up its obscurities. Among those who were thus honoured, the two venerable sages, Bryant and De Luc, were most particularly esteemed by the Queen, who often visited the latter at Cypenham; and the latter, who enjoyed the situation of reader to the Queen above forty years, addressed a series of letters to her, on the Natural History of the Earth and of Man, which were afterwards published in the French language.

" Though Her Majesty did not, like Queen Caroline, set up any pretensions to literature, she was an admirer of female genius, and took a pleasure in the company of ladies who distinguished themselves by their talents and writings. One of these was the very ingenious Mrs. Delany, the intimate friend of the Duchess-dowager of Portland, and celebrated for her extraordinary accomplishments in embroidery, shell-work, painting, and natural history. On the death of the Duchess-dowager, the King, who had frequently conversed with Mrs. Delany at Bulstrode, was graciously pleased to assign her, for a summer residence, the use of a house, completely furnished, in St. Alban's-street, Windsor, adjoining to the entrance of the Castle; and, as a further mark of the royal favour, His Majesty conferred on her a pension of 300*l.* a-year. The manner in which this pension was paid, added to the gracefulness of the gift; for, to prevent the customary deductions, the Queen herself, in the kindest, most condescending, and considerate manner, brought, every half-year, the bank-notes in her pocket.

" Till of late years, she amused herself very much in drawing, for which she had a fine taste, as she also had for music;

and Mary, the wife of William of Orange, could not have been fonder of her needle, than the wife of George III. She was, through life, exceedingly industrious; and one of the principal complaints which she made in her last illness, was, the want of employment. As long as her health permitted, she had always some design in hand; and, when her visitors frequently wondered how she got through so much, the reply was, that she never let a single hour pass unoccupied."

No. IV.

Sketch of the Life, Character, and Writings of Baroness De Stael Holstein. By Madame Necker de Saussure. 1 vol. 8vo. 1820.

This work was undertaken at the special request of the children of the late Baroness De Stael. It is divided into two parts; the first of which includes her literary life, and comprehends the "Letters to Rousseau;" "Defence of the Queen;" "Delphine;" "Corinna, or Italy;" "Of Germany;" "Considerations of the French Revolution," &c. Part II. is dedicated to the domestic and social life of Madame de Stael.

"The education of this lady was superintended by her amiable and accomplished mother; and her system, we are told, was totally opposite to that of Rousseau, who supposed that we acquire ideas only through the medium of our senses. She, on the contrary, sought to operate on mind immediately by mind."

The following passage cannot fail to prove interesting: —

"In her habitual society, Madame de Stael was full of charms. She had a simplicity of manners, and even an appearance of carelessness, that made every one feel at ease. In her company, there was no constraint. Circles, formal dissertations, wit on compulsion, did not please her: she was too fond, in all things, of what was unexpected, not to leave much to chance; and an animated and easy motion prevailed around her. Always observing, she never had the air of scrutinising; and, as her attention appeared turned to the subject of the discourse, rather than to the manner in which it was carried on by each individual, no one felt himself in the presence of a judge. Thus her superiority did not bear

heavy on any person: she asked only for amusement; not for trials of skill. Madame De Stael was graceful in all her motions. Her face, without satisfying the eye in every respect, first attracted, and then fixed it; because it had a very uncommon advantage as an organ of the mind; a sort of intellectual beauty, if we may use the term, suddenly displayed itself in it. Her thoughts painted themselves in succession so much the more distinctly in her countenance, that, except her eyes, which were uncommonly fine, no very striking feature marked its character beforehand. She had none of those permanent expressions, which mean, ultimately, nothing; and her physiognomy was created on the spot, as we may say, by her feelings. Perhaps, when still, her eye-lids were rather heavy; but genius suddenly sparkled in her eyes; her looks glowed with a noble fire, and animated, like lightning, the thunder of her words."

She observed, one day, to M. Chateaubriand, " I have always been the same, lively and sad; I have loved God, my father, and liberty." On her death-bed, Madame De Stael displayed great equanimity of temper. During her last illness, she solicited the pardon of a person of the name of Barry, who had been condemned to die; which was obtained the day after her death: " so that she did good, even after she had breathed her last."

No. V.

THE LIFE OF THE RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD, THOMAS WILSON, D.D. LORD BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN, BY THE REV. HUGH STOWELL, RECTOR OF BALLAUGH, ISLE OF MAN. With a portrait, 1819. 1 vol. 8vo.

THE following quotation from the preface, will convey some idea of the intentions of the Reverend Author. "No order of men has produced nobler examples of distinguished piety than the episcopal order. The names of Ignatius and Polycarp, in the primitive ages, and of Latimer and Ridley in more modern times, are dear to Christians. It would be easy to add a multitude of names of similar excellence, to the catalogue of bishops, who, at different periods, have shone as 'lights in the world;' but perhaps it would not be easy to produce one more deserving of universal esteem than the venerable one of Bishop Wilson.

"The very mention of this name will raise high expectations, and as such, the writer of the following pages is deeply convinced of his inability to satisfy. This conviction, however, has not deterred him from the attempt of recording the events of a life, so eminently pious, and so extensively useful. As the smallest particle of the diamond are valuable, so every fragment of such a life should be holden in high estimation. The design of the present work is to collect these fragments, and form them, and the materials already prepared by a former biographer, to present the public with a fuller account of the life and character of Bishop Wilson, than has yet appeared. Whilst they exhibit many a happy Christian in the obscure walks of life, they embalm the memory of thousands, who have been called upon by Providence, to occupy more important stations."

Thomas Wilson, was born at Burton, a village in the hundred of Wirral, in the County Palatine of Chester, on the 20th of December, 1663. He was early remarkable for his filial affection, and in his diary, he speaks of his parents with feelings of peculiar tenderness and veneration. Of the early part of Mr. Wilson's life, little is known; it appears, however, that peculiar attention was paid to his education. Under the tuition of Mr. Harper, a learned school-master of the city of Chester, he laid a good foundation of classical learning; and on being properly qualified, he was entered at Trinity College, Dublin. While there, his whole allowance, was 20*l. per annum*, a pittance which of course constrained him to practice the most rigid frugality. His first intention was to study medicine, but in consequence of an intercourse with Archdeacon Hewetson, he determined to dedicate his life "to the service of the sanctuary." Accordingly, in 1686, he was ordained deacon, by Dr. Moreton, bishop of Kildare; and removing soon after to England, he was appointed to the curacy of New-church, in the parish of Winwick, in Hampshire, of which Dr. Sherlock, his maternal uncle, was then rector. The stipend did not exceed 30*l. per annum*, but then, his desires were moderate, and his exigencies few. Small as his income was, he cheerfully laid aside one tenth of it, for the relief of the poor; and when it afterwards increased, he bestowed one fifth, for the same noble purpose.

Having been ordained a priest by the Bishop of Chester, in 1689, "a happy combination of the qualities of the Christian, the gentleman, and the scholar, recommended him to the notice of William Earl of Derby, who, in 1692, appointed him his domestic chaplain, and tutor to his son James Lord Strange, with a salary of 30*l.*" Not long after this, he was elected member of the alms-house at Latham, with a salary of 20*l. per annum;* and such was now the flourishing state of his affairs, that he composed a prayer, expressly to thank God for his riches and prosperity.

He now felt himself compelled by "conscience" to fulfil a painful duty: this was no less, than to remonstrate with the Earl of Derby, relative to his extravagant expenditure, which

was taken in good part. He also conducted himself with still greater freedom in respect to Lord Strange, the principal defects of whose character, consisted of "an impetuosity of temper, and want of consideration." "Mr. Wilson," it is added, "studiously endeavoured to correct these defects. To impress his lessons on this subject more effectually, he had recourse to an extraordinary experiment. One day, as Lord Strange was going to subscribe a paper which he had not read, his tutor dropped some burning sealing-wax on his finger, which, from the exquisite pain it occasioned, created a feeling of strong indignation; but this feeling quickly subsided, when he was informed of the friendly design of the action, and considered it was done to remind him, while he lived, never to sign a paper which he had not first attentively read."

Soon after this, Lord Derby made his chaplain an offer of the bishopric of Sodor and Man, which preferment was at first modestly refused, but he was afterwards prevailed to accept of it. He accordingly arrived in his diocese, in 1697, and was soon after installed in the cathedral of St. Germain, in Peel. "Bishop Wilson entered with ardour and resolution on the discharge of the various important duties of his office. Active, and capacious, as his mind was, he there found abundant employment for every talent he possessed. Both the temporal and spiritual state of his diocese, called for his most vigorous efforts. On arrival at his bishopric, the palace was nearly dilapidated, having been uninhabited for eight years. An ancient tower and chapel were all that remained entire. He was under the necessity, therefore, of rebuilding the dwelling-house, and almost all the out-offices. The demesne, and garden, were equally wild and neglected. These the Bishop soon restored to a state of neatness and elegance. He stocked the garden with fruit trees, planted several thousand forest trees, and by his judicious management of his demesne, soon rendered it abundantly productive. These buildings and improvements were attended with heavy expence. They amounted to 1400*l.*, which, considering the value of money at that time, was a very considerable sum. Several of the im-

provements which he made, remain to the present day, as monuments of his taste, and evidence of his liberality. In particular the rows of trees which are planted along the road leading to the palace, and which, rearing their tops on high with intermingling branches, give peculiar solemnity to the surrounding scenery. The hoary-headed peasant delights to point out the first transplanted by Bishop Wilson, and to observe the magnitude of its trunk, and the luxuriance of its foliage; and then follows a detail of charities reaching to the heavens. The only sensation of regret which the Bishop seems to have felt, on account of the expenditure on the new buildings, and improvements, was the interruptions it necessarily produced to his charity to the poor." The Bishop finding himself independent, in point of income, and provided with a comfortable, if not a splendid residence, determined to alter his condition in life. His choice was happily directed to a female of a kindred spirit to his own, and accordingly, setting sail for England, his lordship landed at Liverpool, and proceeding to Warrington, he was married October 27th, 1698, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Patten, Esq. Accompanied by his amiable and pious consort, at the end of six months he returned to his diocese, with a companion to whom he could communicate his most secret griefs and joys. A male child seemed to crown and complete their domestic happiness: "but the plant which the fond parents beheld in the morning green and flourishing, was in the evening cut down, dried up, and withered:

"Purpureus veluti cum flos successus aratro
"Languescit moriens. ——————" VIRG.

The good Bishop was particularly attentive to his episcopal functions; and, above all things, attended with the most scrupulous minuteness to the education of the youth of his diocese, by the institution of public schools. To render his ministry more useful to the natives, many of whom were unacquainted with our language, in 1699, his Lordship published a book, written in both English and Manks, entitled "The Principles

and Duties of Christianity." One of the first objects which engaged the Bishop's attention, after his settlement in his bishopric, was the establishment of parochial libraries, in the different parishes of the island. The libraries at the academies of Castletown and Douglas were founded, and the expense of both principally defrayed by him. These libraries have assisted in furnishing the minds of many a student, and many a candidate for the holy ministry, with real treasures of theological knowledge, from the day of their establishment to the present time; and will remain, for years to come, monuments of the judicious and pious care of their founder."

Who could suppose that an exemplary character, like the present, would be speedily confined within a jail, in his own diocese? In consequence of some disputes with Mr. Horne, the governor of the isle, arising out of the suppression of "a most pestilent book" by his lordship, entitled "The Independent Whig," a coolness ensued. This was greatly aggravated, in 1719, by an exclusion from the "Lord's table," of the wife of this magistrate, for slandering a lady of irreproachable character. This led to the suspension of archdeacon Horribin by his lordship, who immediately appealed to the civil authority of the island. On this, his Excellency, under pretext that the Bishop acted illegally, sentenced him to a fine of 50*l*., and his two Vicars-general to a fine of 20*l*. each. "To this unjust and arbitrary decree, they unanimously refused to submit. In consequence of which the Governor sent a party of soldiers, on the 29th of June, 1722, and committed them to Castle-Rushen prison. The Bishop and his Vicars-general were closely confined, and treated like felons. The horrors of a prison were greatly aggravated by the unprecedented severity of Governor Horne, who gave strict charge to the jailors to treat them with every mark of contumely, and admit no person within the walls of their prison to see them, or converse with them.

"Bishop Wilson possessed a mind not to be intimidated by menaces, subdued by sufferings, or changed by oppression."

God did not grant him the spirit of fear, but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind. His maxim was,

"*Tu ne cede malis sed contra audentior ito.*"

It was during this seclusion from the world, that he engaged his friend and companion, Dr. Walker, to undertake the translation of the Holy Scriptures into Manks. When the people assembled with an intention to pull down the residence of Governor Horne, he addressed them from a grated window in the castle, and most earnestly and effectually recommended forbearance. He also wrote circular letters to his clergy, to the same purport, to be read in all the churches.

After two months' confinement within the walls of a damp and dreary prison, his lordship and his two fellow-sufferers were released, in consequence of an appeal to the King in council. The day of his release and return to Bishop's court, was celebrated with great rejoicings throughout the whole island. He now applied himself, as formerly, to the faithful discharge of all his pastoral duties; but, from the dampness of the prison in which he had been confined, the good Bishop was deprived of the free use of the fingers of his right hand, so that he was obliged ever after to grasp the pen with the whole of that hand.

The expenses attendant on his law-suit proved enormous, so that although the original sentence was reversed, July 24, 1724, and his character fully vindicated, yet he had a large sum to pay, notwithstanding a subscription had been entered into for this purpose.

"The King, who had a distinct view of the grievances which this excellent prelate had endured, and the sacrifices he had made for conscience' sake, offered him the bishopric of Exeter, as a compensation for the expenses he had incurred in defence of the laws of the church; but he could not be prevailed on to quit the diocese of Man. Though this little spot had been lately the scene of his severe sufferings, and contained within its bosom the prison from which he had been released, still his attachment to it was inviolable. He

regarded it as the portion of the Lord's vineyard which was allotted for his cultivation, and he had already seen much fruit of his labours there. In the affections of the natives he possessed a large share: he lived in their hearts: the attachment was reciprocal.

"To them his thoughts, his griefs, his cares, were known."

"The King, finding Bishop Wilson was inflexible in continuing in the diocese of Man, promised to defray the expenses of the law-suit out of his private purse; and gave it in charge to his minister (Sir Robert Walpole), to remind him of his promise; but his Majesty, soon after, making an excursion to Hanover, and dying there, the promise was never fulfilled."

Bishop Wilson, having passed his 92d year, found his intellectual powers begin to fail; but, in consequence of that temperance and love of exercise which he had ever displayed, his life was prolonged until the 7th of March, 1755, when this pious, charitable, and excellent prelate was translated to another and a better world, in the 93d year of his age, and the 58th of his consecration.

No. VI.

Curialia Miscellanea, or Anecdotes of Old Times; Regal, Noble, Gentilitical, and Miscellaneous; including authentic Memoirs of the Royal Household, and the Manners and Customs of the Court, at an early Period of English History. By Samuel Pegge, Esq. F.S.A. Author of the "Curialia," and of "Anecdotes of the English Language." 1 vol. 8vo. 1818.

The first article we meet with in this collection is entitled "Parentalia," or the Memoirs of the Rev. Dr. Pegge, compiled by his son.

Dr. Pegge, born Nov. 5. 1704, was descended, we are told, from a respectable family. His father was originally bred up under a woollen-draper at Derby, but on the death of his elder brother, Humphrey, he altered his views.

After a preliminary education in his native town of Chesterfield, Dr. Pegge was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he afterwards became a fellow. Having taken the degree of A.M. in July, 1729, he soon became deacon and priest in succession.

At first, he was for some time employed as curate to the Rev. Dr. John Lynch, afterwards dean of Canterbury, at Sandwich, in Kent, by whom he was promoted to the vicarage of Godmersham (cum-Challock), in 1731; and on the death of his wife he became a tutor in the family of Sir Edward Dering.

Soon after this, Dr. Pegge obtained the perpetual curacy of Brampton, near Chesterfield; but this presentation being contested, he accepted the rectory, first, of Whittington, and

next, of Brindley. He at length obtained the prebend of Bobenhull from the Bishop of Lichfield; and, in 1763, was voluntarily advanced to that of Brampton, &c.

"His habits of life were such as became his station. In his clerical functions he was exemplarily correct, not entrusting his parochial duties at Whittington (where he resided) to another (except to the neighbouring clergy, during his excursions into Kent, &c.), till the failure of his eyesight rendered it indispensably necessary; and even that did not happen till within a few years of his death. As a preacher, his discourses from the pulpit were of the didactic and exhortatory kind, appealing rather to the understanding than the passions of his auditory, by expounding the Holy Scriptures in a plain, intelligible, and unaffected manner. He left in his closet considerably more than two hundred and thirty sermons, composed by himself, in his own handwriting, besides a few (not exceeding twenty-six) which he had transcribed in substance only, from the printed works of eminent divines.

"Though Dr. Pegge's life was sedentary, from his turn to studious retirement, his love of antiquities, and of literary acquirements in general, yet these applications, which he pursued with great ardour and perseverance, did not injure his health. Vigour of mind, in proportion to his bodily strength, continued unimpaired through a very extended course of life, and nearly till he had reached *ultima linea rerum*, for he never had any chronical disease, but gradually and quietly sunk into the grave, under the weight of years, after a fortnight's illness, February 14, 1796, in the 92d year of his age."

Samuel, the only surviving son of this celebrated antiquary, was born in 1731, and, after studying at St. John's College, Cambridge, was admitted a barrister by the society of the Middle Temple. Soon after this, the kindness of a former Duke of Devonshire, then lord chamberlain, conferred on him the office of one of the grooms of His Majesty's privy chamber, and an esquire of the King's household. He, however, survived his father only four years, during which time he published three parts of his "Curialia," and prepared the "Anecdotes

of the English Language," which were edited and printed by his friend, Mr. Nichols, in 1803.

Besides the two biographical articles referred to above, this volume contains a very curious and interesting account of the "Revolution-house at Whittington," with a variety of particulars relative to the celebration of the Jubilee in 1788. We have also a dissertation, entitled "*Hospitium Domini Regis*, or, The History of the Royal Household from the time of William I. to that of Edward IV. The supporters, crests, and cognizances of the Kings of England, together with the regal titles *Stammata Magnatum*," &c., follow in succession. Next, we come to a dissertation on coaches and sedan chairs; an historical essay on the origin of "Thirteen-pence Halfpenny as Hangman's Wages;" the account of an old custom observed by the lords lieutenants of Ireland concludes the above volume. There is an excellent engraved portrait of Dr. Pegge, together with several prints.

No. VII.

An Account of the Life and Writings of John Erskine, D.D. late one of the Ministers of Edinburgh. By Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood, Bart. D.D. 1 vol. 8vo. 1818.

John Erskine, D.D. was the elder son of an advocate at the Scottish bar, and grandson to an Earl of Buchan, by Margaret, daughter of the Hon. James Melville, of Bargarvie.

He was born in 1720 or 1721, and educated under a private tutor; after this, young Erskine was admitted as a student in the university of Edinburgh, where he happened to be a contemporary with Dr. Robertson, the historian. While there, he appears to have been extremely industrious, and to have formed those literary habits which accompanied him through life. In one of his works, he has given an eulogium on the merits of two professors of that day, Dr. Stevenson and Sir John Pringle, whose elegant prelections appear to have made a great impression on his youthful mind.

Mr. Erskine, about this time, became a member of a well-known association, which existed for nearly half a century. To this institution Dr. Robertson, Dr. Carlyle, Mr. John Home, and other distinguished individuals, belonged. Among his immediate companions, who afterwards became the ornaments of the bar and of the bench, were the Lord President Miller, and the Lords Elliock, Alva, Kennet, Gardenston, and Braxfield; but he himself declined the profession of the law, and became a minister of the established church of Scotland; soon after which he commenced a correspondence with the celebrated Warburton.

About this period the English methodists sent missionaries into Scotland, and Mr. Whitefield at first formed a connection with the "Seceders," or those who had left the kirk, but he refused to confine his ministration to their sect, on which they declared themselves hostile to him. Mr. Erskine, some time before he obtained the living of Kirkintilloch, appears to have been a great admirer, and to have strenuously defended the character of this celebrated preacher. He felt the force of his powerful and popular eloquence, and seems to have had a strong impression of the usefulness and efficacy of his evangelical doctrines.

The following anecdote will serve to show with what a degree of zeal, both the friends and enemies of Mr. Whitefield were actuated at this moment: "Dr. Robertson and Dr. Erskine, had been associated in a literary society, in the university, with a number of individuals who became afterwards considerable in different departments. Unfortunately the question relating to Mr. Whitefield's character and usefulness was introduced into their debates; and creating very contrary opinions, was agitated with so much zeal and asperity, that it occasioned the dissolution of their society, and is said to have for some time interrupted even their intercourse in private life."

In 1746, the subject of this memoir married the Hon. Christina Mackay. This lady, we are told, "was third daughter, by his third wife, of George, the third Lord Reay, the representative of a family, whose property is situated at the northern extremity of Scotland, and which, like the family of Sutherland, whose estate is contiguous, has been uniformly, in all its branches, attached to the Protestant succession in the house of Hanover, of which they have been, at all times, zealous and active supporters. From this marriage, he received the advantages of domestic society in no common degree, and Providence permitted him to enjoy them to the end of his life."

Dr. Erskine commenced his literary career by the publication of some sermons, and was, in due time, translated, first

to Culross, and then to Edinburgh. After this, he entered into a controversy with Mr. Wesley; and, in 1769, on the breach with America, he published more than one pamphlet, deprecating the contest. He was also an enemy to the new constitution of Canada, by which he considered the Catholic religion as too much favoured by our government; and when, in 1778, an attempt was made to alleviate the pressure on the Catholics of Great Britain, he testified his apprehensions by means of the press. This produced a correspondence with Mr. Burke.

Towards the latter end of his life, Dr. Erskine applied himself to the study of foreign languages, and he was eagerly employed in reading a new Dutch book, when struck with a mortal malady, he died on the 19th of January, 1803, in the 82d year of his age. His private character was exemplary: as a pastor, he attended to all his duties; and, in every condition of life, was both beloved and respected.

No. VIII.

EMMELINE; with some other Pieces, by Mary Brunton, to which is prefixed a Memoir of her Life.

This Memoir is written by an affectionate husband, who introduces a short life of a good and virtuous wife, by the following prefatory observations: —

"Immediately after Mrs. Brunton's death, various eloquent tributes were paid to her memory in the newspapers of Edinburgh. Her literary friends, however, have expressed a wish, that some more detailed memoir of her life should be prepared; exhibiting chiefly the history of her mind, and her habits of composition. With that wish I have willingly complied. It has been for twenty years my happiness to watch the workings of that noble mind; — my chief usefulness, to aid its progress, however feebly. Nothing is more soothing to me now, than to dwell on the remembrance of her; — nothing more dear than to diffuse the benefit of her example.

"I know that I still perform the task very inadequately. Were I better qualified than I am for its discharge, the relation which I bore to her, makes it needful for me to repress feelings upon which any other biographer would have dwelt with delight. But if I can make her memory useful to one of her fellow-creatures, this is the only consideration which her sanctified spirit would prize."

Mary Balfour, the subject of this memoir, was the only daughter of Colonel Thomas Balfour, of Elwick, a cadet, of one of the most respectable families in the county of Orkney. Her mother was Frances Legonier, only daughter of Colonel Legonier, of the 13th dragoons, the brother of Field-marshal the Earl of Legonier. Mary was born in the island of Burra,

on the 1st of November, 1778, and educated chiefly by this parent, under whom she became a considerable proficient in music, and an excellent French and Italian scholar. From these languages she was accustomed to translate; and this habit of her early life accounts for the great facility and correctness with which her subsequent compositions were written.

Preferring the privacy and quiet of a Scotch parsonage to the pleasures of a London life, in which she had been invited to participate by Viscountess Wentworth, her godmother, she became the wife of the Rev. Mr. Brunton, in her 28th year. Immediately after this, the new-married couple repaired to Bolton, near Haddington, where they resided several years. In 1803, they repaired to Edinburgh, and enlarged the circle of their acquaintance, by the accession of many literary friends. She now commenced the composition of her "Self Controul," which was followed by "Emmeline," and "Discipline." These conferred a considerable portion of fame. We next find her corresponding with Joanna Baillie, as well as other celebrated women; and, it must be added, that her letters are written with great taste and animation.

This interesting female, after giving birth to a still-born child, on the 7th of December, was attacked with fever, which advanced with fatal violence, until it closed her earthly life, on Saturday, December the 18th, 1818.

No. IX.

The Poetical Remains of the late Dr. JOHN LEYDEN, with Memoirs of his Life, by the Rev. James Morton. 1 vol. 8vo. 1819.

John Leyden, a very extraordinary man, was born on the 8th of September, 1775, at Denholm, a village on the banks of the Teviot, in the parish of Cavers, and county of Roxburgh. He was the eldest son of John and Isabella Leyden, who, besides him, had five other children; of which two were daughters. His parents, soon after his birth, removed to Henlawshill, a lonely cottage, on the farm of Nether Tofts, then rented by Mr. Andrew Blythe, his maternal uncle, under whom his father was employed, first in the humble capacity of a shepherd, and then as manager. "The cottage, which was of a very simple construction, was situated in a wild pastoral spot, near the foot of Rubenslaw, on the verge of the heath that stretches from the sides of that majestic hill. The simplicity of the interior corresponded with that of its outward appearance. But the kind affections, cheerful content, intelligence, and piety, that dwelt beneath its lowly roof, made it such a scene as poets have imagined in their description of the innocence and happiness of rural life."

Young Leyden was taught to read by his grandmother; and, under the care of this venerable and affectionate instructress, his progress proved rapid. Even at this early period, that insatiable desire of knowledge, which afterwards proved so remarkable a feature in his character, soon began to be developed.

The historical passages of the Bible first caught his attention; and it was not long before he made himself familiarly acquainted with every event recorded in the Old and New Testaments. One or two popular works on Scottish history

next fell into his hands; and he read with enthusiasm the history of the heroic deeds of Wallace and Bruce, and of the brave resistance of his countrymen to the ecclesiastical tyranny of the last kings of the throne of Stuart. After he had read all the books in his father's possession, the shelves of the neighbouring peasants were laid under contribution; and, among other works which they presented him with, he was greatly delighted to find the Arabian Nights Entertainments, Sir David Lindsay's Poetical Works, Milton's Paradise Lost, and Chapman's Touchstone of Homer.

"At nine years of age," continues his biographer, "he was sent to the parish-school of Kirktown, about two miles from Henlawshill. He continued at this school nearly three years, learning writing and arithmetic, and the rudiments of Latin grammar; but his progress, during this period, was interrupted by two very long vacations, occasioned by the death of one, and the removal of another schoolmaster, to a more eligible situation. During these intervals, he often assisted his father in tending his flock; and sometimes supplied his place, when occasion called him away. His parents," adds our author, "had too much discernment not to perceive that their son was gifted by nature with extraordinary talents; and, rightly appreciating this valuable distinction, they strove to procure him the best means of improvement in their power. They therefore placed him at Denholm, under the tuition of the Rev. James Duncan, pastor of a congregation of Cameronians, a religious sect, professing the faith of the church of Scotland, but refusing to acknowledge the legitimacy of a sovereign who has not subscribed the solemn league and covenant. This worthy minister, who, in more respects than one, resembles the clergyman in Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," had a very limited number of pupils, (seldom more than six or seven,) whom he taught Latin and Greek."

Young Leyden now applied himself with redoubled industry to his new studies; and the perusal of a translation of Homer, made him anticipate the pleasures to be derived from those stores of ancient literature which were yet beyond his

reach. He, at first, refused the assistance of an ass to carry him to school, being ashamed to be so ignobly mounted; but when he heard that the owner of this little animal had offered to give him "a large book, in some learned language, into the bargain," then all his objections vanished. At the end of two years, he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, with a view to qualify him for the clerical profession; and, the first time he was examined as to his acquisitions in Greek, he was complimented by Professor Dalzel, on account of his progress in that language. Such marked approbation proved more grateful to our student, as his rustic appearance, and Teviotdale accent, had frequently excited a laugh among his associates.

"In the month of May, when the classes broke up, he returned home to Henlawshill." The scene of his studies, in fine weather, during the summer, was in a pastoral glen, about a furlong from his father's cottage. Here, halfway up the bank, he had formed a sort of bower, partly scooped out of the earth, and covered with fern and rushes. A mountain-rivulet, which, after dashing over a precipice at the head of the glen, runs in mazy windings through scenes of wild grandeur, till it reaches the Teviot, flowed beneath. This retreat afforded him that quiet so necessary to his studies, and which could not so easily be found within the well-peopled cottage. There, also, he had before his eyes some of those striking views and appearances of nature which, from his earliest years, he delighted to observe; and which he has delineated, with so much feeling and truth, in his 'Scenes of Infancy.'

"During the vacation, Mr. Leyden was employed as an assistant at a provincial school; where he formed an acquaintance with Nicol, the poet.

"On his return to Edinburgh, he was admitted into the Literary Society, and became known to Messrs. Brougham, Horner, &c. His manner and delivery were, at first, awkward; but, by the time he entered on his theological studies, he was enabled, through constant practice, to speak in public, both with ease and fluency. He also became a member of

the "Academy of Physics," along with Mr. Jeffery, the Rev. Sidney Smith, &c.; and, as it was the practice to compare abstracts of all new works of science, several of these individuals became contributors to the Edinburgh Review, which was established about this time.

In the winter of 1794-5, we find young Leyden publishing his juvenile poetical effusions in the Literary Magazine, then edited by his friend, Dr. Robert Anderson. His first attempt was entitled, "An Elegy on the Death of a Sister." He afterwards wrote the verses inscribed "Ruberslaw;" and, afterwards, his "Scenes of Infancy."

Soon after this, he became tutor to the sons of Mr. Campbell, of Fairfield, in whose family he continued three years; and, in 1797-8, accompanied two of his pupils to the university of St. Andrew's; by the presbytery of which he was licensed to preach, but he never obtained the praise of eloquence. However, Mr. Leyden appears to have profited by an introduction to good company; and it seems, that Mr. Heber, of Brazen-nose-college, Oxford, in conjunction with Dr. Anderson, made him acquainted with Mr. Walter Scott, whom he assisted in his literary labours, "by collecting the ballads of the Borders from oral recitation, and in illustrating the local antiquities, and popular superstitions, of his native country. The Dissertation on Fairy Superstition, in particular," adds Mr. Morton, "is known to have been written by him; but somewhat altered and improved by the editor, with his consent. He was the author, also, of two odes, and three legendary poems, of extraordinary merit, in the same collection."

Meanwhile, Mr. Leyden became impatient at the uncertainty, as well as dependence, of his present situation; for he was weary of tuition, and averse from the drudgery of literary employment, which was equally precarious and unprofitable. In addition to this, he had been twice disappointed in respect to church preferment.

Various schemes now presented themselves in succession. He, at first, projected a journey of discovery into the interior

of Africa; and, finally, determined on a voyage to Asia. With this view, he turned his mind towards medical pursuits; and, after a short period of intense application, was examined and admitted by the College of Surgeons; soon after which, a diploma of M. D. was obtained from the university of St. Andrew's. In 1802, he paid a farewell visit to his parents; but was luckily prevented, by illness, from embarking for India on board the Hindostan, which vessel was, soon after, wrecked on Margate sands; on that occasion, a great number of persons on board perished. In consequence of this event, Dr. Leyden was enabled to spend three months in London; during which period he made an excursion to Oxford, where his fame, as an oriental scholar, obtained for him a kind and hospitable reception. By means of Lord Castlereagh, the Marquis of Abercorn, and Mr. Grenville, he was strongly recommended to Lord William Bentinck, the new governor of Madras, to whose patronage he was afterwards greatly indebted.

On April 7. 1803, Dr. Leyden repaired on board the Hugh Inglis, Indiaman, and arrived at the place of his destination after a voyage of between four and five months. His first employment was in the general hospital of that place; but he was, soon after, nominated surgeon and naturalist to the commissioners appointed to survey the provinces in the Mysore, lately conquered from Tippoo Sultaun. While engaged in this service, the following adventure occurred, which we shall narrate in his own words: —

" I was one day sent a great distance, to take charge of a sick officer, who had been seized with the jungle-fever, in the depth of one of the vast forests and wildernesses of Mysore. After travelling for two days, as fast as horse and man could carry me, I arrived, at about one o'clock in the morning, at the bank of a large river, in the midst of a forest. The river was at flood, and roared terribly, and seemed very rapid. I sent in a Palankeen-boy, that could swim; and he presently got out of his depth. At a little distance stood a village, within these three years, notorious for being a nest of robbers. I, with great difficulty, knocked up some of the villagers, who

were nearly as much afraid as Christie's Will *, at the sight of a Sirdar.

" After a great deal of discussion in Canara and Hindostanee, in order to induce them to show me a ford, or make a raft to cross the water on, as no time was to be lost, three of them, at last, undertook to convey me over alone. I got into a large brass kettle, with three ears, and sat down in the bottom of it, balancing myself with great accuracy. Each of the three swimmers laid hold of one of the ears, and then we swam round and round in a series of circles, till we reached the opposite bank. Had it been light, I should have been quite giddy. — Now, did you ever hear a more apocryphal story in your life? and yet it is merely fact. I have only to add, that, after crossing the river, I was dogged, by a monstrous tiger, for nearly three miles."

It is lamentable to add, that the subject of this memoir was himself soon after attacked by a lingering fever and liver-complaint; in consequence of which, he was permitted to take a sea-voyage for the recovery of his health; and he found considerable benefit from the delightful climate of Puloo-Penang. Having proceeded to Bengal, on board a Portuguese vessel, he arrived at Calcutta in 1806, and was soon after nominated professor of the Hindostanee language, by Lord Minto, who became his friend and patron. This nobleman, in a short time, conferred on him a still better employment; that of judge of the twenty-four pargunnahs of Calcutta. At the end of two years, Dr. Leyden relinquished this appointment for that of one of the commissioners of the court of requests: and he now devoted all his spare time to the language and literature of the East. The last office enjoyed by him in Bengal, was that of assay-master. " I have laid aside," observes he, " the scales of Justice for those of Mammon; and, instead of trying men and their causes, I have only to try the baser, but much less refractory, metals of gold and silver."

In 1811, Dr. Leyden accompanied Lord Minto to the island

* See the Border Minstrelsy, vol. ii. p. 112.

of Java; and met his death there, after only three days' illness, on the 28th of August, in the thirty-sixth year of his age, in consequence of a search after some Javanese curiosities, in a room which had been shut up for some time; "so that the confined air was strongly impregnated with the poisonous quality which has made Batavia the grave of so many Europeans."

His friend, Sir John Malcolm, observes, "that he rose, by the power of native genius, from the humblest origin, to a very distinguished rank in the literary world. His studies included almost every branch of human science; and he was alike ardent in pursuit of all. The greatest power of his mind was, perhaps, shown in his acquisition of modern and ancient languages. He exhibited an unexampled facility, not only in acquiring these, but in tracing their affinity and connection with each other; and from that talent, combined with his taste and general knowledge, we had a right to expect, from what he did in a very few years, that he would, if he had lived, have thrown the greatest light upon the most abstruse parts of the history of the East. In this curious and intricate, but rugged path, we cannot hope to see his equal."

No. X.

Some Account of the life of RACHAEL WRIOTHESLEY LADY RUSSELL; by the Editor of Madame du Deffand's Letters. Followed by a Series of Letters from Lady Russell, to her Husband, William Lord Russell, &c. &c. 1819. 8vo.

Many letters of Lady Russell, concerning the tragical fate of her husband Lord William, have been long before the public. As to the present work, the best idea of it will be formed from the following advertisement, prefixed by way of preface: — "These letters were sorted and arranged for the Duke of Devonshire, by a friend, to whom he had permitted the examination of a considerable mass of family papers. They were returned to the Duke with the following letter, when he was solicited by several persons, to whom he had communicated Lady Russell's correspondence, in its present state, to allow of its publication: the same friend was applied to for some account of her life. It is here prefixed to the letters.

"Those of Lady Russell will be found devoid of every ornament of style, and deficient in almost every particular, that constitutes what are generally called entertaining letters. Their merit must arise entirely from a previous knowledge of the character and habits of their writer, and from the interest which the subsequent circumstances in which she was placed inspire. They are sometimes overcharged, sometimes confused by a repetition of trifling details; and sometimes the use of words antiquated in the signification here given to them adds to this confusion. Very inconsiderable alterations might have removed many of these difficulties; but from every alteration the editor has carefully abstained. The value of the letters

depends, not on their intrinsic excellence, but with the reader's previous acquaintance with that of their author.

"On Lady Russell's death, these letters, together with other papers, fell into the hands of the Duchess of Devonshire, her only surviving child. That the letters of Lord Russell should not have been preserved by his wife, is hardly credible; yet none of the letters addressed to her are extant, either in the Cavendish or Russell families, except two or three fragments found among Lady Russell's papers, which are given in the following pages. The editor has to regret the very insufficient materials from which the following account has been attempted. Such as it is, it pretends to little more than the merit of a biographical notice, in which the omission of all supposed and doubtful facts must compensate for the brevity, and sometimes for the insignificance of those recorded."

It appears from the address to the Duke of Devonshire, that several letters from other distinguished correspondents have been added by way of elucidation.

"They are followed," says our fair editor, "by eleven letters from Dorothy Sidney, Countess of Sunderland (the Saccarissa of Waller), to the Marquis of Hallifax, written in the year 1680. These letters belong immediately to the same period: they throw light on Lady Russell's correspondence; and are the more interesting, because the views and principles of the writers are in direct opposition to each other.

"Lady Sunderland's letters are entertaining because they detail the views and politics of the day; but those of Lady Russell have an interest and a charm peculiar to that admirable writer.

"The volume of her letters already published have already shown her in the exalted characters of an heroine, and a saint. In the present letters, where we are admitted into the inmost recesses of her heart, she appears in the captivating form of the most tender and attached of women. The strain of artless passion, — of love exalted by every sentiment of the heart, and of the understanding, — which breathes through all those addressed to her lord, make them

certainly the most touching *love-letters* I ever read; while the almost prophetic exhortations they contain, both to him, and herself, to be prepared for the loss of a happiness she appreciated so justly, give them a singular interest, when combined with her subsequent misfortune, and the deep, and lasting manner in which she felt it. In short, diving so much into her history, by reading so many of her letters, and observing her conduct in every relation of life, I am become such an enthusiast for her character, that I feel proud at being of the same sex and country with her; and among the many honourable distinctions you (the Duke of Devonshire) inherit from your ancestors, none appear to me more enviable, than your near alliance to her blood, her virtues, and her fame."

Lady Rachael Wriothesley was the second daughter of Thomas Wriothesley Earl of Southampton, by his first wife, Rachael de Rouvigny, of an ancient Hugonot family in France. The time of her birth is not exactly ascertained, but it was about the year 1686. Her mother died in her infancy; and her father married, for his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Leigh, afterwards created Earl of Chichester, by whom he had four other daughters, one of whom only survived him. Of her education but little is known; but as to her religion, she was educated a strict protestant, and on the death of her other father, Lord Southampton, a nobleman of great piety and virtue, she was a co-heiress to a large portion of his estates.

About the year 1658, the subject of this memoir became the wife of Edward Noel, son of Viscount Campden, created afterwards Earl of Gainsborough. This match was settled, according to the fashion of that day, by the intervention of parents: both parties were extremely young; and the lady afterwards, speaking of early marriages, observes, perhaps with a reference to her own, "that it is acceptance rather than choosing on either side."

After his death, Mr. Russell, then a younger brother of the house of Bedford, paid his addresses to her, and was at length received as her second husband. She appears to have been

extremely happy with him; and the successive births of two daughters and a son, seem to have completed their felicity.

"Although Lady Russell felt all the soul-sufficing enjoyments of perfect affection in the society of her husband, she allowed no exclusive sentiment to withdraw either him or herself from the world, in which they were born to live, nor from the society which made that of each other more dear to them. Their summers at Stratton, to which she always adverts with pleasure, were diversified by their winters at Southampton-House (afterwards called Bedford-House, and since pulled down, by Francis Duke of Bedford in 1800), from whence if business or country sports, called her companion, she sought society, and collected for him in her letters, all the little anecdotes, public or private, that could serve to amuse his absence; proving how compatible she deemed cheerfulness to be with devotion, and the reasonable enjoyment of trifles in this world, with an attentive regard to the great interests of the next. From devotion, and devoted resignation to the will of heaven, who ever required, or obtained, more than Lady Russell? Whose faith in the inscrutable ways of the Almighty was ever put to severer trials? And when, and where were the consoling doctrines of Christianity ever applied to more poignant distress, or productive of more admirable effects, than on her life, her conduct, and her character? Yet her devotion separated her in no degree either from the affections, the interests, or the amusements of the world. She appeared at a court in the profligacy of which she did not participate; and amused herself in a society, whose frivolity she avoided."

The heroic constancy of Lady Russell during the trial, and after the execution of her lord, are known to every one. Instead of withdrawing from the world, she remained in it, to protect, and secure a provision for, her children; and so great had her reputation now become, that even the haughty Sarah Duchess of Marlborough was pleased to consult her concerning her conduct. So far did her charity lead her, that, after the accession of William III., when her wrongs and merits were fully acknowledged at court, she became a

petitioner for Lady Sunderland, whose deceased husband had contributed so much to her misfortunes. It ought to be also mentioned, to the credit of her discernment, that she was the early patroness of the celebrated Lord Chancellor Cowper, for whom she obtained a silk gown at the early age of twenty-four.

Meanwhile her eldest son, Lord Tavistock, after passing some time at Oxford, was sent abroad on his travels, and seems to have lived in a very gay and splendid manner at Rome. While there, he gave entertainments to all the foreign ministers and nobility. His allowance appears to have been about 3000*l.* *per annum;* and it is pretty evident, from his tutor's letters, that his expenses considerably exceeded that sum. Among the various *items*, we find "two point cravattes; a very rich laced suit; and a long perriwig." Application was made to his grandfather, on his return, to pay the debts he had contracted during his residence abroad; and, soon after this, he succeeded to the family honours and estates, to which, at the request of his fond mother, was superadded the garter, by King William. He, however, was seized with the small-pox, of which he died; and his most afflicted and sole surviving parent, after attaining the mature age of eighty-six, was also summoned to pay the debt of nature.

No. XI.

The Life of the Right Honourable JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN, late Master of the Rolls in Ireland. By his Son, William Henry Curran, Barrister at Law. In 2 vols. 1819.

We have already noticed three lives of the late Mr. Curran, a very singular, witty, and eloquent man, (see Vol. II. p. 443. and 448.) notwithstanding which, we must pronounce, that this work possesses much novelty, and abounds with interest and information.

"In several accounts that have been published of his origin and advancement," observes his son, "it has, by general consent, been asserted, that the one was very low, and the other unassisted; that he was the sole architect of his own fortune, and the sole collector of the materials that were to raise it: and the lovers of the marvellous believed and repeated the assertion. Let not, however, the admirers of what is rare be offended at being told, that, no matter how much praise may be due to his personal merit, (and the allowance, assuredly, should not be scanty,) a portion should still be given to the institutions of his country, and to those relatives and friends, whose industry and protection placed him in a condition of sharing their advantages. It is of far more importance to the intellectual interests of men, to diffuse a rational confidence of the efficacy of instruction, than idly to excite their wonder, and, perhaps, their despair, by insinuating that there are persons who, by nature, are above it. It is not by hearing that the subject of the following pages was a heaven-taught, unaided genius, that others can be encouraged to

emulate his mental excellencies; but by learning the real, and, to him, no less creditable fact, how he studied and struggled; what models he selected; what deficiencies he corrected; by what steps he succeeded: to tell this is the duty of his biographer, and not to amaze his readers by uninstructive panegyric."

Our author maintains, that the lowness of Mr. Curran's origin has been much exaggerated; that his father, James, who has been represented an unlettered peasant, was seneschal of a manor-court at Newmarket; and that he was familiar with the Greek and Roman classics. When the son had attained eminence, many tables of his pedigree were sent him. One, in particular, ascends no higher, in the paternal line, than his grandfather; yet, in the maternal, it presents a long line of ancestors; among whom are judges, bishops, and noblemen: " but Mr. Curran has marked his incredulity, or indifference, by indorsing the paper with

'*Stemmata quid faciunt?*'

" The only inheritance," he used to say, " that I can boast of from my poor father, was the very scanty one of an unattractive face and person like his own; and, if the world has ever attributed to me something more valuable than face or person, or than earthly wealth, it was, that another, and a dearer parent, gave her child a portion from the treasure of her mind. She was not without her reward: she lived to see the latter of them surpassing every presage, and accumulating public honours upon a name which she, in her station, had adorned by her virtue."

It was, however, to the Reverend Nathaniel Boyse, the resident clergyman at Newmarket, that he was indebted for his education; and such was the fervency of his patronage, that he actually disposed of a small ecclesiastical preferment, to enable him to defray the necessary expenses.

After he had been some time at Trinity-College, young Curran was sent to the Middle Temple, by the kind and generous assistance of a few friends, who already anticipated

his future good fortune. It was at this period, he made the first trial of his rhetorical powers, at a debating society, and failed; but in a succeeding attempt, having been greatly irritated by a personal attack, his "mind burst its shell," as he himself observed, and from that moment he became an orator. At the Brown Bear, in the Strand, he first developed those principles of civil, and religious liberty, which afterwards constituted the leading feature of his public character. Whenever the claims of the Roman Catholics were the subject of debate, he uniformly supported them. From his zeal, and from his dress, which happened to be a brown surtout over black, he was supposed by strangers to be a young priest, educated on the Continent, and was known at this debating club, by the appellation of the "little Jesuit from St. Omer's."

We have already noticed the rise and progress of Mr. Curran, in another place, and shall now conclude with an interesting passage, towards the end of the second volume. "Mr. Curran's person was short, slender, and ungraceful, resembling rather the form of a youth, not yet fully developed, than the compact stature of a man. His face was as devoid of beauty as his frame. His complexion was of that deep ruddy tinge by which Dean Swift is said to have been distinguished. He had a dark, glistening, intellectual eye; high, arched, and thickly covered brows; strong, uncurled, jet-black hair, which lay flat upon his forehead and temples. When his thoughts were unoccupied, (which was rare,) his features were not particularly expressive; but the moment he became animated, there was a rush of mind into his countenance, which dilated every fibre, and impressed upon it a character of peculiar energy, and genius. His voice was not naturally powerful or musical; but he managed it so skilfully, that it gave full expression to every feeling and passion which it had to convey. Its unrivalled excellence lay in communicating solemn and pathetic sentiments. In private and serious conversation, it was remarkable for a certain plaintive sincerity of tone, which incessantly reminded those who knew him of the melancholy that predominated in his constitution. His delivery, both in public

and private, was slow, and his articulation uncommonly distinct. He was scrupulous in his choice of words, and often paused to think of the most expressive. His powers of language and delivery were the result of judicious industry and observation. There was nothing, however minute, connected with the subject, which he deemed beneath his attention.

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

OF DEATHS,

FOR 1820.

COMPILED IN PART FROM ORIGINAL PAPERS, AND IN PART FROM CONTEMPORARY PUBLICATIONS.

A.

ABERDEEN, Thomas, aged 105, Sept. 15. 1820, at Montrose. He enjoyed an uninterrupted series of good health until a few days before his death.

ANDREW, Robert, Esq. near Reading, Berkshire, Oct. 10. 1820. He had been a great traveller in his youth, and had taken lodgings in this neighbourhood for the recovery of his health.

ARBUTHNOT, Charles, The Right Rev., Lord Abbot of the Scots Monastery and College of St. James's, in Ratisbon, at Ratisbon, in his 84th year. This venerable prelate was born in the parish of Longside, in Aberdeenshire, from whence he was sent, at an early age, to the above seminary. So highly was this amiable man respected by the German princes, that when the Diet of Ratisbon, at the instigation, or rather command, of Bonaparte, had resolved to secularize the church lands of the empire, they made an express exception in favour of Abbot Arbuthnot, permitting him to enjoy the revenues of the establishment during his life. It may not be improper to add, that the monastery and college was founded above 1000 years ago, by one of those illustrious Scotsmen who had been attracted to the court of the emperor Charlemagne, whose munificence to learned men has been so often extolled in history.

ARTHUR, Mr. John, aged 82, near Tenterden, Kent, Nov. 10th, 1820. He died in consequence of a fall from his horse, as he was returning from market; and had it not been for this accident, according to all appearance, this hale old farmer might have attained the age of one hundred.

ASPERNE, Mr. James, Nov. 1. 1820, in the 63d year of his age. He was a bookseller of some eminence, having succeeded the late Mr. John Sewell, in trade.

B.

BACON, Sir Edmund, Bart. died Sept. 5. 1820, at Stratton, the seat of Robert Marshall, Esq. (in consequence of an injury he received in a fall from his carriage, on August 30.) Sir Edmund Bacon, of Rockingham, in Norfolk, premier baronet of England, was born in 1749; succeeded his uncle by the half blood in 1773; married, in 1778, Anne, daughter of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart.; and by her, who died in 1813, had issue two sons and two daughters; the eldest of whom, Edmund, born in 1779, succeeds to his titles and estates.

Sir Edmund's services in public, and his virtues in private life, will long be

remembered with gratitude and veneration. Amongst the gentlemen who act in the execution of the Commission of the Peace, and who in that character gratuitously devote a great portion of their time, and bestow much valuable labour in administering the laws of their country, he held a distinguished place, having been, for many years, an acting magistrate for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, a most efficient member of many of the Committees of the former county, and at the time of his death, Chairman of the Committee for superintending the Norfolk Lunatic Asylum. He was also one of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants; and from the first of the incorporation of the Hundreds of Loddon and Clavering, he was a most useful director, and essentially contributed by his endeavours to the success of that establishment. But if any part of the discharge of various public duties were to be selected, more particularly entitling him to the grateful remembrance of posterity, it would be his unremitted exertions to improve the public roads of that part of the county in which he resided. It was one of his fixed opinions, that roads might be kept in a complete state of repair by the fair performance of the Statute duty, without the impost of tolls, and he practically evinced the truth of the opinion he had formed. In the attainment of this important object, he had to encounter the prejudices of the ignorant, and the complaints of the interested; but he steadily pursued his course, regardless of the unpopularity which he thus excited, and at length had the gratification of making converts of his most decided opponents; and the gift to him of a valuable piece of plate (purchased by public subscription), reflected equal credit on the donors and receiver.

Sir Edmund Bacon was a true and genuine Englishman, — he loved his country, and was a firm friend both to its civil and religious establishments; in his political attachments he was undeviating, but he was most tolerant towards all those from whom he differed in opinion. In private life he was the kind and affectionate parent, the steady and fervent friend, the liberal landlord, and the indulgent master. In short, the feelings of regard and attachment which he excited, and the high estimation in which he was universally held, can only be appreciated by the general concern felt and expressed for his death.

BARRETT, E. S. Esq. in Glamorganshire, of a rapid decline, occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel. He was a native of Ireland, and a student of the Middle Temple. He published "All the Talents," a poem, 8vo. 1807. — "The Comet," a mock newspaper, 8vo. 1805. — A very pleasing poem, intituled "Woman," 8vo. 1810. "The Heroine, or Adventures of Cherubina," 3 vols. 12mo. second edition, 1814. This novel is said to abound in wit and humour.

BARRITT, Mr. Thomas, at Manchester, in his 77th year, October 22, 1820. He was a skilful antiquary, a good draftsman, and an indefatigable collector of rare coins.

BEAUVOIS, Baron de, member of the Royal Institute, died at Paris, on the 21st of January, 1820, after a most severe fit of the gout. He was in the 68th year of his age, and the strength of his constitution was generally such as to hold out to his friends the promise of a very lengthened term of years. M. De Beauvois was one of those useful men, whose memory will always be united with the recollection of the astonishing progress which Natural History has made during the last century. Conducted by a stormy destiny to St. Domingo, to the United States, and to the western shores of Africa, M. de Beauvois was not distracted from the study of natural productions of those interesting countries, either by the political and military events of which he was an actor or a witness, or by the dangerous maladies by which he was surrounded. He is the only traveller who has traversed the country of *Oware*, one of the numerous parts of Africa, whose frightful climate has been a barrier against curiosity and examination. Notwithstanding the dangers which multiply round the enquirer, and the labour and exertion which botanical excursions demand, he survived the companions of his researches, and returned from that almost unexplored country, enriched with the fruits of his painful toils. He published the results of his labours in part, under the title of *The Flora of Oware*. Elected many years since a member of the Academy of Sciences, and of the central and royal Society of Agriculture, the learned person whose loss we deplore, had dedicated himself especially to the study of those branches of botany which oppose the greatest difficulties to the enquirer, and whose progress is the least rapid. His *Agrostology* has greatly

contributed to turn the studious efforts of our young botanists to the knowledge of grasses; and he was preparing to render a like service to other parts of the vegetable kingdom hitherto little known.

BELL, John, Esq. late of Edinburgh, one of the most eminent surgeons of the present day, died at Rome, April 15. 1820. He published The Anatomy of the Human Body, vol. i. 8vo. 1793, containing the Bones, Muscles, and Joints; vol. ii. containing the Heart and Arteries, 1797; vol. iii. containing the Anatomy of the Brain, Description of the Course of the Nerves, and the Anatomy of the Eye and Ear, with plates by Charles Bell, 1802; third edition, 3 vols. royal 8vo. 1811. Engravings of the Bones, Muscles, and Joints, illustrating the first volume of the Anatomy of the Human Body, drawn and engraved by himself, royal 4to. 1794, third edition. Engravings of the Arteries, illustrating the second volume of the Anatomy of the Human Body, royal 4to. 1801; third edition, 8vo. 1812. Discourses on the Nature and Cure of Wounds, 8vo. 1795; third edition, 1812. Answer for the Junior Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh to the Memorial of Dr. James Gregory to the Managers of the Royal Infirmary, 8vo. 1800. The Principles of Surgery, 3 vols. 4to. 1801—1808. Letters on Professional Character and Manners, or the Education of a Surgeon, and the Duties and Qualifications of a Physician, 8vo. 1811.

BELSHAM, Mr. George, linen-draper, &c. of Raleigh, Essex. Mr. Belsham, with some friends, took a boat, and went to Sheerness upon business. They returned about ten o'clock the same evening, and had cast anchor a short distance from the shore, the tide at the same time flowing very fast; but the wind had not then increased to that height which was shortly after experienced. The party had nearly all got into the small boat; in doing which Mr. Belsham, with a grateful mind, uttered the pious ejaculation, "Thank God, we have got back safe!" at the same instant the last person entered the boat, in doing which he caused it to swamp, when Mr. Belsham fell overboard; and, notwithstanding every exertion on the part of his companions, who themselves recovered the boat, they could not rescue him from a watery grave.

BERRI, DUKE OF. — Charles Ferdinand, Duke of Berri, second son of Monsieur, heir presumptive of the throne of France, lately killed by Louvel, as he was leaving the opera, was born at Versailles, January 24. 1778. His youth gave promise of reputation; the revolution, checking his studies, obliged him to withdraw from France, with his father to Turin. He made his debut early in the army; was ever brave, and (until the return of the Bourbons) equally unfortunate. After a long residence upon the continent, England became his asylum; but, when the tide of affairs ebbed, when Napoleon was disposed of, he returned to his native land, where, first placing his foot upon the shore at Cherbourg, on the 13th of April, 1814, he exclaimed, "Beloved France, let us bring back an oblivion of the past, and peace, and the desire of giving happiness to the French!" At Caen, he set several prisoners at liberty, and arriving at the Thuilleries, he embraced the French marshals. From this moment he devoted himself to gain the affections of the military, and partially succeeded. But, when Bonaparte returned from Elba, like a mighty rushing wind carrying all before him, the Duke was obliged, with his family, to fly towards Belgium. Upon this occasion, with an escort of 4000 soldiers, he met with some companies of the regiment De Bethune, consisting of about 300 soldiers, who, by way of defiance, set up the cry of *Vive L'Empereur*. The Duke dashed among them, proposing *Vive Le Roi* instead; but, being unsuccessful, he said, "You see that we could exterminate you — but live."

At length, his uncle, Louis XVIII. was once more seated on the throne of France. The Duke married, and those attached to the existing order of things, fondly looked to the issue, for the establishment of the Bourbon dynasty: — but a French soldier devoted himself in executing what he deemed the wishes of his fellow-citizens, and the Duke fell a victim to his unpopularity in the flower of his age. The base assassin has been since executed.

BIRD, Mr., R.A. The memory of Mr. Bird will be preserved by all who intimately knew him, on account of the sincerity of his manners and his philanthropy, as well as generosity, independently of the admiration his pic-

torial attainments excited. He was a good son, affectionate husband, kind father, liberal master, and loyal citizen; and no man, while he enjoyed health, was more social or amiable in society. The last five or six years of his life were a continual struggle with disease, latterly producing hypochondriacal affection, till at length medical assistance could only alleviate pain: for the last year he could not even exercise his beloved art, and that alone was sufficient to affect him poignantly. Naturally he had a strong mind, and superior natural parts, to conduct him to success in the arts; and long practice in its inferior branches had confirmed him in the mechanical part of its great powers. Contrary to most men who possess the comic powers of the pencil, he avoided satire in his compositions, beyond what was general; and on no consideration would he allow a licentious idea to appear on his canvass. His success in his profession fully corresponded with his abilities and his virtues: the marquis of Stafford, early in his progress, patronized him; and his first picture of any consequence was, to serve him, placed in his celebrated gallery among the old masters. The Princess Charlotte of Wales gave him the title of her painter, on due recommendation. For the Prince Regent he executed the "Psalm Singers" in a Country Church; and had a commission for its Pendant, which he never lived to execute. Lord Bridgewater ordered his "Debarkation of the King of France," which he munificently rewarded; and also the "Embarkation" on an equally grand scale. In Bristol, Mr. Baugh employed him to a very considerable extent; and Mr. Hillhouse was his early admirer and liberal paymaster. He was a member of the Royal Sussex Lodge of Hospitality; and the superb Freemasons' Hall, in Bridge-street, bears upon its ceiling a fine specimen of his taste and talents. The Academy elected him almost without application; Mr. West patronized him; the public viewed all his productions with partiality; and, could he but have preserved his health, there is no doubt he might have left a considerable fortune behind him; which, as the love of money never made any part of his composition, and he has died in the prime of life, is not likely to be the case. A great deal of his success arose from his good understanding, which enabled him to profit by the observations of others; and although, as is natural, he would shrink at severe criticisms at the moment, yet he would own, next day, he had benefited by them: and he went through this ordeal better than most artists of very inferior merit. All his pictures, especially his comic ones, were closely studied from nature. He employed models for every thing, and chose his models with superior judgment: having many acquaintances and friends, and being rapid with his pencil, few would refuse him a sitting; and his best pictures abound with actual portraits: on such a foundation, his canvasses must acquire value with time, for the basis is human nature. His mode of painting was perfectly singular: any room was his painting-room, and any hour the hour of execution. He has been seen painting by candle-light in oil, during the time his tea was pouring out; and beginning and finishing a little study before the meal was completed! He painted a portrait once in fifteen minutes, during the time he was making a hasty breakfast; and it was no uncommon thing to see him begin a large picture, without any previous drawing, in two or three parts at once: yet the scale in his eye was so just, that all harmonized in proportion at the termination. Nobody was more liberal of his sketches; and for some years he was the centre of a society assembled to make drawings in the evening before supper, where the greater number of members were amateurs, and the result of their labours went into the scrap-book of the party whose turn it became to hold the meeting at his own house. On these occasions his contributions were often the most valuable; and an infinite number of his designs are thus scattered about Bristol, among his oldest acquaintance. Like all men of genius, he possessed a fund of simplicity and faith in other men's professions, and was probably often the dupe of his own good nature and inorance of the world. His morals were pure, and he did not want sagacity; but many causes, creditable to himself, contributed very often to his being a loser where others would have made great gains.

It has been the folly of some who have passed for his friends, to pit him against Mr. Wilkie, —a thing he never approved; always allowing that gentleman's great merits, and knowing well that their systems of execution were en-

tirely dissimilar. He never vaunted over him, but enjoyed his compositions in common with every good judge of art. He liberally patronized abilities where he found them, and took pleasure in bringing forward talents in others: his scholars were always his scholars; and for years he promoted the advance of many who had long ceased to benefit him in a pecuniary way. For himself his discoveries were all his own; and, if ever any man might be allowed to be self-taught, it was Bird: no one ever made so great progress with so little help;—ambition in him supplied every other want.

BOURKE, Mr., Exhibitioner of Corpus Christi College, and son of the Rev. J. W. Bourke, vicar of St. Martin's, Shropshire, was drowned in the river Isis, April 24. 1820. Accompanied by two other Under-Graduate friends of the same society, he was sailing in a pleasure-boat near Iffley, when a violent gust of wind meeting the vessel, it was upset. He made an effort to reach the shore by swimming, (a purpose accomplished by the two gentlemen who accompanied him,) but his strength failed him. The water being deep, a full hour elapsed before the body could be recovered; and although Dr. Williams and Mr. Hitchings, the surgeon, repaired to the spot, with all possible promptitude, yet, after so long a submersion, every assistance which professional skill could administer, was unavailing. Mr. Bourke only entered the university in the present Term, and he was the sole child of his afflicted parents; a circumstance that must severely sharpen the calamity, and aggravate the bitterness of their loss. On the 4th of May, his remains were interred in the cloisters of Corpus Christi College. The funeral was attended by the members of the society. The chief mourners were, Sir Robert Kennedy, and —— Bedford, Esq. relatives of the deceased. The funeral service was read by the Rev. the Provost of Oriel College.

BROWNE, Edward, Esq. of Castlemoyle, county of Connaught, in Ireland. On January 13. 1820, about three o'clock in the afternoon: as he was passing near Horseleap, accompanied by his servant, in a gig, he received a shot, which caused his immediate death. He was, it is supposed, mistaken for another person, whose extraordinary zeal in suppressing sedition has lately made him obnoxious to the disaffected peasantry; and we have to regret that this inestimable young man has fallen a victim to such unmerited revenge. His remains were removed shortly after, to his brother-in-law's, John Nolan, Esq. of Balmderry. The distraction in which that family, with his other numerous friends and relatives, are involved, cannot be described.

BROWN, Timothy, Esq. died suddenly, at Peckham Lodge, ———, 1820, aged 73, as he was about to proceed with an address to the Queen. He enjoyed the friendship of the late Horne Tooke; was well known among the friends of liberty, during his time, and rendered himself remarkable on several occasions by the *ultra* character of his opinions. He was a native of Cumberland; came to London under the patronage of his late uncle, an eminent hop-merchant in the Borough, and was many years in the hop trade, in which he made some fortunate speculations. Latterly he was engaged in a banking firm in Lombard-street, and also in Whitbread's brewery, from both which he had retired with a handsome competency. He was a man of great energy of character.

BRUGNATELLI, Professor, the celebrated chemist and experimental philosopher, at Pavia, in Italy.

Dr. Lewis Brugnatelli was born in Pavia in 1761: his parents, not being in very affluent circumstances, had destined him for a mercantile life, before he had received the rudiments of a literary education: observing, however, the strong bent of his mind, they afterwards thought of making him an engineer; but this, although scientific, was little congenial to his feelings, and he immediately applied himself with the most indefatigable zeal to the study of medicine and chemistry, in which his progress was so rapid, notwithstanding the extreme scantiness of his means, that he not only obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine in Pavia, 1784, but was shortly after elected repeater of chemistry in the same university. By the death of Professor Leopoli, he became pensioned repeater in the College of Ghislieri, and in 1787, he was elected assistant to the chemical chair of Professor Leopoli, and afterwards to that also of Professor Brusati, when he gave the most unequivocal evidence of his talents and skill both in chemistry and medicine. The science of analytical

chemistry had just come into existence; curiosity and enthusiasm were awakened towards every thing that could be subjected to chemical action: a few chemical re-agents had been discovered, and our juvenile professor eagerly availed himself of their aid to investigate the nature and properties of the gastric juice. His experiments were made and published the very year in which he graduated (1784), when he discovered that the gastric juice had invariably an acid character in carnivorous animals while in herbivorous it was uniformly alkaline and putrescent. He was led to these experiments by the circumstance of Professor Carminati being engaged in making physiological researches on the gastric juice at the same period in the hospital. It was then ascertained that the gastric juice of carnivorous animals had great curative powers when applied to foul ulcers or wounds, but that of herbivorous was destitute of this property. Professor Brugnatelli continued his researches; and combining the effects of the different kinds of gastric juice with that acid which he had also discovered in the stomach of all carnivorous birds, he succeeded in determining their solvent powers in the corrosion not only of metals but calcareous stones; and even pieces of rock-crystal and agate introduced into the stomach exhibited signs of its consumptive powers. These experiments were followed by an examination of the action of nitric acid on cork, in which the Professor discovered that a new and peculiar acid was developed, and which has since been called the suberic acid. At the same time he discovered a method of preparing fulminating silver, which he improved and extended to other substances; and which is esteemed preferable to the process of Howard, being that now generally used for making fulminating balls, &c. The consequence of these discoveries led him to make new experiments on these salts (particularly nitrats) which had the property of ignition when mixed with a combustible body, and exposed to friction or a blow of a hammer, in order to demonstrate the quantity of caloric which might exist in bodies even in the solid state. He extended his ideas to the various kinds of combustion, proving the necessity of determining the difference between them; some being cold and obscure, others accompanied with the most vivid developement of caloric and light, — circumstances which must have a very great influence on the properties of a body that was united to oxygen. In the case of cold and obscure combustion, the body continues capable of presenting the detonating phenomena of caloric and light, when brought in contact with other combustible bodies; but it looses entirely this property if the caloric and light were disengaged previous to its union with oxygen. Of these facts and observations Thomson availed himself in his System of Chemistry, article *combustion*, which is chiefly derived from the luminous researches and ingenious observations of the Pavian Professor. On these facts was founded the hypothesis respecting the constitution of oxygen modifying the principles of Lavoisier, according to which many phenomena of combustion are very plausibly explained.

Among the ingenious researches and observations of Professor Brugnatelli must be noticed his opinion respecting the chemical action of the electric fluid, which he published so early as 1800, in his "Memoir on Oxyelectrics," inserted in his *Annali di Chimica*, vol. xviii. In his "Galvanic Observations," published in the same work, and in the Memoirs of the Italian Institute, he opposed decidedly the supposed formation of muriatic acid at the expense of water, as observed by Pacchiani, remarking that this acid depended on other substances pre-existing in the water. By these and other observations, he made some progress towards those discoveries which have immortalized the name of Davy, who on his part did not fail to cite with great care and merited approbation the previous experiments of the Pavian chemist.

Professor Brugnatelli being at Paris in 1801, and in company with Volta, he mentioned the fact that various substances are transported by the electric fluid, in presence of the French chemists and philosophers, all of whom smiled, saying, "The thing is impossible, that an imponderable body should transport ponderable substances."

In 1806, he read a Memoir in the hall of the University "On the decomposition of salts effected by electricity," which was afterwards printed in the first volume of his *Giornale*.

To detail with sufficient accuracy his numerous discoveries in pneumatic, vegetable, and animal chemistry, would greatly exceed the limits prescribed to this brief memoir: to those pursuing similar inquiries, the subjoined list of his original works, copied from the

Giornale di Fisica (edited by his son, Dr. Caspar B.) may be useful. It may likewise be proper to notice here that he discovered uric acid in the excrement of silkworms, a certain portion of lime in rhubarb, and carbonate of lime in the urinary calculi of hogs, and more recently in those of men. His numerous experiments and researches appear in a posthumous "Memoir on urinary calculi," which is just published, and which abounds in new facts and observations, the result of great industry and extensive knowledge, derived from a vast collection of calculi, designs of which accompany the work. Among his researches in vegetable chemistry, should be recorded his experiments on coffee-berries, which being steeped some time in a solution of soda, displayed a beautiful emerald green; this colour, the same as occurs in ammoniac of copper, is dissipated in close receivers, but immediately re-appears when brought in contact with atmospheric air. He also discovered several new symptomatic inks, some hygrometric colours, agents to detect poisonous substances; and greatly improved many pharmaceutical and chemical processes, introduced various new amalgams and paints, and obtained a very pure gum from the variegated aloes, and various other vegetable products. His electric and galvanic experiments were equally numerous; and the curious fact of carbon becoming capable, by means of galvanism, of being oxygenated and hydrogenated, and when in this state a powerful electric, may contribute to facilitate further experiments of the like nature. The medical labours of Professor Brugnatelli would have given him celebrity, had his chemical fame been less conspicuous. His experiments with chlorine in the cure of hydrophobia, are too recent to require further notice; but whatever may be the final effects of this medicine, either in curing or mitigating a hitherto incurable disease, the merit of Brugnatelli, in recommending it to the public, must ever remain unimpaired. In such a calamity, every truly scientific medical practitioner will gladly avail himself of a medicine, which presents even the slightest hope of arresting the hand of death, and which is so easily procured as to deprive either indolence or ignorance of a pretext for not promptly administering it. The observations and statements of the Pavian Professor have been translated into almost all the European languages; and should any obstinate or wilfully incredulous practitioner omit its application, he will necessarily expose himself to the censure of friends.

Finally, Brugnatelli was appointed professor of general chemistry as applied to the arts in the University of his native city (Pavia) in 1796; and he filled this chair with equal honour to himself and advantage to the numerous students from all parts of Italy and the Levant, who attended his lectures till his death, on the 24th of October, 1818, in his fifty-eighth year.

The following list of his published writings is principally taken from the catalogue printed in the *Giornale* edited by his son. Original works: — "Elements of Chemistry;" four editions of this work have been sanctioned by the Author, how many have been pirated it is impossible to tell. "A General Pharmacopeia;" of this, five editions have been printed, and it has been translated into other languages. "Materia Medica," a supplement to the preceding, in one volume. The periodical works which he edited, were: *Bibliotheca Fisica d'Europa*, from 1788-91, 20 volumes. *Giornale Fisico Medico*, afterwards continued under the title of *Avanzamenti della Medicina e Fisica*, 1792-96, 20 volumes. *Annali di Chimica*, 1790-1805. *Commentari Medici*, edited in company with Berra, 1797, one volume. *Giornale di Fisica, Chimica e Storia Naturale*, 1808-18; the first eight volumes were edited by Brugnatelli alone, the remainder in company with Brunacci, Configliachi, and his son.

BUSBY, Miss Caroline, aged 15, daughter of Dr. Busby, dean of Rochester, and grand-daughter of Dr. Thackeray, formerly physician at Windsor.

BYRNE, Bridget, widow, died April 26, 1820, at Ballysalla, near Kilkenny, Ireland, aged *one hundred and eleven years*. Until within these two years, she was hearty and active; and she retained possession of all her faculties to the last day of her long life. She lived in five reigns, one of them (that of Geo. III.) the longest recorded in British history.

C.

CALLEVILLE, M. Cateau, at Paris, 1820; a member of several academies, and author of the following

works: — "A General View of Sweden;" "A Descriptive Account of the Danish States;" "Travels in Germany and Sweden;" "A Survey of the Baltic Sea;" "A History of Christina, Queen of Sweden;" and "A History of the Revolutions of Norway." His works were held in high esteem; and he was sixty years of age when surprised with a violent attack of apoplexy. At the time of his death, he was employed on a Modern Universal History; the first volume of which he finished.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. Gen. James, on the 17th of January, 1820, at his house in New Cavendish-street, in the 77th year of his age. We feel it a task, at once grateful to ourselves, and useful to others, to preserve, as far as in us lies, the remembrance of so estimable a character. After having discharged the duties of his profession in various climates — in North America; in the West Indies; in the Mediterranean; and in Hindostan, he withdrew himself into private life, to which he brought qualities that have endeared his memory to a numerous circle. It was not alone in his hospitality, though unaffected; it was not alone in his friendship, though sincere, that the benignity of his heart shone conspicuous. The means which heaven placed at his disposal, were held by him as the steward of his fellow-creatures. He was ever open to the prayers of the necessitous; ever ready to commiserate the unfortunate; ever willing to forgive transgressions; ever anxious to perform, towards all men, those hallowed charities, "which bind our race in gentleness together." Few, indeed, have attained the end of their pilgrimage, after a length of days, marked with so little of personal interest in regard to himself, or so much of generous and kindly feeling, with respect to others.

Multis ille quidem flebilis occidit.

CIPRIANI, Philip, Esq., Sept. 1820. He was one of the chief clerks of the treasury; and was not only held in the utmost esteem by his colleagues in office, but by a numerous circle of most respectable private friends. He was the eldest son of the celebrated artist, whose works are characterised by grace, elegance, and beauty. They were the favourite subjects for the graver of his friend Bartolozzi, who derived a great share of his well merited stimation from the admirable skill with which he copied the beautiful originals. The gentleman who has just paid the awful debt of nature, possessed an hereditary taste for the fine arts, as well as for musical excellence. His health had long been declining, and he was subject to the gout, which debilitated his frame, and, at length, brought him to the grave, though not far beyond the meridian of life. He died at his house in Harley-street.

CLARKE, the Rev. J., at Hexham, in Northumberland, April 22. 1820, in his 80th year, deeply and sincerely lamented. In him, the poor have lost a most invaluable friend and benefactor. In public charities he ever took a leading part; and his private ones were numerously and wisely selected. He is succeeded by his son, the Rev. R. Clarke, of Walwich Hall, Northumberland.

CLARKE, Mr. William, of Portugal-street, December 26. 1819. He was born at Denshanger, in Northamptonshire, and was descended of an ancient family, formerly resident at Wicken, in the same county. Being the youngest son of a large family, he chose for his profession that of a bookseller, and commenced business in Portugal-street, in the year 1767, which he carried on, in conjunction with his sons, to the day of his death, and by whom he is succeeded. He was a very domesticated man, of great private worth, modest and unassuming manners, and of strict honour and probity. His remains were deposited in the family-vault at Hornsey, Middlesex, on the 1st of January, 1820.

CLINE, Henry, jun. Esq., in Lincoln's-inn-fields; the deeply regretted son of the very eminent surgeon of that name, and late surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, London. By the death of this scientific professor, the public have sustained an irreparable loss; and the pupils of the Borough-school, an impressive teacher. One of his objects in the lectures was to teach the Tyro how to think. He was also a most able and successful operator, and combined gentleness of manners with firmness of mind. Previously to his surgical operations, he never failed to soothe and prepare his patients' minds for the pain they were about to suffer; a benevolent example, worthy the imitation of his professional brethren.

COETLEGON, De, the Reverend Chas. Edw., M. A., Sept. 16. 1820; rector of Godstone, and a magistrate for the county of Surrey. This clergy-

man, descended from a French family, who had taken refuge from persecution, in England, had, for his father, the chevalier Dennis De Coetlegon, author of a Dictionary of Arts.

The son, of whom we now treat, was educated, first at Christ's-hospital; whence he removed to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he took two degrees. On his return from college, he entered into holy orders, and became assistant to the Rev. William Madan, at the Lock-hospital, where he distinguished himself by his sermons, which were of that species called *evangelical*.

Having obtained the patronage of the Earl of Dartmouth, who possessed great influence, and also of Chief Baron Smythe, he was presented to the rectory of Godstone. This living had been held by the Rev. John Kidgell, who thought fit to leave England, and reside in a foreign country; so that his ecclesiastical income, being either sequestered or withheld, a very large sum accrued at his death. With this his successor built one of the most elegant parsonage-houses in England, where he resided for many years.

Mr. De Coetlegon was a preacher of the old school: he never made use either of manuscript sermons or of notes, and sometimes made so free with his congregation, as to point out the follies and vices of individuals, from the pulpit.

He was also a very voluminous author; for, in addition to "The Portraiture of the Christian Penitent," in 2 volumes, he printed about threescore single discourses, delivered by himself at various times. He was twice married, and had a son and daughter by his first wife. In a character drawn up of this divine, in vol. ii. of "Onesimus, or the Pulpit," he is quoted as "a noble specimen of the genuine extemporary school;" and we are assured that the public is indebted to him for the classical citations which adorn the "Pursuits of Literature."

COGHLAN, Emma, the wife of Lieut. Gen. Coghlan, and daughter of the late Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, Baronet; at Paris, March 22. 1820.

CUIT, Mr. George. This artist was born at the little village of Moulton, in Yorkshire, in 1743. While a boy, he evinced an ardent passion for painting, and commenced by drawing of portraits with a hair-pencil, in China-ink and crayons.

His early proficiency at length attracted the notice of the late Sir Lawrence Dundas, grandfather of the present Lord Dundas, who then resided at Aske; and, after he had taken the likenesses of his children, he was sent, under the patronage of that baronet, to Italy, at the mature age of twenty-six.

On his arrival at Rome, in 1769, he pursued the great object of his improvement with zeal and perseverance, as well at the academy, as amidst the well-known collections of sculpture and painting open to all students in the reign of Pope Ganganelli.

In the latter part of the year 1775, Mr. Cuit returned to England; and, first paying his respects to Sir Lawrence Dundas, who was highly gratified with his improved talents and taste, he visited his native village in the north; but was, ere long, invited to Moor-park, then the property and residence of his patron. At that place he was employed to restore a painted ceiling of an historical subject; and a liberal reward testified the satisfaction of his employer. To try his abilities in landscape, Sir Lawrence commissioned him to paint a view of Moor-park, of the same size with three pictures which Wilson had just finished of that spot and the country around it. In this landscape also, Mr. Cuit was equally fortunate to please Sir Lawrence, who paid him one hundred guineas for the picture, being the same price which Wilson had received for each of his.

It was his intention to follow his profession in London; and he took apartments accordingly. But, being compelled by a slow fever, which had been for some time hanging on him, to try the benefit of his native air, he revisited the north; and, finding his health restored, he finally settled at Richmond. There he quietly lived, painting, with the greatest truth and faithfulness of character, "the mouldering ruin, the moss-grown rugged cliff, and the roaring torrent." Nor was he less successful in delineating the polished features of park scenery; and scarcely a nobleman's or a gentleman's house of any note in that district, but has been carefully transcribed upon canvass by the fidelity of his pencil.

Having for a great number of years secluded himself from the world of art, he contracted a style peculiarly his own, working his pictures, as near as he could, so as to approach the effect which

a camera obscura throws upon paper. It is the every-day effect of Nature, without any poetic licence of composition in form, or forced violence of contrast in colouring. Five of his best pictures are in the possession of S. Crompton, Esq. of Wood End, near Thirske: and four of the subjects having been left entirely to his own judgment, he chose to exercise his talent in composition, and has produced four landscapes, which, for design and colouring, will reflect great credit on the painter, as long as they remain in existence.

Mr. Cuit, during his long residence at Richmond, was respected by the most respectable. With Archdeacon Blackburne he was a great favourite; and he uniformly experienced kindness and hospitality from the late John Yorke, Esq. of the Green, an ingenious artist and very worthy man.

He was employed by the late Lord Mulgrave to paint a set of views of all the ports on the Yorkshire coast, at which Captain Cook had personally been; and views also of the town of Stokesley, and of the ruins of the cottage in which that great circumnavigator was born. These paintings, with several others of Mulgrave-castle, and the grounds about it, were afterwards executed in mezzotinto. He died at Richmond, Feb. 2. 1818, in the 75th year of his age.

D.

DAVIES, Mr. William, of the respectable firm of Cadell and Davies, booksellers, in the Strand, a man of superior intelligence, rare probity, and great personal worth; and as a tradesman, exceeded by none of his time for judicious and spirited enterprize, which he conducted with skill and liberality. His connections were with the first writers of his age, and most of the works in which he engaged, raised the character of our national literature. He was, in a word, in his personal and trading concerns, an honour to the character of the publishing bookseller; and the premature decay of his health, and his loss to society, are therefore deplored by an extensive circle of connections. He died at the age of 56, in 1820.

DAY, Mr. John, at New York, at the age of 105 years, a native of England, but for more than 60 years a resident of New York. Perhaps few men have ever lived, whose characters were more eccentric, and his deportment corresponded in every respect with the principles he professed. From his history it appears, that, at an early period of life, he was placed on board a line of battle ship, in which situation he remained until he was of age. After which, from one office to another, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and served on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Bellerophon in this capacity. This vessel remained for a considerable length of time at a British out-port; and during this interval he engaged the affections of a young lady, who subsequently agreed, at a suitable period, to be united in the bands of wedlock. Unexpectedly to the officers and crew of the Bellerophon, she was ordered to the East India station by the government; as it was supposed, for a service of one year, but which, from causes not known, continued three years before the return of the ship to England. Arrived in his native country, he found the object of his affection and early love connected with another. This unlooked-for disappointment preyed upon his feelings: he challenged his successful rival to single combat, and an interchange of shots terminated the life of his antagonist. An offender against the laws of his country, by imbruing his hands in human blood — bereft also of her upon whom for years he had doated — disgusted with the world and the pursuits which occupied his early years, he determined to transfer his residence among strangers, and in a foreign land to seek in seclusion and retirement those comforts which he believed were lost to him at home. After having arrived in the now United States pennyless, he looked for and obtained the humblest and most menial situations, preserving in the most penurious manner every farthing he obtained. Soon after his arrival in America, the ferment of revolution began, and he entered into the service of that country, in which he remained until its close, discharging the duties of a private in the most faithful and useful manner. Having finished his tour of public duty, he again returned to his servile occupations. He was acquainted with many foreign languages, and was remarkable for his observance of Christian duties. Educated in the Roman religion, at a mature age he became a believer in the Protestant faith, and never entered upon his daily avocations without imploring the Di

vine blessing. For more than twenty years after his arrival, he was never known to speak to a female, and had little, except necessary intercourse, with males. His house was a cellar, his food consisted of the remains of a victualling-house; yet he accumulated thousands of dollars, which, with characteristic carefulness, he deposited in the various city banks, taking only a receipt for safe keeping. He belonged to the fraternity of Masons, and reached its highest orders; and no fellow-craftsman who was in want escaped his brotherly notice and regard. His habits were remarkably temperate; for it is not known that he ever partook of ardent spirits. His appearance was slovenly, his beard long, and he never exhibited the semblance of cleanliness. His property, consisting of many thousand dollars, he bestowed upon an excellent and respectable lady, who at all times, and particularly during his illness, conferred upon him the duties of benevolence. How instructive is the lesson of this singular and strange being! In the humble and low occupation of a carrier of the baskets of huckster-women from cellars to stands, with the pitiful pittance of sixpence for the drudgery, he had heaped up thousands. He had the medical attendance of the most respectable characters, and the solemnities of interment were attended by the ministers of Trinity Church. After a life of extraordinary duration, he is now at rest with his fathers; and if in its early stages it may have been disfigured by wanderings from known duties, yet the greater part of it was marked by faith, and, in many instances, by charity.

DIMSDALE, the Hon. John, baron of the Russian empire, at Hampstead, in his 73d year, Feb. 20. 1820.

DOWNES, Edward, Esq. Member and Graduate of the University of Oxford, one of the magistrates for the county of Cheshire, and the last male branch of one of its most ancient families. He died Dec. 30. 1819, at Shrigley, near Macclesfield, Cheshire, in his 52d year. Of the active beneficence which eminently distinguished his life, of his zeal to promote the honour of God and the interests of true religion, of his devoted attachment to the venerable establishments of his country both in church and state, many will be ready to bear ample testimony. To the few, however, who witnessed the holy calm and cheerfulness, which a genuine heartfelt piety diffused around his dying bed; to those who heard his last faultering accents employed in grateful praises and thanksgivings to the God of all peace and comfort, the peculiar excellence of his character shone forth in its brightest lustre; and the regret which they feel for his loss can only be mitigated by the recollection of his peaceful and happy removal from a world of care and sorrow; and the fullest reliance on the truth of that scripture which says, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

DUNDAS, General, the Right Hon. Sir David, Governor of Chelsea Hospital, Feb. 18. 1820. A memoir of this veteran officer in our next publication.

DUNDAS, the Right Honourable Lord, June 14. 1820, at Aske, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, aged 79. His Lordship was Lieutenant and Vice Admiral of Orkney and Shetland, and President of the Society of Scots Antiquaries. He married Charlotte, sister of Earl Fitzwilliam, by whom he had six sons and five daughters. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Lawrence Dundas; by whose accession to the peerage a seat is become vacant in the representation of the city of York. His Lordship's death has thrown a gloom over that part of the country. It is felt particularly by the regiment now embodied, of which his lordship was colonel.

E.

EGLINGTON, the Right Hon. Hugh, Earl of, at Eglington Castle, 1820, at the age of 80. He was the 13th earl of his family, and succeeded to the title in 1796, after marrying his cousin, Eleonora Hamilton, by whom he had Archibald, Lord Montgomery, who died in 1803. Having voted and acted with the opposition, he was created an English peer, by the title of Baron Androssen, during Lord Grenville's administration.

F.

FEINAGLE, Professor Von, December 27. 1819, at Dublin. With feelings of the sincerest sorrow, we have to announce the sudden death of this estimable character, to whose genius

and talents Ireland is so deeply indebted for the great and salutary reformation which he effected in the education of her youth. His successful labours in that difficult department, by which the acquisition of knowledge was rendered both agreeable and easy, must ever be held in grateful recollection by the parent, the pupil, and the school-master. The day of rivalry has long since passed by; and all must join in unfeigned regret for the man, and in warm admiration of his estimable qualities. The parents of his pupils, and the public at large, look with some anxiety to the choice which may be made of a successor. Of the institution itself, which has conferred so many benefits on the country, we can devoutly say, "*Esto perpetua.*"

FERGUSON, James, Esq. M.P. for the county of Aberdeen, in St. James's Place, 1820, aged 84. He was the son of a lord of session, and uniformly supported ministers during the last thirty years.

FIELDING, William, Esq. Oct. 1. 1820, aged 78, senior police magistrate at the office in Queen-square. Mr. Fielding was the son of the celebrated Henry Fielding, a writer of considerable talents, who was the first to establish a regular police in this country. His uncle was Sir John Fielding, long distinguished as a most active and indefatigable magistrate.

Having been bred to the bar, the subject of this short biographical notice practised with considerable success for many years; and one of his friends, also a lawyer, was so much pleased with his amiable manners, that he left him a considerable legacy.

It is not a little remarkable, that he survived a severe attack of the palsy during the long space of forty years! He has left a widow and a son to lament his loss.

FORTESCUE, Rear-Admiral Sir Chichester, was born in 1750. He was the third son of Chichester Fortescue, Esq. of Dromiskin, in the county of Lowthe, by the Honourable Elizabeth Wellesley, sister of the first earl of Mornington, and aunt to the Marquess of Wellesley and the duke of Wellington. Having adopted the navy as a profession, he was appointed a captain, Nov. 2d, 1780, and retired as rear-admiral in 1799. He succeeded his brother, Gerald Fortescue, as king at arms in Ireland, in 1788, and on the Union, obtained a handsome annuity by way of compensation for any loss that might accrue, amounting to 1021l. 5s. The rear-admiral died at Culnswood, near Dublin, in 1820, aged 70.

FRESTON, the Rev. Anthony, was son of Robert Brettingham, Esq. of Norwich, and nephew of Matthew Brettingham, the architect, of Houghton. Whilst yet a child, he took the name of Freston, in pursuance of the will of his maternal uncle, William Freston, Esq. of Mendham, in Norfolk, who died in 1761. The Frestons were descended from an ancient Yorkshire family, one of whom, John Freston, Esq. of Alltofts, founded in his lifetime a fellowship and two scholarships in University College, Oxford, and by his will bearing date 1594, directed the same foundation to be established at Emanuel College, Cambridge. Richard Freston, of the Norfolk branch, was treasurer to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in 1534, and was afterwards knighted; he married Ann Coke, of the Holkham family. His descendants resided either at Mendham Hall or Wickendon Hall, till the family became extinct in the male line by the death of William Freston above mentioned.

Mr. Anthony Freston, the subject of this article, was entered a commoner at Christ-church College, Oxford, in December 1775, and there took a bachelor's degree in 1780. Having, in the mean time, married a Cambridge lady, the widow of Thomas Hyde, Esq. he removed in 1783 to Clare Hall, in Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. the same year. In 1792 he was instituted to the perpetual cure of Needham, in Norfolk, in his own patronage; and in 1801 was presented by Thomas Westfaling, Esq. a college friend, to the rectory of Edgworth, in Gloucestershire. Dr. Huntingford, then Bishop of Gloucester, appointed him rural dean of the deanery of Stonehouse, in that diocese.

By his wife, who survives him, Mr. Freston had eleven children, of whom two sons and seven daughters are living. Thomas, the eldest surviving son, entered into holy orders at Gloucester, a few weeks after his father's death. Louisa, the fifth daughter, was married in April 1819, to Robert Smirke, jun. Esq. R.A. William Coke Freston, Esq. the eldest son, a young man of excellent disposition and good promise, who was educated for the law, and was a member of the Inner Temple, died at

Gloucester in the month of July 1816. He was buried at Hempsted, near that city, where is a tablet to his memory, with the following epitaph from the pen of his father:

" When dire Disease in Life's first opening bloom
Consigns its victim to the silent tomb,
When early culture decks respected youth
With polish'd manners and unblemish'd truth,
When these are fled must all our prospects fade?
No, — pure Religion lends her powerful aid;
Pours on the wounded mind her opiate balm,
And bids the bursting heart be firm, be calm,
Teaches the pious Christian how to die,
And points the path to bliss and immortality."

Mr. Freston died in his 63d year, on the 25th of December, 1819, after a long and painful illness, which he supported with the greatest resignation. He was a kind father, a warm-hearted friend, a pious Christian, and a zealous advocate for the doctrines of the church of England.

His publications were, " Provisions for the more equal maintenance of the Clergy," 1784, 12mo (anonymous); a volume of Poems, 1787, 8vo.; a Discourse of Laws, 1799; an Address to the People of England, 1796, 8vo. (anonymous); a Collection of Evidences for the Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1807, 8vo.; Sermons on the most important Doctrines of Christianity, &c. &c. 1809, 8vo.

G.

GAMA, De, the Rev. J. A., April 1st, 1819, at Goa, of the small-pox, aged 44 years: Of the very respectable and ancient house of that name, and eldest brother of Mr. De Gama, of Bombay. This excellent divine united the most exalted piety, established upon the basis of a highly refined education, with manners most amiable, engaging, and endearing, so that his loss to a very extensive circle of highly respectable friends will long be a source of melancholy regret; whilst to the large congregation which his impressive and persuasive eloquence kept in the path of their God, his loss is irreparable. His aged mother is inconsolable for so great an affliction, which has indeed cast a gloom over all the inhabitants of Goa.

GEORGES, Czerny. An authentic memoir of this singular, and extraordinary man is a great *desideratum*, as it would tend to elucidate the human character, and at the same time demonstrate, that great bravery may be accompanied by great crimes. What we already know of his history, appears to resemble romance, rather than a legitimate narrative.

Czerny, or *black* Georges, was descended from a Servian family, settled in the neighbourhood of Belgrade. A Christian, but a Christian in the worst sense of the word — he imbibed from his earliest infancy, a rooted antipathy to all those who professed the Mahometan faith. Accordingly, while yet a youth he shot a Turk, armed at all points, on the highway, in consequence of some trivial dispute, during which, he supposed that the Mussulman treated him with insolence. To avoid the dangerous consequences attendant on this affair, he took refuge in Transylvania, and entered the military service of Austria, in which he quickly obtained the rank of a non-commissioned officer. His captain having ordered him to be punished, Czerny Georges challenged and killed him.

He then returned to Servia, where, at the age of twenty-five, he became the chief of one of those bands of malcontents which infest every part of the Turkish dominions, who pride themselves upon the title of kleptai, or brigand, and whom the non-Mussulman population consider as their avengers and liberators.

Czerny Georges, who had encamped in the thick forests, waged war against the Turks with unheard-of cruelty: he spared neither age nor sex, and extended his ravages throughout the whole province of Servia. The Turks having, by way of retaliation, condemned twenty-six of the principal Servians to death, the father of Czerny Georges, shocked at so many horrors, determined to abandon the banners of his son, whom he had previously joined. The old man even threatened to deliver up the whole horde to the power of the Turks, unless they immediately consented to relinquish the useless contest. Czerny conjured him to alter his resolution; but the old man persisted and

set out for Belgrade. His son followed him. Having arrived at the Servian outposts, he threw himself on his knees, and again entreated that his father would not betray his country; but, finding him inflexible, he drew out a pistol, and became the murderer of his parent.

The Servians still continued to augment the band of Czerny-Georges. Emboldened by the numerous advantages he had obtained, this chief at length sallied from his retreat in the woods, besieged Belgrade, and on the 1st December, 1806, forced that important fortress to surrender. Being proclaimed generalissimo of his nation, he governed it with unlimited power.

The principal nobles and ecclesiastics, under the presidency of the archbishop, formed a kind of senate or synod, which assembled at Semendriah, and claimed the right of exercising the sovereignty. But Czerny-Georges annulled the acts of the assembly, and declared, by a decree, that "during his life no one should rise above him; that he was sufficient in himself, and stood in no need of advisers." In 1807 he ordered one of his brothers to be hanged for some trifling want of respect towards him.

The conquest of Servia was accompanied by the massacre of the Turks; no mercy was shown even to those who voluntarily surrendered themselves. Czerny-Georges being attacked by an army of 50,000 Mussulmans, valiantly defended the banks of the Morave; and, had he possessed the means of obtaining foreign officers to discipline the intrepid Servians, he might perhaps have re-established the kingdom of Servia, which, under Stephen III. resisted the Moguls, and under Stephen Duscian included Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Bosnia.

Czerny-Georges was tall and well made; but his appearance was altogether savage and displeasing, owing to the disproportionate length of his countenance, his small and sunken eyes, bald forehead, and his singular method of wearing his hair gathered together in one enormous tress, which hung down upon his shoulders. His violent spirit was marked by an exterior of coldness and apathy: he sometimes passed whole hours without uttering a single syllable, and he neither knew how to read nor write. He never resorted to the diversion of hunting above once during the year. He was then accompanied by from three to four hundred Pandours, who assisted him in waging a deadly war against the wolves, foxes, deer, and wild goats which inhabit the forests of fertile but uncultivated Servia. The entire produce of his hunting was publicly sold for his own profit. He also sought to augment his prospect by confiscations.

At the treaty of peace in 1812, Russia provided for the interests of Servia. That province however was acknowledged to be in vassallage, and tributary to the Porte. Czerny-Georges retired to Russia, and lived at Kissonoff in Bessarabia. But his restles sspirit soon provoked the fate that awaited him. While in Servia, he had amassed a considerable treasure, which on his flight he had found it inconvenient to carry along with him to the Russian frontier. He accordingly returned to his native country in disguise, in order to get possession of his wealth; but being soon detected by the vigilance of the government, he was seized, and his head being cut off, and thrown into a sack, was immediately transmitted to Constantinople, where it was suspended from oneof the gates of the seraglio.

Thus ended the life, and adventures, of a cruel and relentless man, who spared neither age nor sex, and completed the climax of his crimes, by the most horrid parricide.

GOLDBECK, M. Von, Grand-Chancellor of Prussia. This ancient lawyer was born in theOld Marche, August 2, 1755, and died June 9th, 1818, when he had nearly completed his 85th year. He ordered the following inscription to be engraved on his tomb:

Here lie the
Mortal remains
of Mynheur Von Goldbeck,
Grand-Chancellor of Prussia.
He reposes in God:
Grateful,
Hoping,
and Confiding.

GORMANSTON, Margaret Viscountess, of Gormanston Castle, Meath, 1820. She was the eldest daughter of Thomas Arthur, Viscount Southwell; and was born Sept. 1. 1775; married Dec. 19. 1794, to Jenico, twelfth Viscount Gormanston; by whom she had a numerous family.

GROSETT, Schaw, Esq. at Clifton, on the 30th of April, 1820, in the 78th year of his age. He was a gentleman of superior abilities, and of the

highest honour and integrity. He entered the army in early life, and served under Count La Lippe Buckebourg: and is mentioned in Baron Grimm's memoirs, as aid-de-camp to General Clerk. He was son of Walter Grosett, Esq. of Logie, North Britain, who rendered himself conspicuous in the rebellion of 1745, and received the thanks of the British government for his important services. His brother was acting aid-de-camp to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland at the battle of Culloden, where he was killed: and his portrait was painted by the celebrated Hogarth.

II.

HANBURY, Capt. G. of the Hon. East India Company's service, fourth son of the late John Hanbury, Esq. of Tottenham, Middlesex, Aug. 8. 1819, at Calcutta, in his 29th year. After passing through the war against the Nepaulese, so destructive to British officers, he was appointed aid-de-camp to General Brown; and, recently, by the Marquis of Hastings, to his late rank, and to the staff in the stud department, in consideration of his activity and zeal in the service, and successful attention to the management and breed of horses. It is due to the memory of this soldier of fortune to state, that he possessed a laudable ambition to excel in whatever he undertook; by which principle he became no less conspicuous in the various sports of the field than in the imperious and aweful duties of the field of battle; from which there are on record, several instances of the public notice of his general officer.

HAREWOOD, Earl of, died on Monday morning, the 3d of April, 1820, at Harewood-house, Hanover-square, London. His lordship was in the 81st year of his age, having been born on the 7th of Jan. 1740. He entered the army in early life, and bore the standard of the Blues at the battle of Minden. This nobleman married, in June, 1761, Miss Chaloner (who died in 1805), daughter of William Chaloner, Esq. of Guisborough, by whom he had issue, Edward, born in 1764, died in 1814; Henry, born Dec. 25. 1767; Lady Frances (Douglas), deceased; and Lady Mary Anne Yorke. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only son, Viscount Lascelles, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of this county: who married, Sept. 3, 1794, Henrietta Saunders, daughter of the late Sir John Saunders Sebright, bart. by whom he has several children.

His remains were removed from his house, in Hanover-square, for interment in the family mausoleum at Harewood, in Yorkshire. Few noblemen will be more sincerely lamented, and there are few whose loss will be more acutely felt by the poor residing on or near his noble domain. With the prince and the peasant the noble Earl evinced that complacency and equanimity, which commanded universal respect and veneration. His establishments were always in the true style of *old English hospitality*. To all his domestics he has been liberal, and has provided amply for the future comfort of those of longer servitude. To those to whom this nobleman was known, it is needless to panegyrize his virtues; and to those to whom he was a stranger, all our praises will fall short of his merits. An immense train of relatives and carriages followed in the funeral procession, as the last mark of respect due to his rank and exalted virtues.

HARRIS, Thomas, Esq. Oct. 1. 1820, late manager of Covent-garden Theatre. A memoir of this gentleman in our next publication.

HARVEY, John, Esq. of Castle-semple, Aug. 23. 1820, in his 67th year, to the great grief of his family and a numerous circle of friends. He was formerly president of His Majesty's council of the island of Grenada and its dependencies, and acting governor at several periods, in both of which characters he acquitted himself with the utmost honour, integrity, and ability: he lived esteemed and respected, and died regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

HATSELL, John, Esq. Chief Clerk of the House of Commons, and senior Bencher of the Middle Temple, Oct. 15. 1820. We intend to give a memoir of this gentleman in our next volume.

HAWEIS, Rev. Dr., Feb. 7th, 1820. We are prevented, by want of space only, from inserting a detailed account of the life of this reverend divine.

HAYLEY, William, Esq., Nov. 11. 1820, at Felpham, near Chichester, Sussex. A memoir of this celebrated author is preparing for next publication.

HENLEY. Anne, May 7. 1820, in Smart's Buildings, in her one hundred and fifth year. This extraordinary woman was born at West Chester, in 1716, and completed her 104th year the 4th of March last. She had enjoyed an uninterrupted state of health till within six days of her death, and retained her faculties in full vigour till within a few hours of her end. Her beverage to her 40th year was whey, which she discontinued upon coming to London. The latter part of her life she received something weekly from the parish, but supported herself chiefly by making pincushions, which were neatly executed, and without the aid of glasses. She had borne 13 children, four of whom are left to survive her, the youngest being upwards of 60 years old. She used to sit at various doors in Holborn, to sell her cushions; was short in stature, always wearing a grey cloak, and was as mild and modest in her deportment as she was cleanly in her person.

HILL, George, DD. F.R.S. Edinb. Principal of St. Mary's college, and Primarius Professor in the university of St. Andrew's, one of the ministers of that city, and one of His Majesty's chaplains in ordinary for Scotland, in 1819. This gentleman was born at St. Andrews about 1748; educated at the university of his native city, where he first obtained the Greek professorship in the college of St. Salvador. He was long one of the chief ornaments of the church of Scotland, and was distinguished for his manly and impressive eloquence, both in the pulpit and the general assembly.

Dr. Hill married a town's woman of his own, by whom he has a large family.

He has published "Sermons," 8vo. 1795; and several valuable tracts.

HOLLINGS, the Rev. William, died in the night of the 25th of March, 1820, in St. Owen's-street, Hereford, in the 70th year of his age. He was a native of that city, brought up in the College-school; and afterwards graduated at Brazenoze College, Oxford. Taking holy orders he officiated many years as curate of Ullingswick, in Herefordshire under Dr. Talbot, but left the situation in disgust, and under a vow that he would never resume his clerical functions. This resolution was strictly adhered to during the remainder of his life, and it originated in the disappointment and mortification which he experienced in the refusal of the patron to appoint him to the vacant benefice in the year 1789, on the recommendation of the parishioners. His understanding was good, his education respectable, and his conversation not unpleasant; cleanliness did not distinguish his person, and his dress was singular and shabby. Avarice was the ruling passion of his mind, and its sway was never disputed but in the voluntary dereliction of professional emolument. His house and furniture strictly corresponded with the appearance of their master; no domestics of any description were admitted within his walls, lest they should rob him; and every office, whether culinary or otherwise, was performed by himself. His diet was cheap and homely; a few pennyworths of tripe, and a quart of the water in which it had been boiled, occasionally constituted, with the aid of a sixpenny loaf, two meals of more than usual indulgence: the cooking, on these occasions, was simple and efficient; it consisted in soaking the crumb hollowed out from the loaf in the liquor of the tripe, for one day's repast; and in placing the tripe itself in the cavity of the loaf for the next day's junket. A steak from the butcher was an extravagance of very rare occurrence. His gun and his fishing-rod afforded a casual supply, but his principal reliance was on the bounty of his relatives, or the donations of the numerous friends, who, from their own assiduities, or his professions, considered themselves reasonable expectants of his property. He left his bed at the earliest hours in pursuit of some kind of game or other; if he was observed in a wood, his gun was his excuse; if near a river, his rod: whilst the fishing-basket on his back answered the double purpose of containing plunder and concealing the hole in his coat. On one of these marauding expeditions (when hares were often mistaken for rabbits, and tame ducks for wild ones), he had the good fortune to discover, in his favourite walk on the bank of the river Lugg, the mutilated remains of a large-sized pike, which, after glutting the appetite of the otter, was destined to be the prey of our hero, and supplied him with, at least, half a score dinners of unusual splendor. On another occasion of a similar nature, he was apprehended whilst sitting near the confines of a wood, and watching for game within the circuit of the adjoining field, which he had marked out by sticks placed in the ground, to

show the distances at which he might depend on the effects of his gun, with the least possible risk of discharging it to no purpose, but the loss of the powder and shot. The gamekeepers conducted him in custody to the lord of the preserve; mutual congratulations ensued on the apprehension of the grand poacher, who had so long eluded their vigilance; and his capacious and distended pockets were unloaded before the party. Great, however, were their surprise and disappointment, when, instead of the game expected, these ample pockets were found to contain merely a miscellaneous collection of potatoes, sticks, turnips, glass phials, and hogshead bungs, all of which he purloined from a neighbouring cottage, in which he had obtained shelter from a storm. Thus, if feather, and fur, and fishes failed, his resources were still unexhausted; the turnip-fields or the hedges could always assist him; and, on his removal from one house to another, he filled three hogsheads with broken sticks, which he had thus acquired, and he nearly preserved that quantity in his garret to his death, by almost daily, or rather nightly supplies.

In his usual walks he formed many intimacies with the cottagers of the district, and, under pretence of remembering them in his will, he often put them to the expense of maintaining him for a week. From his more able friends he frequently solicited the gift of a hare, which he turned to good account, by fixing a long residence with those to whom he presented it. An unpleasant rebuff once accompanied an application of this kind: the late Mr. D. of Hinton, made it an indispensable condition of a compliance with his request, that the applicant should prove, that on some one occasion of his life, he had given away any thing which cost him the value of the hare. It is superfluous to add, that the condition was impracticable; the request was unsuccessful, and Mr. D. was never forgiven.

The appearance of Mr. Hollings was grotesque in the extreme: the capacity of the pockets seemed to be the principal object in the construction of his coat; it was formed of cloth of the coarsest texture, originally of a black colour, but the effect of time had strongly tinged it with the *verde antique* so valuable in the eye of the antiquary; his waistcoat was of similar materials, and being prudently fitted up with long pockets in compliment to his coat, was met above his knees by a pair of worsted boot-stockings, and thus happily spares the description of any intermediate garment. His hat was round and shallow; his hair was sandy; and despising the vain controul of a black and bushy wig, it acquired for him the title of "*Will, with the golden whiskers.*" Thus adorned, and equipped, too, with his rod and basket, a miniature portrait of him was lately taken by Mr. Leeming, of Park-street, with the usual ability and success of that artist. The mother of Mr. H. lived with him to the time of her death, which occurred about thirty years since: she left a set of *chemises* nearly new, and the circumstance of her son's wearing and washing them afterwards might be concealed from history, had he not often been observed to place them on the drying-line in his garden. Other parts of the wardrobe of his father and mother, which even Mr. Hollings's ingenuity could not adapt to his own personal uses, were found in the house at his death, and afford no bad specimen of the costume which prevailed in the reign of George II. His garden has been alluded to: that garden contains a pear-tree of unusual merit: and to prevent any injury from complying with the wishes of his friends for a supply of its gifts, he regularly procured, at the proper season, a large bough from some other and inferior stock, and substituted its branches for those of the favourite tree. He once possessed more extensive property in land, which being situated in the centre of a worthy baronet's demesne, was purchased at a price nearly double its worth; but Mr. H. long repented the sale, from an idea that, under all the circumstances of the case, a still greater price might possibly have been extorted.

Mr. Hollings was never married; but notwithstanding all his eccentricities, he had the merit of great devotion to the female sex; and the faithless promise of his mother's black silk cloak, has induced many a fair damsel to indulge him with her society. This long and (it is feared) tedious sketch, is now drawing towards a close. About six weeks before his death, he abruptly and hastily pressed immediate payment of interest and principal from a tradesman who had joined with another person in giving security for 100*l.* for the use of the latter. The interest was paid, and an acknowledgment given on unstamped paper. The party feeling himself ag-

grieved, laid an information against him, and the penalty of *5l.* was exacted. This was his death-blow: in his own words, from that moment, he "could neither eat, nor drink, nor sleep." Under this mental depression he lingered about five weeks, gradually declining in health and spirits, until the 26th of March; when, after forcing the street-door, he was found in a miserable house, in a miserable room, and on a miserable bed, without an attendant, without fire, without sheets, without curtains, and without any other visible comfort. The scene which succeeded bids defiance to description; none but they who have witnessed the effects of a London hoax, filling the streets with applicants of all descriptions, can form an idea of what occurred. Wives, widows, and maids, urged the promises they had received; parsons and proctors, lawyers and doctors, assembled on the spot; one person required remuneration for drugs, another for drams, a third for dinners, and a fourth for cider: in short, the demands, the expectations, and the confusion, seemed universal; and, on unfolding his will, it appeared that, with the exception of a few trifling legacies, his relatives were wholly excluded, his expectants disappointed, and a property of about 3000*l.* was divided, to their great surprise, between a respectable yeoman in the county, and a gentleman who managed his pecuniary concerns in the city. Of the hospitalities of the former, he had occasionally partaken; and the latter had excited his particular favour by returning a 5*l.* note which Mr. Hollings had placed in his hands beyond the deposit he intended to have made. On this occasion, Mr. H. emphatically exclaimed, "*then there is one honest person in the world!*"

Thus lived, and thus died, the Rev. Wm. Hollings. He was buried at Withington, under the salute of a merry peal of bells, as directed by his will, and ordered to be repeated, on a suitable endowment, during twelve hours, on every anniversary of his funeral; and if he be unentitled to the credit of having performed much positive good, perhaps he cannot justly be charged with the commission of much positive evil.

HOWORTH, Cecilia, the widow of Captain Howorth, late of the East India Company's service, in Bengal, at Marseilles, April 9. 1820.

J.

JACKSON, Dr. Cyril, late Dean of Christ-church, died in 1819. Of this learned and amiable man, we have prepared a memoir, which shall appear in the next volume.

JERVIS, Rev. John, F.L.S., at Lympstone, Devonshire, October 27. 1820, aged 68. He was minister of the congregation of protestant dissenters in that town nearly half a century. This respectable divine addicted himself to natural history; and botany and mineralogy were his favourite studies.

K.

KELLERMAN, Marshal, Sept. 13. 1820, at the age of 86, in the arms of his children and kindred. His heart, according to his own request, will be interred at Valmy. The following is the letter which this old warrior wrote upon the subject, to the mayor of the commune, on the 31st of July: — "I beg that the mayor of Valmy will buy me two feet square of earth, to bury therein my heart after my decease. My son will be charged to carry my heart, which cannot be placed but in the midst of my brave brothers in arms, who fell on the glorious 20th of September, 1792, and under the safeguard of the brave. Marshal Kellerman, Duke of Valmy, Peer of France. July 31. 1820." — This letter was entrusted by the Marshal the same day to M. Petit, to forward it to the mayor of Valmy. This magistrate, informed of the wishes of the Marshal, communicated them to his co-adjutors, who anxiously desired, but yet at as remote a period as possible, to possess so precious a deposit. The heart of this warrior will be received with a religious respect and deep gratitude, by the inhabitants of a spot that witnessed the first victory that was achieved for the cause of national independence, and which was purchased by the blood of many on this ever-memorable day.

KNIGHT, Thomas, Esq. one of the managers of the Liverpool Theatre, and formerly a comedian at Covent-garden Theatre, died at Manor House, Moore, in the county of Salop, Feb. 4. 1820. He was descended from a respectable family in the county of

Dorset, and possessed the advantages of a superior preparatory education, being originally intended for the bar; but a taste for the drama, which he had imbibed in early life, diverted his elocutionary powers from forensic to Thespian appropriation. We have heard that, previously to his appearance on the stage, he applied himself to Mr. Macklin, for his opinion as to his capabilities, and for his advice as to the pursuit of his object: and that the veteran did not encourage him in his scheme. But, it appears, the advice had not been asked till a determination had been formed; for the young candidate for theatrical honours immediately commenced his career in a provincial company. He acted for several years in various parts of England; and from Chester he was transplanted to Covent-garden, where he soon became a decided favourite with the London public, by the assidnity he constantly evinced in embodying and identifying himself with the characters he assumed; making some of them, which, in common hands, only ranked thirds or fourths, stand prominent in the scene, and securing to himself the fullest approval of the judicious part of his auditors. His *Count Cassel*, his *Farmer Ashfield*, his *Tag*, and his *Sim* (characters of very distinct families), were rendered, in his hands, of the first importance; and our late venerable and venerated monarch was so much pleased by his representation of the latter character, that he acted it (by command) three times before His Majesty. During the time Mr. Knight remained an actor, he was always remarkable for his attention to propriety of costume, and for a deportment accurately assimilating with the rank of life he pourtrayed on the stage. In the *great rebellion* at Covent-garden, Mr. Knight was one of the "Glorious Eight," as they were called; but soon afterwards a bad state of health induced him to turn his thoughts to an avocation less laborious than that of acting; and for this reason he joined with the late Mr. Lewis, of Covent garden, and became joint manager of the Liverpool Theatre; and in 1811, with the same gentleman, in conjunction with Messrs. Ward and Banks, of the Theatre in Manchester. Mr. Knight was the author of several dramatic pieces, among which "The Turnpike Gate" was the most successful. To this brief memoir we have only to add, that Mr. Knight possessed gentlemanly and amiable manners; and, with a highly-cultivated mind, was possessed of a most acute discernment and sensibility of what was elegant and proper.

L.

LANY, Mrs., at her house in King-street, Norwich, 1820, in her hundred-and-fourth year; relict of the Rev. Benjamin Lany, Rector of Mulbarton, in Norfolk, who died in 1766. She was daughter of John Revett, Esq. of Brandeston, in this county, and sister to the late Nicholas Revett, Esq. well known to the scientific world, for his co-operation with the late James Stuart, Esq in the great work which they published of "The Antiquities of Athens." She was a woman of a strong mind, and retained her faculties to the last. By Mr. Lany she had three daughters; two of them survive her; the third married the late Sir William Chapman, Bart. and died in 1796.

LEADBEATER, Mr. John, of Sheffield, died April 13. 1819, of the dreadful malady *hydrophobia*: he had carelessly handled a dog that died of the distemper; and, through some imperceptible puncture of the skin, imbibed the contagion of this rabid animal; in consequence of which he was carried off, after two days of indescribable suffering.

LISBURNE, Right Honourable William Vaughan, Earl of; Viscount Lisburne, Baron of Fethers, in the kingdom of Ireland. The founder of this family was Sir John Vaughan, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and the first peer, John Vaughan, his grandson. This nobleman was born May 3. 1756, and succeeded his father, Wilmot, the late Earl, January 6th, 1800. Having laboured for some time under a mental affection, his estates were placed under the direction of trustees; and, dying unmarried, he was succeeded in his honours and lands by his half-brother, the honourable John Vaughan. This event took place May 6th, 1820, at his seat near Stamford, in the county of Lincoln.

LONG, Beeston, Esq. at Coombe House, Surrey, Aug. 8. 1820, in the 64th year of his age. He was one of the Directors of the Bank of England. His remains were interred in the family vault at Saxmundham, in Suffolk.

His sound judgment and integrity in public life, as a man of business, his general benevolence towards all who needed his assistance, and his many private and domestic virtues, will cause his loss to be universally deplored.

LOWNDES, Robert, Esq. Jan. 5. 1820. after a short illness of two days, at the Hotwells, Bristol, in his 86th year: (formerly of Lea Hall, in the county palatine of Chester, and of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, but late of Widcombe Crescent, Bath.) He was the eldest male representative of the Lowndes's of Overton-Hall, in Cheshire, from whom are descended those of Buckinghamshire, and the county of Oxford. His assiduous endeavours to serve the public in a similar manner to the late Mr. Rose, whom he strongly resembled in his ardent wish to be useful to mankind, may be exemplified by two large boxes of manuscript papers, which he was several years in composing; the writing of them having been his principal amusement in a long solitary life. Indeed his character as a writer showed a kindred spirit to the well known Mr. Secretary Lowndes, to whom he was distantly related.

M.

MACKINTOSH, Sir Æneas, of Mackintosh, Bart. Captain of Clan Chattan, who died on the 21st of January, 1820, at Moy-hall, in the 69th year of his age, was a gentleman of the greatest worth. During the late distressing period, he gave up to a great proportion of his tenants a full third of their rents, for three successive years, and enabled such of them as had particularly suffered from the severity of the seasons, to re-stock their farms with sheep and cattle. His funeral was attended by upwards of forty carriages of all descriptions, and a large concourse of common people, both on foot and horseback. Six of the family servants, in deep mourning, and three pipers, playing the Clan's Lament, &c. preceded the hearse and six horses, which was followed by the family chariot and four empty, and three mourning carriages, containing the more immediate connexions of the deceased.

MADOCKS, Joseph, Esq., Feb. 1. 1820, aged 58, of an inflammation on the lungs. This gentleman, who was well known in the polite world, some years since, as the "gayest of the gay," he being the life of every circle, was, only a few days since, walking among his friends in St. James's-street. Mr. Madocks was the first amateur actor of his day. His performance of "Falstaff" was truly excellent. He was long the convivial companion of Frank North, afterwards earl of Guildford.

MALMSBURY, James Harris, Earl of, died at his house in Berkeley-square, Nov. 21, 1820, in the 75th year of his age. (A memoir of this nobleman in our next volume.)

MARSH, Mr. William, died February 14. 1820, in his 78th year. Though not of an elevated rank in life, he was long respected by the good and great; and may be classed, from his active and disinterested exertions, among the benefactors of his generation. Mr. Marsh was well known as one of the most zealous managers of that annual and gratifying exhibition of British benevolence, the assembling of the charity children of the metropolis in St. Paul's Cathedral; and formed one of the committee when our late revered Sovereign was present. On the demise of a former Treasurer some years since, Mr. Marsh was invited by "the Society of Patrons" of that Anniversary to accept the vacant office, which he could only be prevailed upon to undertake in conjunction with a friend. This office he filled with much credit; and was ever alive to the interests of this, and other charities wherein he was engaged. Among these may be named the Parochial School of St. Andrews, Holborn, of which he was the Treasurer, and, for a lengthened period, the chief support. In this station, also, he acquitted himself so cordially to the satisfaction of the subscribers in the days of his health, that his portrait was hung up in the Committee-room as a tribute of their respect; and subsequently, a handsome piece of plate was presented to him, as an approval of his character and conduct. The inscription, drawn up by the present Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, sufficiently attests the esteem in which he was held; and thus appropriately concludes: "Mark the approbation attendant on active goodness; and tread in the footsteps of this excellent man." Mr. Marsh was a conscientious supporter of the government in church and state, and exemplary in his duties towards both.

N.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Frances Julia, Dowager Duchess of, at the Marchioness of Exeter's, at Langley Park, Kent, August 28. 1820, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with uncommon fortitude. She was the third daughter of Peter Burrel, Esq. of Beckenham in Kent, and sister of the Duchess of Hamilton, now Marchioness of Exeter, the Countess of Beverley, and Lord Gwydir; married to the late Duke of Northumberland, May 25. 1779; by whom she had issue the present Duke, Lord Prudhoe, and other children. The remains of the Duchess were removed, in grand state, from Lord Gwydir's House at Whitehall, for interment in Westminster Abbey.

NORRIS, Captain, late of the Beaufoy packet. The following short but interesting life, terminated by a fatal catastrophe, cannot fail to excite the feelings and compassion of all.

Captain Norris was a native of Dover, where, at the early age of twelve, he entered the packet service as a cabin-boy, in which situation he remained but a short period, his genius and capacity elevating him progressively, until, at the age of twenty-one, he was appointed mate of the Lord Duncan packet, then upon the Dover station, and which ostensible post he filled with honour and credit, enhanced by his being the youngest man that ever occupied that situation, and in which he continued six years, when he was appointed captain of the Beaufoy packet, upon the Harwich station, in consequence of the resignation of his father, who had been an exemplary servant of the post-office forty-eight years. Here he fulfilled those important public duties entrusted to him, with that judgment and assiduity for which he was deservedly esteemed by the honourable office under which he served; whilst his nautical attainments, urbanity of manners, and gentlemanly and liberal conduct on all occasions, obtained him the respect and admiration of his fellow captains, as an ornament to the service; and to those honours he would have most amply attained, had not the unrelenting hand of fate arrested his flattering prospects, and deprived the world of an honest and upright man. The detail of this melancholy catastrophe is as follows: On the 15th of March last, the Beaufoy, charged with the German mails for England, proceeded to sea, from Cuxhaven. On the 16th they encountered a most tremendous gale of wind, accompanied with thunder and lightning, which continued with increased violence on the 17th; but, firm and undaunted, he continued upon deck, where he had been for nine hours, incessantly attending the duties of the vessel. At this awful crisis, about five in the evening, a tremendous wave approached, which he viewed with an anxious fear, as the harbinger of destruction; and seeing its course directed to the vessel, he ordered the man at the helm to "Beware and luff her up;" but, alas! it was of no avail: human efforts could not avert the destructive force of the infuriated elements; it struck the ill-fated vessel, and in a moment reduced her to a complete wreck, carrying with it the bulwark to which the captain had clung, and three men who were with him at the time; all sunk to rise no more, excepting one man, who was most miraculously, by the receding surge, washed back to the vessel, and saved. The overwhelming torrent had carried away the mast and stauncheons; in fact, not a single vestige remained upon deck; and was it not for the peculiar excellence of the vessels employed in this service, this must have foundered, from the circumstance of pieces of the boat which was upon deck being found at the bottom of the ballast. It is conjectured that she was momentarily bottom upwards. Another circumstance which tends to impress this idea is, a valuable watch belonging to one of the passengers was lying on the bed in one of the upper births forty hours after the accident happened; it was found under the ballast, without the least injury. Every moveable on board exhibited signs of the dreadful concussion which the vessel had received; which, after two days' beating about in a most perilous situation, was towed into the Weser by a Heligoland-boat. A favourite dog of Capt. Norris's, and which was remarkably attached to his master, jumped overboard, and swam to another packet; this he repeated several times, until he was obliged to be confined on board. It would appear as if the animal had a presentiment of what afterwards occurred, for it was always with difficulty he would at any other time leave the vessel.

But, to return to the subject of this memoir, which is rendered still more

distressing by Captain N. having left a widow and four infant children, the oldest under six years of age, and who are thus reduced, by this awful dispensation of Providence, from a state of promised affluence, to almost comparative indigence; but, to soften the sorrows of his afflicted widow and children, and to smooth the progress of their advancing years, that munificence and generosity which is so truly laudable and conspicuous in British as well as foreign merchants, have, in this instance, been most eminently displayed; and a subscription, to show the respect and high estimation they entertained of his merits, has been opened at Lloyd's, at Amsterdam, Hamburgh, and Hanover, which already amounts to 700*l*.

To those who have felt his attentions, and witnessed his exertions in the discharge of his private as well as professional duties, the expression of that due tribute which they demand is unnecessary; but to posterity be it known, that, at the age of thirty-two, was cut off from his admiring friends and relations, a meritorious officer, who was distinguished for honour and integrity in all his concerns, and deservedly valued in private life as a husband, a father, and a friend.

O.

ORMONDE, Marquess of, August 10. 1820, at his seat, Ulcombe-place, Kent, in his 51st year, the most noble Walter Butler, Marquess of Ormonde and Ossory, Viscount Thurles, Baron of Arklow, in Ireland, and a peer of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Butler of Llanthony, Hereditary Chief Butler of Ireland, Knight of St. Patrick, a Privy Counsellor in Ireland, Custos Rotulorum and Governor of the county of Kilkenny, Colonel of the Kilkenny Militia, F.S.A. The Marquess was born in 1770, succeeded his father John, seventeenth Earl of Ormonde, Jan. 30. 1796; married March 17. 1805, Anne, only child of Joseph Pryce Clarke, Esq. by Anne, sole heiress of Godfrey Clarke, Esq. of Sutton Hall, in Derbyshire, but had no issue by her, who died Dec. 19. 1817. The Marquess was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, Jan. 20. 1801, by the title of Baron of Llanthony (one of the attainted titles of his collateral ancestors the Dukes of Ormonde), and advanced to the dignity of Marquess of Ormonde, Jan. 22. 1816, but these dignities being limited to the male issue of the grantee, are become extinct. The ancient honours of Earl of Ormonde and of Ossory, Viscount Thurles, Baron of Arklow, hereditary chief butler of Ireland, devolve to the Marquess's brother, the Honourable James Wandesford Butler, Knight of the shire for Kilkenny, now nineteenth Earl of Ormonde. On the attainder of James, second Duke of Ormonde in 1714, the forfeiture of the honours was supposed to have included the Irish dignities as well as the English; but on argument before the House of Lords of Ireland, in 1791, it was decided that the Irish honours were not affected (though the Irish estates were) by the attainders passed in England and Ireland, and consequently that the English dignities of Duke of Ormonde, Earl of Brecknock, Baron of Llanthony, were alone extinguished. The Duke's brother, the Earl of Arran, was consequently in fact third Duke of Ormonde, &c. in Ireland; but deceasing without male issue, the dukedom became extinct, and the earldom of Ormonde devolved to his collateral relative, John Butler, of Kilcash, descended from the Hon. Richard Butler, younger brother of the first Duke, who, under an ignorance of his right, never assumed the title, though in fact fifteenth Earl of Ormonde; on his death without issue the representation devolved to his first cousin, Walter Butler, of Garryricken (sixteenth Earl), whose son John, seventeenth Earl, established his claim in 1791; he was father of the late Marquess by the heiress of the Earl of Wandesford.

In one of the late sittings of the Court of Coronation Claims, his Lordship preferred his claim to assist at the ensuing coronation, as Chief Butler for Ireland, which was allowed, with reference to his Majesty in Council, to assign the particular share of the duty to be performed.

OSBORN, Lady Heneage, died on Thursday the 4th May, 1820, at her house in Charles street, Berkley-square, in the 79th year of her age. She was the widow of the late Sir George Osborn, of Chicksands, Bart., whose disposition and urbanity of manners will long be remembered in the county with regret. She has left no issue, the present baronet being the son of Sir George by a former wife. Her ladyship was one of the daughters of Daniel Finch, seventh Earl of Winchelsea,

and third Earl of Nottingham, of that surname. He married, first, in 1729, Lady Frances Fielding, daughter of Basil, Earl of Denbigh, by whom he had only one child, Lady Charlotte. His Lordship married, secondly, 19th June, 1737-8, Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Palmer, of Wingham, in Kent, Bart., and by her had six daughters; but having no son his titles devolved upon his nephew, George, the present Earl. The six daughters were, Mary and Frances, who died young; Heneage, married to Sir George Osborn, in 1778; Ann, died young; Essex, the only survivor; Georgina, died young; Hatton, who died in 1818; and Augusta, who died in 1797.

The name of Heneage was introduced into the family by the marriage of Sir Moyle Finch with Elizabeth, heiress of Sir Thomas Heneage, who was created Viscountess Maidstone in 1623, and Countess of Winchelsea in 1629, with limitation to her heirs male; since which period several of her descendants, Earls of Winchelsea, Nottingham, and Ailesford, have received the name of Heneage at their baptism: but the late Lady Osborn appears to have been the only female to whom it has been given. She was one of the six Earls' daughters who assisted the Princess Augusta in supporting the train of the late Queen Charlotte, at her Coronation in 1762. Her remains have been deposited by the side of her late husband, in the cemetery of the Osborn family, at Campton, near Chicksands.

P.

PHIPPS, Thomas Peckham, Esq. May 27. 1820, at his seat at Little Green, Sussex, having completed his 70th year on the 2nd of the preceding month. Mr. Phipps received his education at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge: at these seminaries he contracted with several distinguished individuals friendships which were of a character to be dissolved only by death, and there he acquired that taste for letters and useful knowledge which adorned his blameless and beneficent life. After quitting the University, he devoted himself to his family and neighbours, from whom he seldom, and only for short intervals, suffered himself to be separated. Averse from the distractions and agitations of public life, he declined every pursuit that might have led him to civic distinctions. In 1814, he was nominated High Sheriff of the county of Sussex. He looked forward to this appointment, while in prospect, with great apprehension, and did what he could to be excused; but to escape was impossible: and he went through the duties of the office with great spirit, and in the manner that might be expected from him.

Never having had a robust, or even a firm state of health, he was susceptible of the tenderest feelings of humanity, and took no pleasure in the sports of the field:

" The exploit of strength, dexterity and speed
To him no vanity or joy could bring:
His heart, estrang'd from cruel sport, would bleed
To work the woe of any living thing.
* * * * *
He wished to be the guardian, not the king,
Tyrant far less, or traitor of the field:
And sure the sylvan reign unbloody joy might yield."

To him it was a source of pure and unmixed delight. He had an exquisite relish for the beauties of the landscape scenery that surrounded him. No man more enjoyed, or better understood these beauties than he did; and his taste was conspicuously shown in the disposition of the grounds in the immediate vicinity of his house.

The writer of this article does not know whether he devoted much of his time to literary composition. His epistolary style was distinguished for purity and ease, and his familiar letters were the genuine transcript of an elegant and cultivated mind. His manners were those of the best-bred men of the last age, an age which did not value itself on a real or affected disregard of the accommodation and feelings of others; on the contrary, he entered with a genuine and entire sympathy into the wishes of every one with whom he conversed. The principles on which his behaviour to others was founded, may be understood from this, that it was usual for him to bestow the most delicate and assiduous attentions to those who almost subsisted by his bounty. If such was his kindness in trifles, it will be readily believed that the larger scale of his benevolence was limited only by the means and opportunities which he enjoyed of doing

good. "When the ear heard him, then it blessed him, and when the eye saw him it gave witness to him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish, came upon him; and he caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. He was eyes to the blind, and feet was he to the lame. He was a father to the poor; and the cause which he knew not, he searched out." He was sincerely and zealously attached to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England. His piety was fervent and habitual, and his resignation under the infirmities which he suffered in his latter years most exemplary. Through life he was universally beloved and honoured, and his memory will long be embalmed in the tears of relatives, friends, servants, dependants, and numberless individuals to whose prosperity he contributed, or whose distress he relieved.

PINDER, Mr. Deputy, Nov. 6. 1820, in Pilgrim-street, Blackfriars, in his 86th year. He acquired an ample fortune as a stone-mason; and having become a member of the Common-council at an early period of life, in due time found himself "Father of the City."

PREVOST, J. Benedict, aged 60, at Geneva, in 1820, who, from his earliest youth evinced a decided taste for study. This taste was opposed by circumstances, and could not be developed until the time when he settled at Montauban. Entrusted with the education of the son of M. Delmas, he resolved to complete his own. He gave himself up to the sciences with ardour, and succeeded in making friends, or rather brothers, of his pupils, insomuch that, having lived with them forty years, he died in their arms. He was Professor of Philosophy to the Protestant Theological Faculty of Montauban, member of several learned societies, and known by his numerous memoirs in Natural Philosophy and Natural History, on the Rot in Corn, on Dew, &c.

R.

RAE, Mr. This respectable performer died on the 8th Sept. 1820, in his 39th year. His loss in the secondary walk of tragedy will be sensibly felt. His remains were deposited in Covent-garden church-yard; and although it was a private funeral, we recognised many of his colleagues, who were anxious to testify their regard without parade or ostentation. They were no actors here — their silent sympathy, in the deprivation of an associate, cut off in the very prime of life, spoke most eloquently their estimation of his worth, their regret for his loss, their respect for his memory; and his survivors had the consolation of knowing, that though useless forms and ceremonies were dispensed with, his remains were embalmed with the genuine tears of grateful sensibility. We regret that he has left his family (consisting of a wife, one son, and two daughters) totally without provision; though we have, at the same time, the satisfaction of knowing, that the greatest interest is excited on behalf of his now destitute widow and children.

RAMSAY, His Excellency Lieutenant General, Governor of Antigua, in that island, Nov. 1. 1819.

RITCHIE, Mr. Joseph. This gentleman, who was engaged under the auspices of the African Association *, in a scientific mission into the interior of Africa, died lately at Mourzuk, about 400 miles to the southward of Tripoli. He was a young man, and possessed of all the qualities requisite to bring the prosecution of his arduous undertaking to a successful result; being well-informed, zealous, patient, and enterprising. Had he been able to penetrate to Timbactoo, there can be no doubt that the geography and customs of Africa would have received much new illustration. Mr. Ritchie was a native of Otley, in Yorkshire, and had, we understand, been for a considerable period in the service, and inured to a hot climate; but, unhappily, appears to have been unable to resist the mortal influence of the scorching climate to which he had travelled.

How many men of science have fallen victims to their thirst for knowledge! Of six persons who accompanied Niebuhr, the Danish traveller, in his tour through Arabia, he alone survived. Since then, Mungo Park, Horneman, Capt. J. R. Tuckey, Brown, Burckhardt, and others, have also fallen a sacrifice to a climate which seems peculiarly obnoxious to European constitutions.

* This society was formed, in 1788, with a view of promoting the discovery of the interior parts of Africa. The two first missionaries, Messrs. Ledyard and Lucas, perished in the attempt.

Great additions to geographical science were expected from his labours; but hopes so justly founded have been, as in many former cases in that pernicious climate, blasted by his early death.

ROSSE, Olivia, Countess Dowager of, at her seat near Dublin, April 11. 1820, in her 98th year. She was widow of Sir Richard Parsons, afterwards Earl of Rosse, and daughter of Hugh Edwards, esq.

S.

SHERBORNE, Right Honourable Lord; at his seat at Arke, near Richmond, Yorkshire, May 22. 1820.

SHIPLEY, Rev. Charles Lewis, in 1820, descended from a good family in Yorkshire: he was born at Pontefract in that county, in April, 1756. After having made a sufficient proficiency in classical learning, he was, at the age of eighteen, placed at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, where his deportment was marked by a diligent application to his studies, and an uniform propriety and correctness of moral conduct. His literary attainments, if not profound, were at least of that class, which, from their extent and variety, might justly entitle him to be considered as a sound scholar. In 1779, having taken the degree of M.A. he quitted Cambridge; and soon after, being ordained priest, he was appointed curate of St. Martin's Church, and subsequently lecturer of St. Philip's church in Birmingham, the duties of which arduous and responsible situations he successively discharged, not less creditably to himself than satisfactorily to the inhabitants of that populous and respectable town. About the year 1788, he accepted of the Mastership of the Free Grammar School at Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, to which he for several years united the curacy of that very extensive and laborious parish. The unprecedented regret expressed by the inhabitants at his departure, and the affectionate regard with which his memory is still revered by his pupils, afford the most unequivocal testimony of the high esteem in which he was held, both as a minister of the Gospel, and an instructor of youth. In 1799, being then in the 45d year of his age, he was presented by the late Bishop Hurd, to whom he had been strongly recommended, in consideration of his meritorious professional services, to the small vicarage of Grimley and Hallowe, in the county and diocese of Worcester, where he sustained the character of an active, faithful, and vigilant pastor, to the period of his dissolution. Modest, unassuming, unpretending, simple in his manners, simple in his taste of life, this truly excellent man was altogether free from ostentation or vanity. He acted uniformly upon the purest Christian principles; and firm and steady in maintaining what he judged to be right, no man ever possessed a more independent spirit, combined with the most unfeigned Christian meekness. About the advantages of worldly fortune he was little solicitous. He was easily contented and satisfied; and as he was entirely free from covetousness, so he was a stranger to envy, being ever forward to do justice to the merits of others, nor was his eye evil when they prospered.

To the poor he was a cheerful, generous, and kind-hearted benefactor, equally attentive to their spiritual as to their temporal wants. The latter he frequently relieved to a degree beyond what could have been required from his limited resources.

Suitable to such a life were the manner and circumstances of his death. It pleased Providence to remove him, after an illness of a few hours, from the discharge of that duty in which he delighted, to the enjoyment of its reward Enduring no long continuance of pain, undergoing no violent struggle, he was permitted to escape, in a great measure, the melancholy approaches of the last enemy. The garment of mortality easily dropped off, and the servant of God fell asleep in the Lord.

"Mark the upright man, and behold the perfect man; for the latter end of that man is peace."

SMALES, T. better known by the name of "The Horsforth Post," in 1820. This hardy veteran had attained to the 88th year of his age; upwards of 50 years of which he had spent in the bloodless service of his country — in the humble, but useful capacity of a letter-carrier between Leeds and Guiseley. —

—— "The herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

No weather arrested his daily labours; and to ill health, till within a few of the last years of his life, he was almost a stranger. He had travelled, on an average, for 50 successive years,

20 miles a-day; and, without extending his journey more than 15 miles from the same spot, had walked, within that period, a distance equal to 15 times the circumference of the earth! So firm were his stamina, that he continued to perform his accustomed duties till within about four years of his death; and he has left behind him a race of descendants, consisting of seven children, 34 grand-children, and 24 great-grand-children.

SMITH, Edward, of Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, in 1820, in the 75th year of his age; he was one of the most singular characters in the kingdom. Until within a very few years, it was his constant practice to ride on a bull; and instead of smoking tobacco, he had his hay salted, and smoked it instead of that plant. By his will he directed that his body should be carried to the grave by poor men, who were to be paid 5s. each; that the funeral should take place early in the morning, and that none of his relatives or friends should attend, or any mourning be worn by them on his account, under a forfeiture of their respective legacies.

SMITH, Edwin, Midshipman in the Carnatic, East Indiaman, fourth son of William Smith, Esq. formerly of Durham, May 7. 1820. near the Western Isles, on his homeward passage from Bengal, in his 19th year. While reaching across the taffrail he fell overboard; and, notwithstanding the most prompt and active exertions to save his life, he was unfortunately drowned. It may be useful to observe, that this melancholy catastrophe would have been avoided, had he possessed the slightest skill in the art of swimming.

STEUART, James, Esq. a Lieut. in the Royal Navy, died lately at Calcutta, in the 27th year of his age. He was the seventh son of David Steuart, Esq. of Gretna Hall, Dumfries-shire, and younger brother of Mr. J. R. Steuart, merchant of the presidency of Bombay, and of Capt. T. D. Steuart of the 1st regt. of Bengal Cavalry. This gallant and estimable young man had just received his appointment to the command of the Exmouth, C. S. when he was suddenly cut off from his family and fair expectations by an attack of spasmodic cholera, after a short illness of only twelve hours. Though his career was thus early closed, he had had many opportunities of serving his country, and of signalising himself in that profession to which he had devoted himself from his earliest youth. In H. M. sloop the Weazle, in which he was subsequently promoted to the rank of acting lieutenant, he had for several years a constant succession of hazardous duties to perform, particularly when that vessel, single-handed, attacked and drove on shore, near Traw, in Dalmatia, an important convoy, together with the gun-boats which protected it; on which occasion she was exposed, during 13 hours, to an incessant fire within musket-shot of the shore, upwards of one-third of her crew being either killed or wounded: Mr. Steuart was then one of the only three officers who were left on the quarter-deck. In the Weazle also, accompanied by the Victorious, he had the good fortune to assist in the capture, after an obstinate resistance, of the Rivoli, French 74, supported by three sloops of war, all of which last were engaged by the Weazle: one sunk, and the two others put to flight. On this ship being sent home and paid off, Mr. Steuart was appointed a lieutenant to the Tremendous, and assisted at the capitulation of Naples, where he remained in the command of one of the forts of the city until the departure of his ship, on board of which Queen Caroline Murat was conveyed, with her family, to Trieste. The Tremendous having also been paid off, in consequence of the peace, Mr. Steuart was finally nominated to the Hebrus, when an opportunity was, for the last time, afforded him of supporting the honour of his country's flag at the memorable battle of Algiers. Although distinction in his profession was the object of his highest ambition, his modesty forbade him ever to allude to the affairs in which he had been engaged. All that he had done he regarded as nothing, and considered only of what he had to do. Little conversant with the etiquette of society, his penetration enabled him, nevertheless, to form an estimate of men and manners that rarely failed, while the vivacity and originality of his remarks, the frankness of his disposition, and his total want of selfishness, endeared him to all his friends: to his family his loss is irreparable.

T.

TALLIEN, Jean Lambert, of revolutionary notoriety; at Paris, Nov.

10. 1820, aged 54. This man was originally a porter, then a steward. He became a clerk under government, and was employed in "The Moniteur" newspaper in 1791. He was made secretary general of the Commune of Paris, and a member of the Council of Five Hundred. In Egypt he was the editor of "The Decade Egyptienne," and a commissioner of taxes. His last office was commissioner of commerce at Alicant, under Napoleon. M. Hue, the king's valet-de-chambre, and Madame de Stael, have declared, that during the massacres of the Revolution, he hazarded his own life to save theirs. He was, nevertheless, accused of being connected with the horrible crimes of the year Three. The arrest and destruction of Robespierre were owing to M. Tallien. He rushed to the tribune, expatiated on the crimes of the revolutionary government, drew forth a dagger, and, turning towards the bust of Brutus, swore that he would plunge it in the heart of the tyrant, if his colleagues refused to break the chains of their enslaved country. Robespierre desired to reply, but in vain. They would not hear him, but passed on to the decree which sentenced him to the scaffold. Tallien married Madame de Fontenay, the present princess of Chimay. He was one of the Regicides, and was included in the law of perpetual banishment, but permitted by the King, on the plea of ill health, to remain in France. He died in a state of penury.

THOMAS, Archdeacon, M. A. one of his late Majesty's chaplains, rector of Street-cum-Walton, and Backwell, Somerset, and of Kington-Deverell, Wilts, officiating minister of Christchurch, Bath, and archdeacon of Bath, at an early hour on Sunday, May 28, 1820, at Walcot, aged 60. This distinguished divine had attended the late crowded levee to pay his earliest respects to his new Sovereign; returning, he visited some friends in the cool vales of Berkshire, where he imbibed so severe a catarrhal affection, as baffled the first professional skill, administered with the anxiety and perseverance of a long-experienced medical friend. The Church of England, in her purest form, has lost in him one of her firmest champions, and the public and charitable institutions within his sphere of duty, one of their most zealous and successful preachers; his eloquence being clear, enforcive, and pathetic —

"Truths divine came mended from his tongue."

However he may have differed on a few unessential points from highly esteemed divines, yet all agree that, in sound orthodoxy, and in fervent regard, he has not left behind him, even on the episcopal bench, a more able and undaunted advocate for the Established Church; and it may be truly said of the Rev. Josiah Thomas, in the words of Goldsmith —

"If he was severe in aught,
"The love he bore 'her Doctrines' was his fault."

But while we pay these just tributes to the ecclesiastical functions of Mr. Thomas, let us not forget that they were fully equalled by his private, most endearing qualities — as the friend, the husband, and the father. The true Christian minister faithfully discharged all the domestic duties of the man: pious and instructive; indulgent and exemplary; properly strict, yet sportive and lenient. His family consists of four promising sons, and three accomplished daughters, most of whom are now respectably situated in India. His amiable relict is the only daughter of the late H. Harrington, M. D.; a name, of which the city of Bath will be proud, whilst wit, learning, science, and genius, are held in estimation. The archdeacon's remains were deposited, in a vault, in the abbey-church.

THOMOND, the Most Noble Mary Marchioness of, in 1820, at Baylis, in county of Bucks, in her 70th year. Her ladyship was daughter of John Palmer, Esq. of Torrington, Devon, and niece of the celebrated Sir Joshua Reynolds; married, July 25. 1792, Murrough, fifth Earl of Inchiquin, created in 1800 Marquess of Thomond, in the peerage of England; but had no issue by the Marquess, who died by a fall from his horse in Grosvenor-square, Feb. 10. 1808.

THORNDIKE, Samuel, Esq. At his house, in St. Lawrence, Ipswich. Dec. 25. 1820, in his 61st year, deeply regretted by his family and the town in general. In 1792, he was elected one of the common council of that ancient borough; and in seniority was the fifth of that loyal and respectable body. He served the important office of bailiff six times: in the years 1795—6; 1798—9; 1801—2; 1804—5; 1808—9; and, lastly, in 1814—15; with the highest credit to himself, and the greatest ad-

vantage to the interests of the borough. He had likewise performed the duties of coroner five several times, and died in the discharge of that useful office. He was also treasurer of the corporation, and one of the governors of Christ's hospital. He had for many years carried on the trade of a watch-maker in Ipswich, his native town; having served his apprenticeship with the late eminent and ingenious Mr. William Mayhew, of Woodbridge, a self-taught genius, and the constructor of a magnificent orrery, which, without having previously seen one, he made on the most simple principles, and finished in the most scientific manner. Mr. Thorndike had, in a great degree, imbibed the talent of his master, and among his valuable stock, has left a clock of his own construction, which, without winding up, performs its evolutions for the period of an entire year.

TINKLER, Capt. Robert, R. N., in St. Margaret's, Norwich, aged 46. He signalized himself by his intrepid bravery in several engagements, in which he had received 21 wounds. — Capt. Tinkler was cabin-boy on board his Majesty's ship Bounty, (Captain Blyth,) at the time the crew of that ship mutinied on the South Seas, in the year 1789, and was one of the 12 persons who, with the Captain, was turned adrift in a boat by the mutineers. It will be recollected that Capt. Blyth and his companions, after a voyage of 1200 leagues (during which the only subsistence they had was one ounce of bread and a quarter of a pint of water each day), had the good fortune to arrive safe at the Dutch settlement of Cupan, in the island of Timor.

TRUSLER, the Rev. Dr., 1820. A memoir, with a list of his works, in our next.

TUFFIN, John Furnall, Esq., October 1. 1820. He was originally connected with a very respectable house in the spirit-trade; during which period he acquired a considerable fortune. He afterwards resided in Park-lane, where he collected a number of fine pictures, which were sold before his death. We next find him a banker at Bristol; and, having finally retired from business, he closed his career at Islington.

Mr. Tuffin lived for many years in great intimacy with two celebrated men; John Horne Tooke, and Mr. Watt, the inventor, or, rather, improver of the steam-engine; and, by the death of the latter, he appears to have been greatly affected.

V.

VOLNEY, Count.

(*Life and Writings, by Count Daru.*)

Constantine Francis Chassebeuf de Volney was born in 1757, at Craon, in that intermediate condition of life, which is of all the happiest, since it is without the dangerous favours of fortune, while it can aspire at the social and intellectual advantages reserved for a laudable ambition.

From his earliest youth he devoted himself to the search after truth, without being disheartened by the serious studies which alone can initiate us into her secrets. After having become acquainted with the ancient languages, the natural sciences and history, and being admitted into the society of the most eminent literary characters, he submitted, at the age of twenty, to an illustrious academy, the solution of one of the most difficult problems that the history of antiquity has left open to discussion. This attempt received no encouragement from the learned men who were appointed his judges: the author's only appeal from their sentence was to his courage and his efforts.

Soon after, a small inheritance having fallen to his lot, the *difficulty was, how to spend it;* (these are his own words.) He resolved to employ it in acquiring, by a long voyage, a new fund of information, and determined to visit Egypt and Syria, But these countries could not be explored to advantage without a knowledge of the language. Our young traveller was not to be discouraged by this difficulty: instead of learning Arabic in Europe, he withdrew to a convent of Copts, until he had made himself master of an idiom which is spoken by so many nations of the east. This resolution already announced one of those undaunted spirits that remain unshaken amidst the trials of life.

Although, like other travellers, he might have amused us with the account of his hardships and the perils surmounted by his courage, he overcame the temptation of interrupting his narrative by personal adventures. He disdained the beaten track; he does not tell us the road he took, the accidents

he met with, or the impressions he received. He carefully avoids appearing upon the stage: he is an inhabitant of the country, who has long and well observed it, and who describes its physical, political, and moral state. The illusion would be entire, if an old Arab could be supposed to possess all the erudition, all the European philosophy, which are found united, and in their maturity, in a traveller of twenty-five.

But though a master in all those qualifications by which a narration is rendered interesting, the young man is not to be discerned in the pomp of laboured description. Although possessed of a lively and brilliant imagination, he is never found unwarily explaining, by conjectural systems the physical and moral phenomena which he describes. In his observations he unites prudence with knowledge; with these two guides he judges with circumspection, and sometimes confesses himself unable to account for the effects he has made known to us.

Thus his account has all the qualities that persuade, accuracy and candour; and when, ten years later, a vast military enterprise transported forty thousand travellers to the classic ground, which he had trod unattended, unarmed, and unprotected, they all recognised a sure guide and an enlightened observer in the writer, who seemed to have preceded them only to remove or point out a part of the difficulties of the way.

The unanimous testimony of all parties proved the accuracy of his account, and the justness of his observations; and his travels in Egypt and Syria were recommended by universal consent to the gratitude and the confidence of the public.

Before it had undergone this trial, the work had obtained in the learned world a success so rapid and general that it found its way into Russia. The empress then upon the throne (in 1787) sent the author a medal, which he received with respect, as a mark of esteem for his talents, and with gratitude, as a proof of the approbation given to his principles. But when the empress declared against France, Volney sent back the honourable present, saying: If I obtained it from her esteem, I can only preserve her esteem by returning it.

The revolution of 1789, which had drawn upon France the menaces of Catherine, had opened to Volney a political career. As deputy in the assembly of the states-general, the first words he uttered there were in favour of the publicity of their deliberations. He also supported the organization of the national guards, and that of the communities and departments.

At the period when the question of the sale of the domain lands was agitated (in 1790), he published an essay, in which he lays down the following principles: "The force of a state is in proportion to its population; population is in proportion to plenty; plenty is in proportion to tillage; and tillage to personal and immediate interest, that is, to the spirit of property. Whence it follows, that the nearer the cultivator approaches the passive condition of a mercenary, the less industry and activity are to be expected from him: and on the other hand, the nearer he is to the condition of a free and entire proprietor, the more extension he gives to his own powers, to the produce of his lands, and to the general prosperity of the state."

The author draws this conclusion, that a state is so much the more powerful as it includes a greater number of proprietors, that is, a greater division of property.

Conducted into Corsica by that spirit of observation, which belongs only to men whose information is varied and extensive, he perceived at the first glance all that could be done for the improvement of agriculture in that country: but he knew that for a people firmly attached to ancient customs, there can exist no other demonstration or means of persuasion than example. He purchased a considerable estate, and made experiments on all the kinds of cultivation which he hoped to naturalize in that climate: the sugar-cane, cotton, indigo, and coffee, soon demonstrated the success of his efforts. This success drew upon him the notice of the government; he was appointed director of agriculture and commerce in that island, where, through ignorance, all new methods are introduced with such difficulty.

It is impossible to calculate all the good that might have resulted from this peaceable magistracy; and we know that neither instruction, zeal, nor a persevering courage were wanting to him who had undertaken it: of this he had given convincing proofs. It was in obedience to another sentiment, no less respectable, that he voluntarily inter-

rupted the course of his labours. When his fellow-citizens of Angers appointed him their deputy in the constituent assembly, he resigned the employment he held under government, upon the principle, that no man can represent the nation and be dependent for a salary upon those by whom it is governed.

Through respect for the independence of his legislative functions he had ceased to occupy the place he possessed in Corsica before his election; but he had not ceased to be the benefactor of that country. He returned thither after the session of the constituent assembly. Invited into that island by the principal inhabitants, who were anxious to put in practice his lessons, he spent there a part of the years 1792 and 1793.

On his return he published a work entitled: "An account of the present state of Corsica." This was an act of courage: for it was not a physical description, but a political review of the condition of a population divided into several factions and distracted by violent animosities. Volney unreservedly revealed the abuses, solicited the interest of France in favour of the Corsicans, without flattering them, and boldly denounced their defects and vices; so that the philosopher obtained the only recompence he could expect from his sincerity; he was accused by the Corsicans of heresy.

To prove that he had not merited this reproach, he soon after published a short treatise entitled: "The law of nature, or natural principles of morality."

He was soon exposed to a much more dangerous charge; and that, it must be confessed, he did merit. This philosopher, this worthy citizen, who in our first National Assembly had seconded with his wishes and his talents the establishment of an order of things which he considered favourable to the happiness of his country, was accused of not being sincerely attached to that liberty for which he had contended; that is to say, of being averse to anarchy. An imprisonment of ten months, which ended only after the 9th of Thermidor, was a new trial reserved for his courage.

The moment at which he recovered his liberty was that when the horror inspired by criminal excesses recalled men to those noble sentiments which fortunately are one of the first necessaries of civilised life. They sought for consolations in study and literature, after so many crimes and misfortunes, and organised a plan of public instruction.

It was in the first place necessary to ensure the aptitude of those to whom education should be confided; but as the systems were various, the best methods and an unity of doctrine were to be determined. It was not enough to interrogate the masters; they were to be informed, new ones were to be created, and for that purpose a school was opened in 1794, wherein the celebrity of the professors promised new instruction even to the best informed. This was not, as was objected, beginning the edifice by the roof, but creating architects, who were to superintend all the arts requisite for the construction of the building.

The more difficult their functions were, the greater care was to be taken in the choice of the professors; but France, though then accused of being plunged in barbarism, possessed men of transcendent talents, already enjoying the esteem of all Europe; and, we may be bold to say that, by their labours, our literary glory had likewise extended its conquests. Their names were proclaimed by the public voice, and Volney's was associated with those of the men most illustrious in science and in literature.*

This institution however, did not answer the expectations that had been formed of it, because the two thousand students that assembled from all parts of France were not equally prepared to receive these transcendent lessons, and because it had not been sufficiently ascertained how far the theory of education should be kept distinct from education itself.

Volney's lectures on history, which were attended by an immense concourse of auditors, became one of his chief claims to literary glory. When forced to interrupt them, by the suppression of the Normal school, he might have reasonably expected to enjoy, in his retirement, that consideration which his recent functions had added to his name. But, disgusted with the scenes he had witnessed in his native land, he felt that passion revive within him, which, in his youth, had led him to visit Africa and Asia. America, civilized within a century, and free only within a few years, fixed his attention. There every

* Lagrange, Laplace, Berthollet, Garat, Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, Daubenton, Hauy, Volney, Sicard, Monge, Thouin, La Harpe, Buache, Mentelle.

thing was new, the inhabitants, the constitution, the earth itself: these were objects worthy of his observation. When embarking, however, for this voyage, he felt emotions very different from those which formerly accompanied him into Turkey. Then in the prime of life, he joyfully bid adieu to a land where peace and plenty reigned, to travel amongst Barbarians; now, mature in years, but dismayed at the spectacle and experience of injustice and persecution, it was with diffidence, as we learn from himself, that he went to implore from a free people an asylum for a sincere friend of that liberty that had been so profaned.

Our traveller had gone to seek for repose beyond the seas: he there found himself exposed to aggression from a celebrated philosopher, Doctor Priestly. Although the subject of this discussion was confined to the investigation of some speculative opinions, published by the French writer in his work entitled *The Ruins*, his adversary in this attack employed a degree of violence which added nothing to the force of his arguments, and an acrimony of expression not to be expected from a philosopher. M. Volney, though accused of Hottentotism and ignorance, preserved in his defence all the advantages that the scurrility of his adversary gave over him: he replied in English, and Priestly's countrymen could only discover the Frenchman in the refinement and politeness of his answer.

Whilst M. Volney was travelling in America there had been formed in France a literary body, which, under the name of the Institute, had attained in a very few years, a distinguished rank amongst the learned societies of Europe. The name of the illustrious traveller was inscribed in it at its formation, and he acquired new rights to the academical honours conferred on him during his absence, by the publication of his observations on the United States.

These rights were further augmented by the historical and physiological labours of the academician: an examination, and justification of the *chronology of Herodotus*, followed by his master-piece, consisting of numerous and profound *researches on the history of the most ancient nations*, occupied for a long time him, who had observed their monuments and traces, in the countries they inhabited.

The trial he had made of the utility of the Oriental languages, inspired him with an ardent desire to propagate the knowledge of them, and to be propagated, he felt how necessary it was to render it less difficult. In this view he conceived the project of applying to the study of the idioms of Asia, a part of the grammatical notions we possess concerning the languages of Europe. It only appertains to those conversant with their relations of dissimilitude or conformity, to appreciate the possibility of realizing this system: but already has the author received the most flattering encouragement, and the most unequivocal suffrage, by the inscription of his name among the members of the learned and illustrious society founded by English commerce in the Indian peninsula.

M. Volney developed his system in three works*, which prove that this idea of uniting nations separated by immense distances, and such various idioms, had never ceased to occupy him for twenty-five years. Lest those essays, of the utility of which he was persuaded, should be interrupted by his death, which occurred at Paris, April 20th 1820, with the clay-cold hand that corrected his last work, he drew up a will which institutes a premium for the prosecution of his labours. Thus he prolonged beyond the term of a life entirely devoted to letters, the glorious services he had rendered them.

This is not the place, nor does it belong to me to appreciate the merit of the writings which render Volney's name illustrious: his name had been inscribed in the list of the senate, and afterwards of the house of peers. The philosopher who had travelled in the four quarters of the world, and observed their social state, had other titles to his admission into this body, than his literary glory. His public life, his conduct in the constituent assembly, his independent principles, the nobleness of his sentiments, the wisdom and steadiness of his opinions, had gained him the esteem of those who can be depended upon, and with whom it is so agreeable to discuss political interests.

Although no man had a better right to have an opinion, no one was more tolerant for the opinions of others. In

* On the simplification of the Oriental languages, 1795.

The European alphabet applied to the languages of Asia, 1819.

Hebrew simplified, 1820.

state assemblies as well as in academical meetings, the man whose counsels were so wise, voted according to his conscience, which nothing could bias; but the philosopher forgot his superiority to hear, to oppose with moderation, and sometimes to doubt. The extent and variety of his information, the force of his reason, the austerity of his morals, and the noble simplicity of his disposition, had procured him illustrious friends in both hemispheres; and now that his vast erudition is extinct in the tomb, we may be allowed at least to predict, that he was one of the very few whose memory will never die.

Works published by Volney.

Travels in Egypt and Syria, during the years 1783, 1784, and 1785; 2 volumes in 8vo. 1787.

Chronology of the Twelve Centuries that preceded the entrance of Xerxes into Greece.

Considerations on the Turkish War, in 1788.

The Ruins, or Meditations on the Revolutions of Empires, 1791.

Account of the Present State of Corsica, 1793.

The Law of Nature, or Physical Principles of Morality, 1793.

On the Simplification of Oriental Languages, 1795.

A Letter to Doctor Priestly, 1797.

Lectures on History, delivered at the Normal School, in the year 3, (1800.)

On the Climate and Soil of the United States of America; to which is added, an Account of Florida, of the French Colony of Scioto, of some Canadian Colonies, and of the Indians, 1803.

Report made to the Celtic Academy on the Russian Work of Professor Pallas, entitled, A Comparative Vocabulary of all the Languages in the World.

The Chronology of Herodotus conformable with his text, 1808 and 1809.

New Researches on Ancient History, 3 vols. in 8vo. 1818, lately published in London in 2 volumes.

The European Alphabet, applied to the Languages of Asia, 1819.

A History of Samuel, 1819.

Hebrew Simplified, 1820.

W.

WINGRAVE, Mr. Francis, died Feb. 6. 1820, at his house in the Strand, in his 75th year. This house has been in the occupation of eminent and highly respectable booksellers for considerably more than a century; first, by Jacob Tonson, who here, in 1709, it is believed, originally published the Spectator. Tonson, removing to a new house opposite, now the banking-house of Messrs. Hodsoll and Stirling, (and in which he died, March 31. 1767,) was succeeded in the old one by Mr. John Nourse, many years bookseller to his late Majesty, both as Prince of Wales and King. On the death of John Nourse, in 1780, all his bookselling concerns became the property of his brother Charles, an eminent surgeon at Oxford, who received the honour of knighthood, August 15. 1786, on his late Majesty's visit to the University. At his decease, in 1789, he bequeathed the bookselling business, with a handsome acknowledgment of his services, to Mr. Francis Wingrave, who had for several years conducted it with the most honourable assiduity, combined with the strictest integrity.

WORSLEY, Henry, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, senior Major of His Majesty's 34th Regt. of Infantry, Captain of Yarmouth Castle, and Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, died May 13. 1820, at Newport, Isle of Wight. This truly gallant and indefatigable officer has departed this life in consequence of a complete exhaustion of all the animal power, induced by the fatigues, anxieties, and privations experienced by him on actual service in unhealthy climates, having completed only his 37th year in the month of February, and having constantly suffered extreme ill health for nearly three years last past; "*dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori.*"

THE END.

Printed by A. and R. Spottiswoode,
Printers-Street, London.


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